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JOURNAL

OF THE

THIRTY-FIRST

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

OF THE

Grand Army of the Republic,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK,

August 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1897.

LINCOLN, NEB.:

STATE JOURNAL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

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W. L. Harrison

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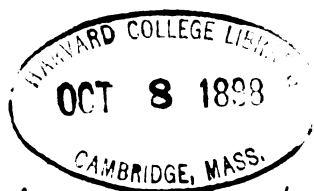
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J. Henry Holcomb
Philadelphia

JOURNAL

OF THE

THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897—MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-first Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief at 10 o'clock A. M., August 26, 1897, at the Music Hall in Buffalo, New York. The "Assembly" was sounded by Comrade E. H. Rexford.

INFORMAL SESSION.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We shall have a short informal session, as the citizens of Buffalo, and the Commonwealth of New York, through the Mayor and Governor, desire to extend welcome. I know that you will unite with me in every effort to transact the business of this Encampment in the most reasonable time possible. If there are any comrades on the floor, entitled to seats, who have come here for the purpose of hearing themselves talk, I would like to suggest to them now, that it is the intention of the Encampment to pick out a place way out on the borders of the city, and let them blow it off. It cannot be done within these walls during the business sessions of the Encampment, unless the members of the Encampment refuse to sustain me in my efforts to dispatch business.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced Governor Black, of New York, who addressed the Encampment as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Fellow Citizens: The struggle of the human race should be to reach that plane in civilization where the horrors of the world will not include the savage crime of war. We have not reached it yet, but let us hope the prayer of all the generations that have passed will find complete fulfillment in the future. Perhaps the genius of invention may discover implements of war so powerful and fatal that men dare not engage in armed contention. If war meant almost certain death to those who entered it, the Christian's zeal, the statesman's skill, and the strong desire of all mankind to live, might, joined together, uphold the cause of peace. No other union can maintain a long continued national repose, for the rivalries of men will overstep the bounds of prudence and integrity, and ambition halts before no enemy except the fear of death.

It has many times transpired in the uncertain progress of the world that the crisis of a nation has been decided by its soldiers, and the value of that decision has depended upon the character of the victorious soldier and his power to improve and command himself, for after all is said of the splendor and fascination of war its only glory lies in the cause for which it was maintained and in the hope established by it of a broader civilization and a profounder peace.

Fortunate beyond any time or people has been the American people in the character of its soldiers, and more fortunate still has been the American soldier in the marvelous achievement he has wrought. The reward to his country appears in the increasing strength of a reunited people, and in every household in the land in the enlarged freedom of the citizen. To the soldier, for his courage and his sacrifice, his country extends that affectionate gratitude which will always be the spring at which every high and tender inspiration will be renewed.

The people's willingness to confess their obligation no soldier will gainsay or doubt who saw the exhibition made not long ago in honor of their most distinguished General. The celebration of that day and the pomp and ceremony that attended it is an event to which the minds of patriots will constantly recur. To see what few who ever lived have seen was the high but solemn privilege of those who beheld that demonstration. Hour after hour the multitude, with sober and intent demeanor, moved in one continuous tribute of veneration and respect. From every state and city, from those remoter regions where only matters of serious import penetrate, the citizens of every rank and circumstance were moved to come. Youth and old age then walked together side by side. The gauze and decoration of military display were mingled with those soldiers whose homely uniforms were long since christened by smoke and fire.

But all then felt and yielded to a single inspiration. The strength and

virtue of society depend upon the force of obligations recognized, and the highest of these obligations is that imposed by gratitude, the only one that cannot be enforced; not within the realm of contract or expression; it is beyond and supreme. And no profounder lesson could be taught than this by the unexampled pageant of that day, that many years after his deeds were done, and when his rugged face lived only through the mercy of the chisel and the brush, his countrymen, still bearing their benefactor in their hearts, were gathered from every quarter of the republic to pay their homage at his tomb. His achievements and yours were their salvation. His fame and yours are their possession. They have enjoyed the blessings of one, the other they will cherish and defend.

In this age and country great names abound which time will not obliterate nor dim, and among those names can be seen from every section of the globe the name of Grant. Yet he was neither scholar nor statesman, but a soldier, carved like all heroic figures, in strong lines, for dangerous altitudes and great purposes. As we move away from him and years and events pass between us, his outline will still be visible and distinct. Such characters, built upon courage and faith, and that loyalty which is the seed of both, are not the playthings but the masters of time. His benefactions have passed away and their memory may grow obscure, but his fame will continue forever. His place among the greatest of his countrymen is fixed, for it was he of whom his friends once justly said, his name rests not upon the unsubstantial basis of things said, but upon the arduous greatness of things done.

To every brave and honest soldier, though his fame be less, his countrymen extend the same full measure of esteem, and to every soldier here, whatever his rank may be, I extend the cordial welcome of the state, remembering that they who do not wear the badge of office may still wear the decoration of noble service well performed, for power is not proclaimed by title nor heroes made by stars or epaulets.

There is one soldier here in whose welcome every citizen will join with unequalled zeal and fervor. Not alone because he holds the highest office in the world, but because his character, unspotted through all his years, his impulses strong and high, his whole life by its unobtrusive power, have ennobled and enriched the office he holds.

The Commander-in-Chief then introduced the Mayor as Comrade Jewett, who addressed the Encampment as follows:

Honorable Commander and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: Buffalo has often been called the Convention City, and never was the name more appropriate than it is to-day:

Our town is filled with guests, and our ability as hosts is being tested to the uttermost. But let me assure you, my friends from all quarters of this great and mighty Nation, that never was a warmer welcome awaiting any body of men who have assembled in this beautiful and qucenly city than that which I extend to you to-day.

The work of preparing for your coming has occupied many months. It has been in the hands of our most prominent and enterprising citizens. Incessantly they have toiled day and night. Their hearts have been in their work, and I think I may safely say that never were arrangements more complete for the reception of a body of visitors and for giving them plenty of entertainment and a royal good time.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, let me, on behalf of the city of Buffalo, and of all the people of our city, assure you of our appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon us by this visit. Let me say that every man who has come here to attend this National Encampment is most heartily welcome. We are proud to do honor to the noble patriots, who in those dark hours of peril, disloyalty, and secession, bravely went to the front and offered, if necessary, to sacrifice their lives to save our Nation. In you we behold an organization which deserves our respect and gratitude above that of any which exists beneath our glorious flag. Buffalo honors herself by paying homage to you.

The city of Buffalo was one of the most loyal and patriotic cities in the North during the Rebellion. She was quick to respond to the call for troops, and ever ready to assist the President during the entire course of that great struggle. I am proud to say that there never yet has been a blemish upon her record for loyalty and patriotism, and I believe the day will never come when her name will be sullied by such a blemish.

Our children are being taught the virtues of good citizenship; they are being brought up to love their country and to revere her flag, and I know that if the Union were ever again in danger, and needed stout hearts and willing hands to defend her, our beautiful city of Buffalo would be as quick to respond to the call as she was when the banner of our Nation was fired upon at Fort Sumter.

We wish you to see our city thoroughly during your stay among us. We have many reasons to be proud of it. Its rapid advance in population, wealth, and beauty during the last ten years has challenged the admiration of thoughtful observers in all parts of the country. Our motto is "Progress," and we look to the future with confidence and satisfaction. The miracle of harnessing the Niagara and compelling the roaring cataract to turn the wheels of industry in this city has been successfully performed. In a short time electricity generated by Nature's hand will have supplanted steam in most of our factories, giving an impetus to the growth and prosperity of our city, compared with which all former progress will seem insignificant.

We invite you to ride over our smooth and clean asphalt streets, through the beautiful residence districts and around the parks, and after you have done so I think you will agree with me that our city is fair to look upon and a place where comfort and happiness are to be found.

I trust that the business session of this Encampment will be harmonious and profitable and will result in making the order stronger than it has ever been before.

I wish you all a most pleasant sojourn within our gates, and sincerely

hope you will carry away pleasant memories of Buffalo and her people. Again I bid you all a most cordial welcome to our city, and extend the freedom thereof to one and all. If the traditional keys of the city were extant I should certainly present them with my compliments to your Commander. But as there are no keys, you must take the will for the deed, and the word of the executive that you are all our most welcome and our most honored guests; and during the Encampment I place myself and the government of the city entirely at your disposal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I take pleasure in introducing to you that splendid comrade and soldier, Albert D. Shaw, Department Commander of New York.

Comrade Shaw's address was as follows:

Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and Comrades: As Commander of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, the conspicuous honor and privilege have fallen upon me to welcome on our soil the comrades from the other members of our sisterhood of states. We maintain distinct Commonwealths, each governing in its own sphere, but all constituting one Nation forever indissoluble, with one flag, and one superior allegiance.

This great fact had its demonstration in blood and fire, on many famous fields, and was finally forever established at Appomattox. You come from the Pacific slope, from the region where rolls the Oregon and that once "heard no sound save its own dashing"—from California; from states traversed by the Rocky Mountain chain, from the Middle West, from the South and from the East. You come representing a great host of survivors of the mightiest military conflict that the world has ever known. But to-day you do not come from ensanguined fields with exultant shouts of victory, and the bearing of conquerors, but you come from peaceful scenes, leaving avocations of industry, and in happy mood, to join in fraternal greetings and once more give proof through speech and pageantry that the love of liberty and the spirit of patriotism still dominate your hearts; New York welcomes you with generous, hearty welcome, and though justly pre-eminent as the Empire State, she pays you sincere and grateful homage. Her Governor, with thousands of other citizens and comrades, most cordially greets you. This queenly city, the gem of the great inland lakes, this entryport of trade and commerce, opens wide her gates and bids you welcome. Some of you were once her children, and to-day you return as grown-up sons to receive a mother's blessing. In the name and on behalf of the 40,000 comrades of this Department I extend to you a soldier's warm greeting. I welcome you as comrades, worthy of every blessing, and I know you will feel at home in this hospitable city. It was a fortunate thing for the virgin West that there was a New York, and it was a happy fact that the overflow from our state largely peopled the prairies with a civilization as grand as the domain was boundless.

We meet as veterans on the soil of our common mother, on whose

bosom fell the bloody dews of death when the Nation was rocked in the wild waves of Civil War. We meet in glory and in joy in the greatest age in the life of man. Our work as volunteer soldiers is a part of the noble history of our immortal epoch—and will live in the grateful memory of all true Americans through coming ages as “equal to the present, reaching forward to the future.” I trust and believe that this National Encampment will so conduct its deliberations as to enlarge the bounds of comradeship, and strengthen the sentiments of peace and righteousness throughout all our borders. As we near the sunset of our lives, let us so live as to prove that we are as patriotic and faithful to every responsibility as citizens in peace as we were true to every duty as soldiers in war. Let us stand as one man for equal rights and equal privileges, and do our best to uplift and safeguard our common heritage—“a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

Comrades, this is the last time a vast majority of the comrades present will ever meet in a National Encampment in the state of New York. Before it can come here again, death and age will have made it possible for only a small remnant now living to attend. And so this precious meeting has a pathetic meaning to us all, and we will enjoy it to the full; we will be happy while we may. And so I again bid you welcome, thrice welcome, and may God bless you every one.

Comrade Shaw asked the Encampment to listen to New York's welcome to the Grand Army in the form of a poem written by the Rev. Dr. James Prentiss Foster, of Geneva, and it was read by the author.

Radiantly beaming, clad in all loyal grace,
With open hands and smiling welcome face,
Expectant standing by her fair, Western gate,
“The Empire State” her sons' home-coming waits;
Like a true mother, grateful 'mid her joys,
To lovingly greet her own brave soldier “boys.”

Not thus long since—'twas then with aching heart
She feigned no fear and bade her sons depart
To fields of strife and beds of death and pain,
Whence many ne'er she saw return again;
Now folds her grief 'mid the quick-fleeting years,
While smiles o'ercrown her sorrow, gem her tears.

Ah, great is God, and good as He is just,
His truth makes plain to them who in Him trust;
See, thronging come her sons from prairies wide—
Their new homes there—to cluster at her side;
Yes, here come myraids now from every hand,
Proud truants 'round their mother's side to stand.

With these, again his comradeship to prove,
 Comes one all loyal hearts esteem and love ;
 Whose noble life lies like an open book,
 On which admiring eyes do love to look,
 As to "the front" in war's dark days he went,
 Comes here our comrade and our President.

Heaven bless the Union, keep it true and good—
 Dear country, saved by travail and by blood !
 May countless freemen, North and South, ne'er tire
 To lift its stately standard ever higher
 'Till all upon its star-gemmed stripes may read
 This is "God's country," blest in thought and deed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The soldiers of 1861 to 1865 have left their mark upon this great country of ours, in more ways than one. They have a band of patriotic sons who will fill their places when they are gone. I am going to introduce now a son of a veteran, Mr. E. W. Hatch, of the City of Buffalo.

Judge Hatch addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: In obedience to the command of forty thousand organized Sons of Veterans of this country, I come to you to-day to extend filial, loving greetings. We bear in mind the moral grandeur of the achievements of the Grand Army of the Republic. We have learned that their achievement not only saved the government, but lifted higher the plane of citizenship and liberty, and the rights of man the world over. Not only did it do that upon the field of battle amid blood and carnage, but it has done it equally well in lifting the civil grandeur of the United States government to the highest plane occupied by nations. It learned to respect the rights of others while learning to obey upon the field of battle. It had higher regard for the liberties and the rights of men, and so when it returned from the field it returned to give this country better government, and a high citizenship. It has stood for that peace for which the Governor of New York this morning so eloquently plead. It has paved the way, and blazed the path. It has taught the Nation under Grant what it was to arbitrate difficulties without appeal to arms. This Grand Army has been an inspiration for liberty and patriotism unequalled by any force which this government ever organized. It has stood in halls of legislation and made wise laws. It has made the government grateful for all the service rendered. But, comrades, however we may philosophize, our philosophy carries us not beyond this, that in the near future this Grand Army, so powerful and noble upon the field of battle, so effective in the councils of the

Nation, so grand in all its achievements, must pass away. Somebody, somehow, must rightfully become its executor. Whatever may be the views of individual members of the Grand Army this heritage must go to somebody, because when you shall have passed away there will be things to execute upon. Forty thousand of your sons, who have received from you that inspiration which makes them patriotic citizens, stand in line, not to demand this inheritance, but with willing hearts and hands, saying, Here we are, to render such service as you may demand from us. Sometimes in the course of the settlement of human affairs men will admit a trustee who shall learn of their wants and their desires in order that they may be more faithfully carried out; and so to-day we bring these greetings of love and affection, saying to you, Burden us with any service, but give us our share in the inheritance, and if not now, by admission as trustee, we shall be content to administer upon what you leave. Again tendering to you the filial regard of the organization I represent, I thank you and your Commander for this opportunity to appear upon their behalf.

The Commander-in-Chief responded in the following terms :

Governor Black, Mayor Jewett, Comrade Shaw, and Mr. Hatch: I am not here to make you any set address in response to these splendid welcomes. I have none prepared. I have always thought that a soldier does his work by deeds rather than by the pen. We thank you most heartily for this courteous welcome that you have extended to us. We well remember, Governor Black, that in the days when Father Abraham needed the services of his sons, he sent word to New York that he could take care of and easily use a number of thousand men, and they poured out five hundred thousand faster than he could arm and equip them. New York does not need to extend a welcome to the veterans—the citizens of your splendid commonwealth are scattered all over the land and your state has borne magnificent fruit in the shape of patriots old and young, male and female; for wherever you find a New York child, North or South, East or West, you find a patriot. It was not necessary for you to welcome us, for we had made up our minds to come, and we were coming whether you wanted us or not.

Mr. Mayor, you have presented to us the keys of your city—that is, you would have done so if you had had any keys. It seems that you have unlocked all of the doors, except those of the jail, and thrown the keys away. We ask you for no keys of your buildings and your streets, but we do ask you for the keys of your hearts, which I find you have opened so magnificently to us. We want the hearts of the people of Buffalo, and it is evident that we have captured them; and we propose to so conduct ourselves while we are within your limits as to carry those hearts away with us.

Department Commander, it was not necessary for you to say that the comrades of New York welcomed us. When those magnificent fellows marched these streets yesterday under your leadership, representing the comrades of this great Commonwealth, they touched elbows with a band of

comrades who knew they were welcome, and no words were needed to communicate that fact. The magnetism of comradeship was sufficient. Not only are we from the other states welcomed here by the comrades of New York, but a great many of these old comrades have only come back to their home. The comrade that was born upon the farthest limits, the farthest state of this country, feels just as much at home in the great state of New York as he does in his own.

Mr. Hatch, you welcomed us on the part of the boys. We know the boys are glad to see us here. The lesson in patriotism that was learned upon the streets yesterday by the boys of this great Commonwealth and this magnificent city was a lesson which time can never efface. It has made an impression upon those boys that will find its expression, years and years from now, in the performance of their duties as patriots and as good citizens in this Commonwealth of yours. We appreciate your welcome, we appreciate the fact that you are glad to see us here, and we appreciate the further fact that the blood of patriots courses in the veins of those sons of veterans, the blood that will make its mark so long as one of them exists in this land.

I might go on and talk a week on our feelings toward one another, my good friends, but time is short, you must take the will for the deed. We thank you for this welcome, and we intend to enjoy and appreciate it to the full.

Commander Shaw proposed three cheers for the Commander-in-Chief, which was given with a will.

The Commander-in-Chief directed that the business of the Encampment proceed so far as listening to the reports of the officers, announcement of committees, etc., until noon recess, and that the Encampment would be formally opened at two o'clock.

COMRADE SEXTON, of Illinois: Before the motion for a recess is put, as we have a little time to spare, and one of our distinguished comrades is on the stage, let us have him brought out, and let us look at him.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced General Oliver O. Howard, who said:

Commander-in-Chief, and Comrades: It is no time for a speech and I will just say "Good morning."

The address of the Commander-in-Chief was then read, the reports of the other officers of the Encampment were presented, and the Encampment on motion of Comrade Townsend, of Ohio, took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

The address and reports will be found immediately following the roll of the Encampment.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897—AFTERNOON
SESSION.

The Encampment convened at two o'clock P. M., and was opened in due form.

The Chaplain-in-Chief invoked the Divine blessing in these terms:

God of the nations, Father of all, in the spirit of gratitude and thanksgiving we draw near unto Thee this day, and thank Thee for the mercy that has preserved our lives, and for all the manifold manifestations of Thy loving kindness unto us. We thank Thee, Father, for the favorable conditions that surround us, for the bright sunshine of the present hour, for our sweet companionship, for the fellowship that so enriches our lives, for the sacredness of the bond that unites us, and makes us one in a common love and a common comradeship. We thank Thee, O God, for the rich inheritance bequeathed unto us by our fathers, for their reverence for the Infinite God, for their love of liberty and independence, for their heroic struggles in order to secure equal rights to all, for the wisdom with which Thou didst endow them, that enabled them so clearly to see the necessities of the great nation that lay in the future. We do praise Thee, O Father, for the fires that they kindled, whose beams have since fallen upon the Nation's pathway, and have even blessed the whole earth. We praise Thee that we, their children, have been permitted to toil for the perpetuity of the Nation which they established, and in these later years, when treason threatened the Nation's life, we thank Thee that thou didst give unto us our Lincoln, and our great leaders, who, by the guiding influence of their lives, led us to victory. We thank Thee for the progress that we have made as a people, and for the peace that prevails so generally amongst us all, and we thank Thee for the evident return of the days of prosperity, and for all the manifestations of Thy goodness unto us. As individuals and as a Nation, we render glad and happy thanks to-day.

Our Father, bless our coming together to our own good, and the good of the Order so dear to our hearts, and of the country that Thou hast taught us to love. We pray, our Father, that Thy benediction may rest upon those comrades who are still suffering, those who are yet bearing burdens as the consequence of war. We thank Thee that they are with us, and they have our sympathy, and for them we offer our prayer. We bless Thee, our Father, that we are bound one to another because Thou hast taught us that love and patriotism are the great laws of life, and we would know them more fully in

all their divineness and sweetness and realize that all those things that enrich our lives and bless our country come down to us from the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

Our Father, bless our comrades who are not with us but whose hearts are here, those who are in the soldiers' homes, and those who are at times discouraged and who suffer so much of pain, and who at times feel that they have hardly a friend in all the world; O God, to whom we prayed in days that have gone, Thou who didst guide us, and Thou who didst save us, and bring us again to our homes in peace, we pray that Thou wilt be gracious unto them in their pain and suffering, minister very tenderly to their needs, and may their hearts find cheer in the consciousness that they have wrought for God, for their country and their flag; bind their lives to Thine own, O Father, and give unto them Thine own peace.

We pray that Thou wilt bless those who are associated with us in our patriotic work, our mothers and our wives, and our sisters, our daughters, our sons and our friends, who with glad hearts and willing hands so cheerfully and tenderly minister to the necessities of those who are dear to our hearts.

Our Father, wilt Thou bless the land which Thou hast taught us to love, our own free America; bless its churches and its schools, its colleges, its benevolences, and its varied industries, and may prosperity sweep over the land, and gladden the hearts of our millions with the hope of better times, and happier days and happier homes. O Lord, may they as Thy children be loyal to Thee, still true to the country that they have learned to love through suffering, true to the flag of our fathers and all that it symbolizes as a holy emblem, and may we remember that God is the Lord, and that He will protect the Nation, that it is His will and law to bring to naught the purposes of those who seek to overthrow the purposes of the Infinite One. May law and order prevail. O Lord, we pray that Thou wilt rebuke with speedy overthrow the evil designs and wicked purposes of men who care naught for God, the Father of all men, who care naught for law; O we pray, our Father, that our own country and the countries of the world may no more suffer from the mischiefs and the crimes of anarchy; may all the people of the world learn to respect God, and the rights of their fellow man. They are our brethren who thus err, and we pray that they may be brought to repentance, or that Thou wilt remove them from the world in which they live only to blot and to curse; protect us by Thy might, great God, our King, and let prosperity and righteousness and holy living and brotherly kindness prevail. Be with our comrade the President, give him wisdom and light that he may indeed be Thy servant, ministering righteousness in the name of Him who is just and righteous toward all, and may those who enact our laws and execute them be inspired by the spirit of patriotism and may all blind partisanship and human selfishness cease; may only lofty purpose animate the hearts and minds of those who have authority over us, and may all the people be united in seeking to establish righteousness and enlarge the Nation's life, and make it purer and stronger and better in every way. May we have Thy guiding spirit in our deliberations in this Encampment, may brotherly love prevail, and if we cannot think alike, may we

all feel alike, and love one another, and may we realize more fully the meaning of the words love and comradeship as we touch elbows day by day and mingle freely with one another, and may our lives be enriched by the memories of the days that have gone, and out of them may there come to us a mighty hope for the future of the land we love, redeemed by blood.

Bless our dear Commander, who by his generous love and fidelity has endeared himself to our hearts. Spare him many years and crown each year with thine own goodness. May great peace and prosperity and happiness attend him, and those who are dear to him.

Our Father, God, to Thee, Author of liberty, to Thee we lift a patriot's prayer. Long may our land be bright with Freedom's holy light; protect us by Thy might, great God, our King, and lead us through the years that remain to us. May we be guided by Thine own Spirit as long as life shall last, then bring us to Thine own heaven, where again we shall clasp the hands of our comrades who fell at our side, who perished in the prison, who went to heaven from the couches of suffering, and whose memories are enshrined and ever shall be in our heart of hearts, and we will ascribe unto Thee, our father's God and our God, praise and dominion and power and glory forever. Amen.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Encampment is open in due form, and is called to order by a gavel, given to the Commander-in-Chief in Providence, Rhode Island, last winter by Comrade G. H. Prentiss, of that department, made from wood two hundred and fifty years old, with great historic interest connected with it, all of which he put in black and white, and I made a parting pledge that this Encampment should be called to order by that gavel. I have complied with my promise.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of the officers of the Encampment, and all were reported present.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report, which was adopted:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS,
BUFFALO, N. Y., August 26, 1897.

Commander-in-Chief, T. S. Clarkson:

Comrade:

We have carefully examined the Roll-Call of this Encampment as prepared by the Adjutant-General, and find that

corresponds with the regular credentials and reports from the several Departments, and is therefore correct.

Therefore, we respectfully recommend that said Roll be adopted as the Roll of members of this Encampment. The whole number entitled to vote in this Encampment, if present, is divided as follows :

National officers.....	9
Past National officers.....	42
Council of Administration.....	45
Representatives.....	1,077
Total.....	1,173

Your Committee commend the officers of the several Departments for the very complete returns made, which has lessened the labors of the Committee.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant-General,
 HENRY A. HEATH,
 GEO. STOLL,
 J. M. VERNON,
 JOHN E. EVANS.
Committee on Credentials.

The roll of the Encampment is as follows, those marked with an asterisk (*) being present :

ROLL OF THE THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

1897.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

* <i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	T. S. CLARKSON,	Omaha, Neb.
* <i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i>	JOHN H. MULLEN,	Wabasha, Minn.
* <i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief</i> ...	CHARLES W. BUCKLEY,	Montgomery, Ala.
* <i>Surgeon-General</i>	DR. A. E. JOHNSON,	Washington, D. C.
* <i>Chaplain-in-Chief</i>	MARK B. TAYLOR,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
* <i>Adjutant-General</i>	CHARLES E. BURMESTER,	Omaha, Neb.
* <i>Quartermaster-General</i>	A. J. BURBANK,	Chicago, Ill.
* <i>Inspector-General</i>	CHARLES A. SUYDAM,	Philadelphia, Pa.
* <i>Judge-Advocate-General</i>	ALBERT CLARKE,	Wellesley Hills, Mass.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

*ALABAMA	M. D. Wickersham.....	Mobile.
ARIZONA.....	J. W. Dorrington.....	Yuma.
ARKANSAS	J. H. Hutchinson.....	De Witt.
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.....	T. K. Stateler.....	San Francisco.
*COLORADO AND WYOMING.....	B. L. Carr.....	Longmont.
CONNECTICUT.....	John N. Wilsey.....	Hartford.
*DELAWARE.....	J. W. Worrall.....	Pleasant Hill.
*FLORIDA.....	T. S. Wilmarth.....	Jacksonville.
*GEORGIA.....	J. O. Ladd.....	Atlanta.
IDAHO	W. H. Barton.....	Moscow.

*ILLINOIS.....	Thos. W. Scott.....	Fairfield.
*INDIANA.....	Wm. H. Armstrong.....	Indianapolis.
*INDIAN TERRITORY.....	Robt. W. Hill.....	Muskogee.
*IOWA.....	Luman L. Caldwell.....	Decorah.
KANSAS.....	W. H. Smith.....	Marysville.
KENTUCKY.....	Charles W. Erdman.....	Louisville.
*LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.....	F. C. Antoine.....	New Orleans.
*MAINE.....	Herbert R. Sargent.....	Portland.
*MARYLAND.....	Marion A. Brian.....	Baltimore.
*MASSACHUSETTS.....	Wm. S. Loomis.....	Holyoke.
*MICHIGAN.....	Roscoe D. Dix.....	Berrien Springs.
*MINNESOTA.....	Albert Scheffer.....	St. Paul.
*MISSOURI.....	F. M. Sterrett.....	St. Louis.
MONTANA.....	Charles Sprague.....	Bozeman.
*NEBRASKA.....	A. Traynor.....	Omaha.
*NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	David E. Proctor.....	Wilton.
*NEW JERSEY.....	John J. Kents.....	Trenton.
*NEW MEXICO.....	Hiram Crampton.....	Santa Fé.
*NEW YORK.....	Charles A. Shaw.....	Brooklyn.
NORTH DAKOTA.....	S. G. Magill.....	Fargo.
*OHIO.....	E. R. Monfort.....	Cincinnati.
*OKLAHOMA.....	W. H. Baker.....	Cross.
*OREGON.....	H. S. Allen.....	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	W. H. Graham.....	Allegheny.
*POTOMAC.....	Wm. W. Chambers.....	Washington, D. C.
*RHODE ISLAND.....	Nelson Viall.....	Howard.
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Wm. A. Gray.....	Deadwood.
*TENNESSEE.....	George W. Patten.....	Chattanooga.
*TEXAS.....	J. W. Ayers.....	Dallas.
UTAH.....	E. W. Tatlock.....	Salt Lake City.
*VERMONT.....	E. McIntyre.....	Danby.
VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA.....	A. Jeffers.....	Norfolk.
WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.....	Thos. M. Young.....	Seattle.
*WEST VIRGINIA.....	G. K. Mallory.....	Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN.....	O. W. Carlson.....	Milwaukee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

*Wm. H. Armstrong.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
*F. M. Sterrett.....	St. Louis, Mo.
*Albert Scheffer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
*Thos. W. Scott.....	Fairfield, Ill.
*Charles A. Shaw.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Roscoe D. Dix.....	Berrien Springs, Mich.
*J. J. Kents.....	Trenton, N. J.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†B. F. Stephenson (Provisional) [died Aug. 30, 1871].....	1866
†S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois [died March 27, 1882].....	1866-7
†John A. Logan, Illinois [died Dec. 26, 1886].....	1868-9-70
†Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island [died Sept. 13, 1881].....	1871-2
†Charles Devens, Massachusetts [died Jan. 7, 1891].....	1873-4
†John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania [died Oct. 17, 1889].....	1875-6
†John C. Robinson, New York [died Feb. 18, 1897]	1877-8
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885].....	1879
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1880
*George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.....	1881
Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.....	1882
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1883
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio.....	1884
S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.....	1885
†Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis. [died May 23, 1896].....	1886
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1887
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.....	1888
*Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.....	1889
Whelock G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.....	1890
*John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.....	1891
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1892
*John G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass.....	1893
*Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, Ill.....	1894
*Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1895

PAST SENIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania [died Nov. 7, 1887].....	1868
†Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.....	1869-70
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1871-2
†Edward Jardine, New York, N. Y.....	1874
Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.....	1875-6
*Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.....	1877
Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.....	1878
*John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.....	1879
*Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Ill.....	1880
Charles L. Young, Toledo, Ohio.....	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.....	1882
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.....	1883
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1884

† Deceased.

*Selden Connor, Portland, Me.....	1885
*S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.....	1886
*Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Mo.....	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, Ohio.....	1888
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1889
†Richard F. Tobin, Massachusetts [died Nov. 22, 1890].....	1890
*George H. Innis, South Boston, Mass. [elected April 7, 1891].....	1891
Henry H. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.....	1891
*R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal.....	1892
*Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1893
A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1894
E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, Ky.....	1895

PAST JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.....	1868-9
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1870
J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio.....	1871-2
Ed Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.....	1874
C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, Conn.....	1875-6
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885].....	1877
†H. E. Hill, Massachusetts [died April 8, 1892].....	1878
H. Dingman, Washington, D. C.....	1879
†G. Bowers, New Hampshire [died Feb. 14, 1884].....	1880
*C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, Mich.....	1881
*I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Me.....	1882
†W. H. Holmes, California [died March 26, 1889].....	1883
Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.....	1884
John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.....	1885
*Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.....	1886
*John C. Linehan, Penacook, N. H.....	1887
*Joseph Hadfield, New York, N. Y.....	1888
*J. F. Lovett, Trenton, N. J.....	1889
†George B. Creamer, Maryland [died Sept. 16, 1894].....	1890
*T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb.....	1891
*Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.....	1892
*J. C. Bigger, Dallas, Texas.....	1893
*Charles H. Shute, New Orleans, La.....	1894
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, Wash.....	1895

† Deceased.

DEPARTMENTS.

The figures within the parentheses () show the number of each Department in order of permanent organization.

ALABAMA. (42.)

Organized March 12, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 206.

- *Commander W. H. Black, Montgomery.
 *Senior Vice-Commander..... F. A. Howard, Decatur.
 Junior Vice-Commander..... Jno. McKinzie, Birmingham.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General..... E. D. Bacon, Birmingham.

REPRESENTATIVE.

*G. B. Randolph, Anniston.

ALTERNATE.

H. Remington, Moulton.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Geo. H. Patrick, Montgomery,
1876-'80. | *Wm. Snyder, Birmingham, 1892. |
| F. G. Sheppard, Birmingham, 1889. | *J. C. Millar, Birmingham, 1893. |
| W. H. Hunter, Birmingham, 1890. | *C. W. Buckley, Montgomery, 1894. |
| † Seymour Bullock, 1891. | *M. Bostick, Birmingham, 1895. |
| A. B. Hayes, Cullman, 1891. | *G. F. Wollenhaupt, Cullman, 1896. |

ARIZONA. (40.)

Organized Jan. 17, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 256.

- *Commander George Hoxworth, Flagstaff.
 Senior Vice-Commander..... Geo. D. Kendall, Prescott.
 Junior Vice-Commander..... A. J. Doran, Tucson.
 Assistant Adjutant-General..... W. H. Pierce, Flagstaff.

REPRESENTATIVE.

*J. W. Ransom (at large), Globe.

ALTERNATE.

R. K. Farnsworth, Williams.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888. | Douglas Snyder, Tucson, 1893. |
| A. B. Sampson, Tucson, 1889. | Chas. D. Belden, Phoenix, 1894. |
| Geo F. Coats, Phoenix, 1890. | *W. F. R. Schindler, Prescott, 1895. |
| Edward Schwartz, Phoenix, 1891-2. | *A. J. Sampson, Phoenix, 1896. |

† Deceased.

ARKANSAS. (31.)

Organized July 11, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 718.

*Commander.....A. H. Soekland, Stuttgart.
 Senior Vice-Commander.....W. G. Gray, Fayetteville.
 Junior Vice-Commander.....C. M. Green, Harrison.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....W. H. Bullard, Olena.

REPRESENTATIVES.

S. M. Roberts (at large),
 Bentonville.
 Geo. W. Clark, Little Rock.

ALTERNATES.

L. M. Tubbs, Rogers.
 A. L. Thompson, Springdale.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

S. Wheeler, Ft. Smith, 1883-4. W. H. H. Clayton, So. McAlester,
 C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, Okla. Ter., I. T., 1891.
 1885. P. Clayton, City of Mexico, 1892.
 C. C. Waters, Little Rock, 1886. †L. H. Roots, 1893.
 T. Boles, Ft. Smith, 1887. T. H. Barnes, Ft. Smith, 1893-4.
 S. K. Robinson, Ft. Smith, 1888. W. C. Roberts, Huntsville, 1895.
 A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, 1889-90. O. M. Spellman, Pine Bluff, 1896.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. (10.)

Organized Feb. 21, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 5,405.

Commander.....N. P. Chipman, San Francisco.
 Senior Vice-Commander.....James E. Eaton, Stockton.
 Junior Vice-Commander.....J. G. Joy, Salinas City.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General.....T. C. Masteller, San Francisco.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*C. A. Woodruff (at large),
 Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor.
 *S. N. Androus, Los Angeles.
 *J. H. Garrett, San Francisco.
 *A. H. Johuson, Monrovia, Cal.
 *J. T. Boynton, San Jose.
 *C. T. Rice, Riverside.

ALTERNATES.

A. W. Arnold, Santa Rosa.
 J. Murray Bailey, San Francisco.
 J. C. Strong, Los Gatos.
 George Stone, San Francisco.
 J. B. Lauck, San Francisco.
 Geo. H. Robinson, San Francisco.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. H. Aiken, Wrights, 1873-4. W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, '86.
 E. Carlson, Berkeley, 1875. E. S. Salomon, San Francisco, '87.
 *S. W. Backus, San Francisco, 1877. T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, '88.
 †S. P. Ford, 1878-9. *A. J. Buckles, Fairfield, 1890.
 C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco, W. H. L. Barnes, San Francisco, '91.
 1880-1. J. B. Fuller, San Francisco, 1892.
 W. A. Robinson, San Francisco, '82. E. C. Seymour, San Diego, 1893.
 †James W. Staples, 1883. J. M. Walling, Nevada City, 1894.
 †J. M. Davis, 1884. Chas. E. Wilson, San Francisco, '95.
 *R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, 1885. T. C. Masteller, San Francisco, '96.

† Deceased.

COLORADO AND WYOMING. (21.)

Organized as the Department of the Mountains, Dec. 11, 1879; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming, August 28, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 2,335.

- *Commander U. S. Hollister, Denver.
 Senior Vice-Commander Jas. B. Jennings, Rawlins, Wyo.
 *Junior Vice-Commander W. W. Ferguson, Victor.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General M. S. Crawford, Denver.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jas. M. Simms (at large),
 Fort Collins.
 *August Rische, Denver.
 Alexander Gullett, Gunnison.

ALTERNATES.

J. W. Chapman, Colorado Springs.
 *J. W. Conner, Laramie, Wyo.
 W. R. Hayes, Wray.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

F. J. Bancroft, Denver, 1878-9.	Delos L. Holden, Pueblo, 1890.
Andrew Taylor, Denver, 1875-6-7.	*Geo. W. Cook, Denver, 1891.
J. W. Donnellan, Salt Lake, Utah, 1880-1.	J. C. Kennedy, Denver, 1892.
*B. L. Carr, Longmont, 1884.	M. W. Reed, Denver, 1893.
A. V. Bohn, Leadville, 1885.	N. Rollins, Leadville, 1894.
Geo. Ady, Denver, 1887.	N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne, Wyo., 1895.
John W. Browning, Denver, 1888.	H. O. Dodge, Boulder, 1896.
Thos. M. Fisher, Cheyenne, Wyo., 1889.	

CONNECTICUT. (6.)

Organized April 11, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 5,980.

- *Commander G. D. Bates, Putnam.
 *Senior Vice-Commander Wm. C. Hillard, Bristol.
 *Junior Vice-Commander C. M. Scranton, New Haven.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General J. H. Thacher, Hartford.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*S. J. Fox (at large), New Haven.
 W. E. Quigley, Waterbury.
 *H. S. McKinney, Hartford.
 *I. R. Wildman, Danbury.
 *S. N. Wadsworth, Unionville.
 *M. B. Schenck, Meridan.
 *Caleb Wood, South Norwalk.

ALTERNATES.

W. M. Olcott, Norwich.
 E. C. Ayres, Unionville.
 *Dr. M. W. Robinson, Colchester.
 A. Adams, Stafford Springs.
 H. F. Northrop, Waterbury.
 R. J. Cutbill, Norwalk.
 I. L. Mead, Greenwich.

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

E. Harland, Norwich, 1867.	†William Berry, 1884.
†Theodore G. Ellis, 1868-9.	F. D. Sloat, New Haven, 1885.
†William H. Mallory, 1870-1.	John T. Crary, Norwich, 1886.
L. A. Dickinson, Hartford, 1872-3.	H. E. Taintor, Hartford, 1887.
†Charles J. Buckbee, 1874-5.	S. B. Horne, Winsted, 1888.
Wm. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport, 1876-7.	Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven, '89.
†Frank G. Otis, 1878.	J. C. Broatch, Middletown, 1890.
†Charles E. Fowler, 1878-9.	H. N. Fanton, Danbury, 1891.
Geo. S. Smith, Norwich, 1880.	B. E. Smith, Willimantic, 1892.
A. B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881.	W. F. Rogers, Meriden, 1893.
I. E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882.	S. G. Blackeman, Birmingham, '94.
I. B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883.	J. M. Brewer, Norwich, 1895.
	O. W. Cornish, Waterbury, 1896.

DELAWARE. (23.)

Organized Jan. 14, 1881. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 773.

*Commander.....	Jos. S. Bradley, Milford.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	G. D. Thomas, Harrington.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	Wm. H. Maystin, Wilmington.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *W. S. Bryon (at large), Wilmington.
- *Elwood Craig, Wilmington.

ALTERNATES.

- J. B. Simmons, Harrington.
- H. Entricken, Wilmington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†W. S. McNair, 1881.	*Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, 1889.
*J. Wainwright, Wilmington, 1882.	*Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, 1890.
*Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883.	*A. J. Woodman, Wilmington, 1891.
*C. M. Carey, Wyoming, 1884.	*G. W. Stradley, Bridgeville, 1892.
*J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, 1885.	*B. D. Bogia, Wilmington, 1893.
†John M. Dunn, 1886.	*J. E. Vantine, New Castle, 1894.
*John E. Mowbray, Dover, 1887.	*E. F. Wood, Dover, 1895.
*R. G. Buckingham, Pleasant Hill, 1888.	*Wm. B. Norton, Wilmington, 1896.

† Deceased.

FLORIDA. (36.)

Organized June 19, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 479.

- *Commander.....Chas. M. Ellis, Jacksonville.
 *Senior Vice-Commander.....Geo. N. Packwood, Maitland.
 *Junior Vice-Commander.....Edwin Kirby, Fruitland.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General.....T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville.

REPRESENTATIVES.

F. G. Purcell (at large), Tampa.

ALTERNATES.

Walter W. Hunt, Tampa.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *T. S. Wilmarth, Columbia, 1885. | *J. H. Welsh, Welshton, 1891. |
| *G. H. Norton, Eustis, 1886. | *J. De V. Hazzard, Eustis, 1892. |
| E. W. Henck, Longwood, 1887. | *Geo. F. Foote, Zellwood, 1893. |
| *Wm. James, Jacksonville, 1888. | D. S. Way, Sanford, 1894. |
| J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West, '89 | *P. E. McMurray, Jacksonville, 1895. |
| Fred S. Goodrich, De Land, 1890. | *L. Y. Jenness, St. Petersburg, 1896. |

GEORGIA. (41.)

Organized Jan. 25, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 612.

- *Commander.....James P. Averill, Atlanta.
 *Senior Vice-Commander.....V. P. Dillingham, Fitzgerald.
 *Junior Vice-Commander.....Geo. L. Wood, Atlanta.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....Chas. R. Haskins, Atlanta.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *J. A. Cummerford (at large),
 Marietta.
 *Edward Wallace, Beaufort, S. C.

ALTERNATES.

- Geo. F. Schwarz, Van Cluse, S. C.
 I. M. Mallory, Fitzgerald.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| *John R. Lewis, Atlanta, 1889. | *Charles T. Watson, Atlanta, 1894. |
| †David Porter, 1890. | L. B. Nelson, Atlanta, 1895. |
| *A. E. Sholes, Augusta, 1891. | John L. Clem, Atlanta, 1896. |
| *Thos. F. Gleason, Savannah, '92-3. | |

IDAHO. (39.)

Organized Jan. 11, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 369.

- Commander.....Lindol Smith, Moscow.
 Senior Vice-Commander.....Nelson F. Kimball, Weiser.
 Junior Vice-Commander.....Alex. J. Hofflinger, Boise.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....W. H. Beardsley, Moscow.

† Deceased.

IDAHO—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVE.

*Edward Gilroy (at large), Shoshone.

ALTERNATE.

H. L. Bair, Pocatello.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Wm. H. Nye, 1887-8.

A. S. Senter, Shoshone, 1889.

W. T. Riley, Hailey, 1890.

*Judson Spofford, Boise, 1891.

A. O. Ingalls, Munay, 1892.

R. H. Barton, Moscow, 1893.

Thomas J. Groome, Boise, 1894.

D. H. Budlong, Coeur d'Alene, '96.

*Jas. L. Fuller, Bliss, 1896.

ILLINOIS. (1.)

Organized April 1, 1866.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 25,576.

*Commander.....A. L. Schimpff, Peoria.

*Senior Vice-Commander.....H. P. Barnum, Chicago.

*Junior Vice-Commander.....D. W. Bunker, Galesburg.

*Assistant Adjutant-General.....C. A. Partridge, Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES.

J. S. Wilcox (at large), Elgin.

J. A. Means, Chicago.

*A. J. Cheney, Oak Park.

*Z. A. Winslow, Chicago.

*J. S. Varley, Chicago.

*J. M. Vernon, Chicago.

*John H. Colvin, Chicago.

*G. R. Lyon, Waukegan.

*W. H. Watson, Aurora.

*C. H. Noble, Dixon.

*W. F. Crawford, Taylor Ridge.

*R. Linfor, Ransom.

*W. F. Kenaga, Kankakee.

*E. A. Kratz, Champaign.

*F. M. Grant, Canton.

*A. R. Graham, Quincy.

F. Y. Hedley, Bunker Hill.

*E. P. Bartlett, Springfield.

*D. C. Zimmerman, Vandalia.

*J. C. Palmer, Paris.

S. H. Watson, Mt. Vernon.

*L. Krughoff, Nashville.

ALTERNATES.

*T. G. Abbott, Rockford.

*H. B. Jackson, Chicago.

P. G. Gardner, La Grande.

C. H. Tebbetts, Chicago.

W. J. Hemstreet, Chicago.

M. S. Dunham, Chicago.

S. Meyer, Chicago.

W. R. Browne, Chicago.

W. Deacon, Sandwich.

J. D. Crabtree, Dixon.

C. Bent, Morrison.

J. B. Cummings, Cornell.

M. Calmer, Joliet.

J. E. Johnson, Lexington.

O. Daniels, Elmwood.

C. B. Bristol, Monmouth.

*G. H. Palmer, Winchester.

T. Penniwell, Decatur.

R. Bean, Sullivan.

W. B. Dennis, Effingham.

*T. W. Scott, Fairfield.

E. A. Thomas, East St. Louis.

† Deceased.

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *Chas. O. Patier, Cairo.
- B. F. Herrington, Yorkville.
- *S. G. Burdick, Centralia.
- *A. T. Barnes, Bloomington.
- *C. B. Knox, Rock Island.

ALTERNATES.

- W. Goodwin, Makanda.
- J. M. Longenecker, Chicago.
- *J. L. Bennett, Chicago.
- *H. C. Cooke, Chicago.
- D. B. Hubbard, Chicago.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| †B. F. Stephenson, 1866. | †P. S. Post, 1886. |
| †C. E. Lippincott, 1871. | †A. C. Sweetser, 1887. |
| Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873. | *James A. Sexton, Chicago, 1888. |
| †H. Hilliard, 1874-5-6. | J. S. Martin, Salem, 1889. |
| J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, 1877. | *W. L. Distin, Quincy, 1890. |
| T. B. Coulter, Aurora, 1878. | *H. S. Clark, Mattoon, 1891. |
| *E. D. Swain, Chicago, 1879-80. | E. Harlan, Marshall, 1892. |
| *J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1881. | *E. A. Blodgett, Chicago, 1893. |
| *T. G. Lawler, Rockford, 1882. | H. H. McDowell, Pontiac, 1894. |
| S. A. Harper, Peoria, 1883. | *W. H. Powell, Belleville, 1895. |
| L. T. Dickason, Chicago, 1884. | W. G. Cochran, Sullivan, 1896. |
| †W. W. Berry, 1885. | |

INDIANA. (20.)

Organized Nov. 27, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 19,539.

- *Commander. James S. Dodge, Elkhart.
- *Senior Vice-Commander. John W. Tingle, Richmond.
- *Junior Vice-Commander. Daniel White, Lafayette.
- *Assistant Adjutant-General. R. M. Smock, Indianapolis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *Lew Wallace (at large),
Crawfordsville.
- Chas. Minehart, Petersburg.
- U. Coulson, Sullivan.
- *Louis Bir, New Albany.
- *Daniel Ryan, Utica.
- *Daniel Wilson, Seymour.
- *J. M. Barlow, Plainfield.
- Geo. W. Miller, Terre Haute.
- *Benj. Starr, Richmond.
- *William B. Harris, Indianapolis.

ALTERNATES.

- William S. Haggart, Lafayette.
- *C. C. Schreeder, Evansville.
- *William J. Allen, Bloomington.
- Philip Lester, Little York.
- E. H. Neibaum, Aurora.
- H. D. Moore, Moore's Hill.
- Wm. A. Nash, Martinsville.
- *Elias Kemper, Mansfield.
- Richard A. Black, Greenfield.
- Wm. L. Dunlap, Franklin.
- S. T. Rummel, Winchester.

† Deceased.

INDIANA—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*C. H. Schoepfle, Bluffton.
 *William E. Murray, Winchester.
 *William P. Stevenson, Frankfort.
 *A. R. Tucker, Noblesville.
 *Ira S. Carpenter, Michigan City.
 *A. S. McCormick, Lafayette.
 *Henry C. Gemmill, Markle.
 *Adam H. Cline, Jonesboro.
 *Allen H. Dongall, Fort Wayne.
 *Joseph Turnock, South Bend.
 *J. C. Gordon, Argos.

ALTERNATES.

A. L. Kirkwood, Muncie.
 H. Gifford, Crawfordsville.
 S. LaTourette, Covington.
 F. Biggs, West Lebanon.
 Geo. S. Clark, Lowell.
 Lewis M. Spotts, Roann.
 Milton Garrigus, Kokomo.
 William H. Keyes, Hamilton.
 J. E. Stephenson, Warsaw.
 Geo. Lightcap, North Judson.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Robert S. Foster, Indianapolis,
 1866-7-8.
 †Lewis Humphrey, 1879.
 †Jonathan B. Hager, 1880.
 *W. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C.,
 1881.
 *Jas. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis,
 1882-3.
 *Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884.
 *D. N. Foster, Fort Wayne, 1885.
 †Thomas W. Bennett, 1886.

†Ira J. Chase, 1887.
 *A. D. Vanosdol, Madison, 1888.
 *C. M. Travis, Crawfordsville, 1889.
 *Gil R. Stormont, Princeton, 1890.
 *I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, 1891.
 *Jos. B. Cheadle, Frankfort, 1892.
 *Jas. T. Johnston, Rockville, 1893.
 *A. O. Marsh, Winchester, 1894.
 *H. B. Shively, Wabash, 1895.
 *Henry M. Caylor, Noblesville, 1896.

INDIAN TERRITORY. (45.)

Organized July 3, 1891.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 229.

Commander.....R. M. J. Shriver, Miami.
 *Senior Vice-Commander.....Wm. Estes, Ringold.
 Junior Vice-Commander.....D. Redfield, Ardmore.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....Louis Lockert, Miami.

REPRESENTATIVE.

*U. B. Bowers (at large),
 South McAlester.

ALTERNATE.

B. F. Haris, Muskogee.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

E. W. Calkins, Tulsa, 1891.
 R. W. Hill, So. McAlester, 1892.
 J. H. Spann, McAlester, 1893.

S. S. Boyles, Tahlequah, 1894.
 J. L. Thomas, Muskogee, 1895.
 Wm. H. Harrison, Checotah, 1896.

† Deceased.

IOWA. (19.)

Organized Sept. 26, 1866. Reorganized Jan. 23, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 15,561.

- *Commander.....A. H. Evans, Keokuk.
 *Senior Vice-Commander.....Levi Hills, Ottumwa.
 *Junior Vice-Commander.....James A. Carson, Maquoketa.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General.....D. W. McElroy, Keokuk.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *R. L. Chase (at large), Des Moines.
 *E. N. Kitchen, Mt. Pleasant.
 *Ed. Blasier, Williamsburg.
 *J. E. Jayne, Iowa City.
 *E. S. Whitney, Eldora.
 *H. I. Smith, Mason City.
 *J. H. Brasted, Anamosa
 *W. M. Moore, Mt. Vernon.
 A. W. Swalm, Oskaloosa.
 *John Brown, Dallas Center.
 *N. J. Jolly, Osceola.
 *S. C. James, Centerville.
 *P. H. Lenon, Guthrie Center.
 *D. B. McMaster, Oakland.
 *J. R. White, Webster City.
 *A. J. Weeks, Correctionville.
 *J. O. Lias, Sheldon.

ALTERNATES.

- L. A. Sheets, Algona.
 R. L. Boone, Vernon.
 J. W. Bulen, Clinton.
 A. W. Flathers, Maquoketa.
 M. E. Erwin, Dubuque.
 E. S. Carpenter, Tama City.
 *J. F. Trontner, Nashua.
 Chas. L. Longley, Marshalltown.
 W. J. Eichelburger, Bloomfield.
 M. T. Scanlan, Des Moines.
 W. E. Morrow, Osceola.
 W. H. Reynolds, Cromwell.
 J. B. Campbell, Bagley.
 F. L. Davis, Missouri Valley.
 W. H. Perkins, Scranton.
 C. F. Bailey, Ireton.
 F. W. Thompson, Rock Rapids.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- A. A. Perkins, Denver, Colo., '76-8.
 H. E. Griswold, Atlantic, 1879.
 W. F. Conrad, Des Moines, 1880.
 †George B. Hoin, 1882.
 †John B. Cook, 1883.
 E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884.
 W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885.
 W. A. McHenry, Denison, 1886.
 J. M. Tuttle, 1887.
 E. A. Consigny, Avoca, 1888.
 C. H. Smith, Aurora, Ills., 1889.
 †M. P. Mills, 1890.
 C. L. Davidson, Hull, 1891.
 J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs, '92.
 *P. Schaller, Sac City, 1893.
 *G. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, 1894.
 J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids,
 1895.
 J. Given, Des Moines, 1896.

† Deceased.

KANSAS. (22.)

Organized Dec. 7, 1866. Reorganized March 16, 1880.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 13,959.

*Commander. Theo. Botkin, Hutchinson.
 Senior Vice-Commander. S. L. Wilson, Beathe.
 Junior Vice-Commander. C. L. Knapp, Leavenworth.
 Assistant Adjutant-General. Lewis Hanback, Kansas City.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jerry Shaw (at large), Dodge City.
 Fred Hartman, Atchison.
 J. F. Grimes, Hiawatha.
 A. Buckner, Baldwin.
 W. W. Martin, Fort Scott.
 R. W. Wright, Oswego.
 John Cook, Arkansas City.
 O. W. Fox, Topeka.
 W. H. Fountain, El Dorado.
 N. L. Burr, Delphos.
 S. S. Longley, Greenleaf.
 A. S. Chase, Ellsworth.
 O. H. Durand, Mankato.
 M. W. Sutton, Dodge City.
 T. H. Randall, Mt. Hope.

ALTERNATES.

D. L. Sweeney, Dodge City.
 J. W. Kampion, Leavenworth.
 A. Kimmi, Robinson.
 A. W. Caman, La Cygne.
 James Murray, Baldwin.
 R. M. Jones, Neodesha.
 James Lucas, Cherokee.
 I. Hammond, Towanda.
 H. L. Willitts, Council Grove.
 A. H. Wheat, Herington.
 R. B. Spillman, Manhattan.
 Samuel Robinson, Osborne.
 E. J. Goubleman, Wilson.
 J. R. Baird, Spareville.
 H. L. Millard, Sterling.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†John A. Martin, 1866-7.
 J. C. Carpenter, Chanute, 1868.
 *W. S. Jenkins, Leavenworth, 1872.
 J. Guthrie, Topeka, 1876.
 J. H. Gilpatrick, Leavenworth,
 1877-8.
 J. C. Walkinshaw, Leavenworth,
 1879-82.
 T. J. Anderson, Topeka, 1883.
 H. W. Pond, Ft. Scott, 1884.
 M. Stewart, Chicago, Ills., 1885.

C. J. McDivitt, Santa Barbara, Cal.,
 1886.
 T. H. Soward, Guthrie, Okla., 1887.
 J. W. Feighan, Spokane Falls, 1888.
 H. Booth, Larned, 1889.
 I. F. Collins, Sabetha, 1890.
 T. McCarthy, Larned, 1891.
 A. R. Greene, Lecompton, 1892.
 B. Kelly, Independence, 1893.
 W. P. Campbell, Wichita, 1894.
 J. P. Harris, Ottawa, 1895.
 W. C. Whitney, Cawker City, 1896.

† Deceased.

KENTUCKY. (27.)

Organized Jan. 16, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 5,017.

- *Commander A. J. Tharp, Winston.
 *Senior Vice-Commander..... James F. Marteon, Louisville.
 *Junior Vice-Commander..... John R. Spires, Lexington.
 *Assistant-Adjutant-General..... Geo. T. Grinstead, Winston.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *Phil Hager (at large), Louisville.
 *J. H. Browning, Louisville.
 *W. H. Adams.
 *L. V. Dodge, Berea.
 *J. J. Barnes, Bowling Green.
 *John Walch, Maysville.

ALTERNATES.

- H. S. Cohn, Louisville.
 M. L. Anderson, Lebanon.
 S. H. McKenney.
 P. White, Louisville.
 Chas. Solar, Newport.
 T. E. Chenault.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| *J. C. Michie, Natl. Military Home,
Ohio, 1883. | *M. Minton, Louisville, 1890.
S. G. Hillis, Concord, 1891. |
| *W. H. Harton, Newport, 1884.
Geo. W. Northup, Louisville, 1885. | E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, 1892.
T. E. Levizey, Colledge, 1893. |
| T. Z. Morrow, Somerset, 1886.
William Bowman, Tollesboro, 1887. | *D. O'Riley, Leitchfield, 1894.
R. M. Kelly, Louisville, 1895. |
| *O. A. Reynolds, Covington, 1888.
Vincent Boreing, London, 1889. | *A. Whedon, Louisville, 1896. |

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. (35.)

Organized as Department of the Gulf May 15, 1884 ; changed to Louisiana and Mississippi June 13, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 1,277.

- *Commander Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans.
 Senior Vice-Commander..... Thos. L. McVey, China, La.
 Junior Vice-Commander..... N. A. Anderson, Vicksburg, Miss.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General..... R. B. Bacquie, New Orleans.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- Franklin Taylor (at large),
New Orleans.
 *Ernest Longpré, New Orleans.

ALTERNATES.

- *Richard Shepard, New Orleans.
 Washington Grey, Natchez.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| William Roy, Nogales, A. T., 1884. | *C. H. Shute, New Orleans, 1893. |
| J. W. Scully, New Orleans, 1885. | *C. W. Keeting, New Orleans, |
| A. S. Badger, New Orleans, '86, '92. | 1894-7. |

. MAINE. (9.)

Organized Jan. 10, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 8,429.

- *Department Commander.....Leroy T. Carleton, Winthrop.
 *Senior Vice-Commander.....Horace N. Bolster, Paris.
 *Junior Vice-Commander.....James J. Chase, Chase's Mills.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General.....Lorenzo B. Hill, Augusta.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

- *W. S. Norcross (at large),
 Mechanic Falls.
 *D. S. Warren, Standish.
 *Ray P. Eaton, Brunswick.
 *S. A. Bennett, Norway.
 *John Daley, Togus.
 James H. Bell, Strong.
 *Moses A. Safford, Kittery.
 *A. R. G. Smith, North Whitefield.
 E. C. Millikin, Portland.

- *A. B. Sumner, Lubec.
 *Geo. G. Downing, Dover.
 John F. Foster, Bangor.
 Geo. B. Haskell, Lewiston.
 John Bradley, Cornish.
 Seth T. Snipe, Bath.
 James L. Burns, Washington.
 James W. Ambrose, Sherman.
 A. R. Devereaux, Ellsworth.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- † G. L. Beal, 1868-9.
 *Chas. P. Mattocks, Portland, '70-'1.
 † Daniel White, 1872-3.
 *Selden Connor, Portland, 1874-'5.
 *Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876.
 † John D. Myrick, 1877.
 *A. C. Hamlin, Bangor, 1878.
 † Winsor B. Smith, 1879.
 *I. S. Bangs, Waterville, 1880.
 *A. B. Farnham, Bangor, 1882.
 *E. M. Shaw, Nashua, N. H., 1883.
 *Benj. Williams, Rockland, 1884.

- † James A. Hall, 1885.
 *S. W. Lane, Augusta, 1886.
 *R. K. Gatley, Portland, 1887.
 *H. H. Burbank, Saco, 1888.
 *F. M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889.
 *John D. Anderson, Gray, 1890.
 *S. L. Miller, Waldoboro, 1891.
 *Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, 1892.
 *W. Cushing, Foxcroft, 1893.
 *J. W. Gilman, Oakland, 1894.
 *Wm. H. Green, Portland, 1895.
 *L. D. Carver, Rockland, 1896.

MARYLAND. (16.)

Organized Jan. 8, 1868. Reorganized June 9, 1876.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 3,024.

- *Commander.....George W. Johnson, Baltimore.
 *Senior Vice-Commander.....David L. Stanton, Baltimore.
 *Junior Vice-Commander.....C. C. Walts, Hagerstown.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General.....Lewis M. Zimmerman, Baltimore.

† Deceased.

MARYLAND—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *John E. Hough (at large),
Baltimore.
*R. L. W. Simmons, Baltimore.
*A. G. Cadwallader, Baltimore.
*J. H. Mandaville, Baltimore.

ALTERNATES.

- John G. Taylor, Baltimore.
George T. Leach, Baltimore.
James S. Baer, Tannery.
H. Weeks, Gaithersburg.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| †Andrew W. Denison, 1867-8-9. | †Henry P. Underhill, 1887. |
| E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, '70. | Theo. F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888. |
| E. L. Daneker, Baltimore, 1871. | G. F. Wheeler, Fredericksburg, Va.,
1889. |
| Adam E. King, Baltimore, 1872. | G. R. Graham, Baltimore, 1890. |
| †E. B. Tyler, 1876-7-8. | †Joseph C. Hill, 1891. |
| Wm. E. Griffith, Cumberland, 1879. | *W. A. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.,
1892. |
| Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, 1880-1. | *Frank Nolen, Baltimore, 1893. |
| Graham Dukehart, Baltimore, 1882. | *M. J. Rose, Baltimore, 1894. |
| †John H. Suter, 1883. | O. A. Horner, Emmitsburg, 1895. |
| *Frank M. Smith, Baltimore, 1884. | *A. S. Cooper, Baltimore, 1896. |
| John W. Horn, Cheltenham, 1885. | |
| *G. W. F. Vernon, Baltimore, 1886. | |

MASSACHUSETTS. (7.)

Organized May 7, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 22,008.

- *Commander.....John M. Deane, Fall River.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....John E. Gilman, Roxbury.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....Peter D. Smith, Andover.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....Hubert O. Moore, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *W. W. Blackmar (at large), Boston.
C. A. Phelps, Westfield.
*W. B. Bosworth, Falmouth.
*John Fleet, Fall River.
*F. H. Daniels, Williamstown.
*B. W. Mayo, Turners Falls.
*D. B. Burnham, Essex.
*Sidney Gardner, Gloucester.
*Wm. C. Cuseck, Newburyport.
*G. W. Smith, Lawrence.
*H. H. Collamore, Pembroke.

ALTERNATES.

- *Rufus A. Soule, New Bedford.
*Charles Ely, Holyoke.
C. T. Rogers, Mansfield.
Thomas W. Cook, New Bedford.
E. C. Clark, Northampton.
J. A. Rawson, Amherst.
Luther Waite, Ipswich.
Charles Newhall, Danvers.
C. M. Sprague, Lynn.
James A. Wright, Beverly.
A. C. Howes, Middleboro.

† Deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *B. A. Hathaway, Plymouth.
- *F. A. Lewis, Weymouth.
- *E. W. Bourne, Malden.
- *F. R. Knowlton, West Acton.
W. D. Tripp, Newton.
- *M. J. Conry, Cambridge.
- *Joseph Rossiter, East Boston.
- *F. O. Barnes, Chelsea.
- *Wm. M. Olin, Roxbury.
- *F. D. Newton, Fayville.
- *J. L. Day, Berlin.
- *A. L. Nourse, Bolton.

ALTERNATES.

- Franklin Curtis, Quincy.
- Lunas F. Mendell, Plainville.
- John Best, Stoneham.
- S. A. Barton, Waltham.
- W. H. I. Hayes, Lowell.
- C. H. Lewis, South Framingham.
- Josiah Rhodes, Allston.
- H. S. Treadwell, South Boston.
- W. R. Prescott.
- H. O. Sawyer, West Boylston.
- G. S. Holden, Holden.
- David Dines, Whitinsville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. S. Cushman, New Bedford, '66-7. | *John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, 1884. |
| A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, 1868. | |
| Francis A. Osborn, Boston, 1869. | *John W. Hersey, Springfield, 1885. |
| †James L. Bates, 1870. | †Richard F. Tobin, 1886. |
| †William Cogswell, 1871. | Charles D. Nash, Whitman, 1887. |
| †A. B. Underwood, 1873. | Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, 1888. |
| *John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, 1874. | |
| *George S. Merrill, Lawrence, 1875. | *George L. Goodale, Medford, 1889. |
| Horace B. Sargent, S. Monica, Cal., 1876-7-8. | *G. H. Innis, South Boston, 1890. |
| *John G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1879. | *A. A. Smith, Colrain, 1891. |
| †John A. Hawes, 1880. | *James K. Churchill, Worcester, '92. |
| George W. Creasey, Chelsea, 1881. | *Eli W. Hall, Lynn, 1893. |
| †George H. Patch, 1882. | *W. A. Wetherbee, Newton, 1894. |
| *George S. Evans, Cambridgeport, 1883. | *Joseph W. Thayer, Chelsea, 1895. |
| | William P. Derby, Springfield, 1896. |

MICHIGAN. (18.)

Organized May 6, 1868. Reorganized Jan. 22, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 16,096.

- *Commander..... Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw, W. S.
- *Senior Vice-Commander..... J. W. Sprague, Greenville.
- *Junior Vice-Commander..... "Ren" Barker, Reed City.
- *Assistant Adjutant-General..... C. V. R. Pond, Lansing.

† Deceased.

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *E. B. Fenton (at large), Detroit.
- *W. C. Claxton, Detroit.
- *Wm. Jibb, Maybee.
- *M. A. Merrifield, Union City.
- *Edwin Ruthruff, Bangor.
Chas. F. Sears, Rockford.
- *Jas. M. Greenfield, Flushing.
- *J. D. Kenney, Port Huron.
- *M. C. Dawes, Owosso.
- *Albro Enos, Ravenna.
- *Geo. H. Keating, Bay City.
- *A. Wilcox, Lake View.
- *M. Durocher, Menominee.
- *S. J. Lawrence, Wyandotte.
- *J. B. Griswold, Grand Rapids.
- *C. L. Brundage, Muskegon.
- *C. H. Morse, Lansing.

ALTERNATES.

- . D. Sargent, Howell.
- Jno. F. McCurdy, Detroit.
- S. R. Kingley, Romulus.
- L. B. Wolcott, Hillsdale.
- J. N. Colleter, Hastings.
- *Wilson Jones, Grand Rapids.
- Henry H. Collins, Howell.
- Alison Bryant, Mayville.
- W. H. Herbert, Manistee.
- Robert Calhoun, Bay City.
- Marcus A. Laffer, Hersey.
- E. P. Barnard, Detroit.
- Jeremiah Dugan, Otsego.
- John R. Clark, Cheboygan.
- W. D. Brainerd, Eaton Rapids.
- Wm. E. Best, North Branch.
- Wm. Baird, Marine City.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| Wm. Humphrey, Adrian, 1870. | *W. Gardner, Albion, 1888. |
| *C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, 1878-9. | M. Brown, Big Rapids, 1889. |
| A. T. McReynolds, Grand Rapids,
1880. | Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, 1890. |
| *B. R. Pierce, Grand Rapids, '81-2. | †Chas. L. Eaton, 1891. |
| *Oscar A. Jones, Detroit, 1883. | *Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, 1892. |
| Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884. | *Jas. H. Kidd, Ionia, 1893. |
| Chas. D. Long, Lansing, 1885. | *Louis Kanitz, Muskegon, 1894. |
| *John Northwood, New Lothrop, '86. | *S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, 1895. |
| *L. G. Rutherford, Grand Rapids, '87. | Wm. Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, '96. |

MINNESOTA. (24.)

Organized Aug. 14, 1867. Reorganized Aug. 17, 1881.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 8,186.

- *Commander.....E. B. Wood, Long Prairie.
- *Senior Vice-Commander.....C. W. McKay, Fergus Falls.
- *Junior Vice-Commander.....J. C. Cooper, Northfield.
- *Assistant Adjutant-General.....J. K. Mertz, Minneapolis.

† Deceased.

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *E. Dunn (at large), Eyota.
- *D. B. Searle, St. Cloud.
- *G. B. Arnold, Kasson.
- *A. Cummings, Blue Earth City.
- *W. F. Deline, Cannon Falls.
- *S. C. Arbuckle, St. Paul.
- M. Kees, Minneapolis.
- G. A. Whitney, Wadena.
- *G. W. Grant, Detroit City.

ALTERNATES.

- J. C. Congdon, Brainerd.
- M. Emery, Caledonia.
- H. Reynolds, Waseca.
- J. G. Graham, Good Thunder.
- F. E. Bissell, Litchfield.
- C. J. Lang, St. Paul.
- *S. H. Fowler, Minneapolis.
- G. R. Wedgwood, Monticello.
- A. J. Hess, Ortonville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868. *H. A. Castle, St. Paul, 1872-3-4. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">A. Marty, Stillwater, 1881-2. *J. P. Rea, Minneapolis, 1883. *E. C. Babb, Minneapolis, 1884. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885. *Wm. Thomas, Mankato, 1886. *L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1887. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">James H. Ege, Minneapolis, 1888. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Barto, St. Cloud, 1889. *J. Compton, Fergus Falls, 1890. †Charles D. Parker, 1891. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">L. M. Lange, Marshall, 1892. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">John Day Smith, Minneapolis, '93. *S. R. Van Sant, Winona, 1894. *E. Torrance, Minneapolis, 1895. *J. J. McCurdy, St. Paul, 1896. |
|---|---|

MISSOURI. (25.)

Organized May 16, 1867. Reorganized April 22, 1882.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896. 14,244.

- *CommanderJno. P. Platt, Kingston.
- Senior Vice-Commander.....Chas. H. Morgan, Nevada.
- *Junior Vice-Commander.....William Lowe, Warrensburg.
- *Assistant Adjutant-General.Jno. B. Pachall, St. Louis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- John W. Noble (at large), St. Louis.
- J. R. Rogers, Cameron.
- *G. A. Douglas, Warrensburg.
- *C. A. Day, Kansas City.
- J. W. Eldridge, Springfield.
- *G. O. Howenstein, Carthage.
- *Geo. Hall, Trenton.
- *Wm. H. Mengel, California.
- *Henry Lange, St. Louis.

ALTERNATES.

- Ira K. Alderman, Maryville.
- F. D. W. Arnold, Lamar.
- *J. T. Birdseye, Nevada.
- H. F. Devel, Kansas City.
- *Adam Wenzel, St. Louis.
- Wm. Niehaus, St. Louis.
- H. De Bell, St. Joseph.
- Jackson Walker, Bethany.
- Geo. A. Newcomb, St. Louis.

† Deceased.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *Adam Theis, Hannibal.
- *R. W. Davis, Brookfield.
- *Ira T. Brouson, Sedalia.
A. O. Engelmann, St. Louis.
- *H. E. Robinson, Maryville.
- *C. P. Woodruff, Springfield.

ALTERNATES.

- J. L. Smith, Sedalia.
- *Thos. H. Macklind, St. Louis.
- G. W. Travis, Appleton City.
- W. T. Munson, Tina.
- Jas. T. Griffin, Maysville.
- H. J. Pringle, Chillicothe.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- *William Warner, Kansas City, '82-3.
- *W. F. Chamberlin, Hannibal, 1884.
- *Nelson Cole, St. Louis, 1885-6.
- †E. E. Kimball, 1887.
- *Hiram Smith, Jr., Cameron, 1888.
- *Jno. E. Phelps, Springfield, 1889.
- *Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890.
- *Geo. W. Martin, Brookfield, 1891.
- *C. W. Whitehead, Kansas City, '92.
- *Chas. G. Burton, Nevada, 1893.
- *Louis Grund, St. Louis, 1894.
- *Louis Benecke, Brunswick, 1895.
- *Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis, 1896.

MONTANA. (37.)

Organized March 10, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 520.

- *Commander T. C. Davidson, Anaconda.
- Senior Vice-Commander..... Geo. T. Chamber, Livingston.
- Junior Vice-Commander..... W. H. Dickinson, Missoula.
- Assistant Adjutant-General..... John S. Wisner, Anaconda.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *W. A. Havan (at large), Buffalo, N. Y.
- F. George Heldt, Great Falls.

ALTERNATES.

- *R. C. Wallace, Helena.
- W. H. Yeaton, Livingston.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- T. P. Fuller, Helena, 1885.
- Chas. S. Warren, Butte, 1886.
- J. G. Sanders, Helena, 1888.
- Jas. E. Callaway, Virginia City, '89.
- Ed. F. Ferris, Jefferson City, 1890.
- H. C. Kessler, Butte, 1891.
- *John L. Sloane, Missoula, 1892.
- J. O. Gregg, Great Falls, 1893.
- Peter R. Dolman, Butte, 1894.
- *Robert E. Fish, Helena, 1895.
- Lester S. Willson, Bozeman, 1896.

† Deceased.

NEBRASKA. (17.)

Organized June 11, 1877. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 7,264.

- *Commander John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton.
 Senior Vice-Commander Thomas J. Majors, Peru.
 *Junior Vice-Commander John E. Evans, North Platte.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General James D. Gage, Lincoln.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *M. L. Hayward (at large),
 Nebraska City.
 *E. S. Hanchet, Juniata.
 *L. J. Horton, Stanton.
 *G. W. Martin, North Bend.
 F. W. Simpson, Omaha.
 *J. C. Knapp, Palmer.
 *Fred Myers, Lincoln.
 *David Morgan, Minden.

ALTERNATES.

- C. S. Evans, Clarks.
 R. La Fountain, Kearney.
 P. H. Barry, Lincoln.
 J. W. Cress, South Omaha.
 C. H. Douglas, Bloomington.
 J. B. Waumbaugh, Kearney.
 *R. G. Hickman, Fairmont.
 A. H. Palmer, Arapahoe.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, 1877. | *S. H. Morrison, Nebraska City, '89. |
| †J. W. Savage, 1879-'80. | *T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, 1890. |
| S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, 1881-'2. | Joseph Teeter, Lincoln, 1891. |
| *H. E. Palmer, Omaha, 1884. | C. J. Dilworth, Hastings, 1892. |
| *A. V. Cole, Juniata, 1885. | †Alonzo H. Church, 1893. |
| *John M. Thayer, Lincoln, 1886. | Church Howe, Auburn, 1894. |
| *H. C. Russell, Schuyler, 1887. | *C. E. Adams, Superior, 1895. |
| *W. C. Henry, Fairmont, 1888. | *J. H. Culver, Milford, 1896. |

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (12.)

Organized June 30, 1868. Number of members, Dec. 31, 1896, 4,324.

- *Commander James Minot, Concord.
 *Senior Vice-Commander A. S. Twitchell, Gorham.
 *Junior Vice-Commander H. L. Worcester, Rochester.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General Frank Battles, Concord.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- J. A. Greene (at large),
 Moultonborough.
 *B. D. Stewart, Dover.
 *Wm. W. Gould, Pittsfield.
 *John P. Dane, Nashua.
 *Chas. T. Noyes, Whitefield.

ALTERNATES.

- D. C. Easton, Lakeport.
 C. C. Bunce, Dover.
 E. L. Carr, Pittsfield.
 Lyman Cheney, Nashua.
 *Joseph N. Holt, Dover.

† Deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—(Concluded.)

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

M. T. Betton, Watertown, Mass., 1867.	*John C. Linehan, Penacook, '83-4. M. M. Collis, Portsmouth, 1885.
†W. R. Patten, 1868.	†Geo. Farr, 1886.
D. J. Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass., 1869.	O. C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887.
James C. Larkin, Everett, Mass., 1870.	†A. B. Thompson, 1888.
A. H. Bixby, Francestown, N. H., 1871.	J. F. Grimes, Hillsboro Bridge, '89.
*W. H. Trickey, Danvers, Mass., '72.	*T. Cogswell, Concord, 1890.
†T. W. Challis, 1873-4.	*E. B. Huse, Enfield, 1891.
A. S. Eaton, Nashua, N. H., 1875.	Daniel Hall, Dover, 1892.
C. J. Richards, Chicago, Ills., 1876-7-8.	*F. G. Noyes, Nashua, 1893.
†Geo. Bowers, 1879-80.	D. R. Pierce, Somersworth, 1894.
M. A. Haynes, Lakeport, N. H., 1881-2.	*C. E. Buzzell, Lakeport, 1895.
	*L. W. Aldrich, E. Westmoreland, 1896.

NEW JERSEY. (8.)

Organized Dec. 10, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 6,699.

*Department Commander.....	Emanuel Sands, Jersey City.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	S. G. Hayter, Bloomfield.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	James Hogencamp, Paterson.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Frank O. Cole, Jersey City.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Henry C. Terhune (at large), Red Bank.
*L. J. Wendell, Newark.
*Wm. H. H. Wyckoff, Somerville.
*John Hazlett, Trenton.
*S. M. Long, Orange.
*Julius Seitz, Newark.
*G. P. Robinson, Jersey City.
*D. A. Carter, Camden.

† Deceased.

ALTERNATES.

*Edwin Marsh, Elizabeth.
W. C. Pasco, Vineland.
S. B. Foster, Trenton.
G. S. Vanscoten, Phillipsburg.
John W. Stuart, Jersey City.
Wm. B. Miller, Asbury Park.
R. D. Brower, Millburn.
Fred Wohlfahrt, Union.

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Edward Jardine, 1868.	*Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank, 1884-5.
William Ward, Newark, 1869-70.	
†Richard H. Lee, 1871-2.	*Frank O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886.
J. R. Goble, 1873.	†John L. Wheeler, 1887.
*Chas. Burrows, Paterson, 1874-5.	*E. B. Grubb, Edgewater Park, 1888.
*E. W. Davis, Newark, 1876.	*Wm. B. E. Miller, Camden, 1889.
†John Mueller, 1877-8.	*A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890.
*Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879.	*Jas. R. Mullikin, Newark, 1891.
†Geo. W. Gile, 1880.	*R. A. Donnelly, Trenton, 1892.
*Chas. H. Houghton, Jersey City, 1881.	*H. L. Hartshorn, Camden, 1893.
Ed. L. Campbell, 1882.	*John Shields, Flemington, 1894.
*Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, 1883.	*H. S. White, Red Bank, 1895.
	*E. C. Stahl, Trenton, 1896.

NEW MEXICO. (32.)

Organized July 14, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 150.

*Department Commander.....	Francis Downs, Santa Fé.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	Leverett Clarke, Albuquerque.
Junior Vice-Commander.....	T. B. Thompson, Raton.
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	W. S. Fletcher, Santa Fé.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

George W. Hartman (at large), Las Vegas.	*Jack Crawford, New York City, N. Y.
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†H. M. Atkinson, 1883.	A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, '90.
†E. W. Wynkoop, 1884.	S. W. Dorsey, Denver, Colo., 1892.
E. S. Stover, Albuquerque, 1886.	Wm. H. Whiteman, Albuquerque, 1893.
John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1887.	Geo. W. Knaebel, Santa Fé, 1894.
Francis Downs, Santa Fé, 1888.	Thos. W. Collier, Raton, 1895.
†John W. Mills, 1889.	John C. Bromagem, E. Las Vegas, 1896.
L. H. Rudisille, White Oaks, 1889.	

† Deceased.

NEW YORK. (5.)

Organized April 3, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 36,503.

- *Commander Albert D. Shaw, Watertown.
 *Senior Vice-Commander..... Geo. Chappell, New York.
 *Junior Vice-Commander..... N. R. Thompson, Jamestown.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General..... G. H. Lester, Oswego.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- B. F. Tracey (at large), Brooklyn.
 *E. W. Flower, Esperence.
 *G. R. Farley, Prospect.
 *Thomas Moore, New York.
 *A. B. Morse, Rochester.
 *P. Knickerbocker, Matteawan.
 *P. J. McDonald, Newburg.
 *W. H. Raymond, Canandaigua.
 *A. J. Adams, New York.
 *J. L. Talbert, Binghamton.
 *E. Drake, Syracuse.
 *M. Meade, Savannah.
 *D. C. Bangs, Little Falls.
 *H. C. Hendricks, McGrawville.
 *P. D. Leys, Roslyn.
 *G. A. Green, Andover.
 *L. Y. Miller, Olean.
 *J. R. Gibbs, Saratoga Springs.
 *G. C. Smith, Jamestown.
 *H. R. Yetman, Tottenville, S. I.
 *James Owens, New York.
 *John Campbell, New York.
 *G. M. Vorhees, Amsterdam.
 *A. H. Spierre, Albany.
 *T. J. Odium, New York.
 *J. S. Giles, Apalachin.
 *G. Humphrey, Hartland.
 *T. H. Kernan, Brooklyn.
 *J. Schmidling, New York.
 *G. W. Salisbury, Cazenovia.
 *D. Crumb, South Otselica.
 *C. A. Orr, Buffalo.
 *R. Longhran, Kingston.
 *Hugh Duffy, Brooklyn.
 *J. H. McKinna, Brooklyn.
 *J. W. Eason, Brooklyn.
 *B. F. McGuire, New York.
 *M. Bourdon, Plattsburgh.

ALTERNATES.

- S. S. Moffat, Plattsburgh,
 *J. J. Perkins, Schuylerville.
 W. S. Newman, Hornellsville.
 S. S. Ballou, Dalton.
 G. B. Hill, Chittenango.
 L. Cazer, Newburgh.
 G. C. Althisar, Port Jervis.
 R. Crowley, Randolph.
 A. A. Rivers, Ilion.
 A. S. Thompson, North Cuba.
 A. Elwood, Rochester.
 G. H. Barker, Springville.
 A. D. Mohr, Kingsbridge.
 J. G. Morrison, New York.
 D. F. Richie, Saratoga Springs.
 C. L. Wilbur, Oneonta.
 G. Murphy, Lee Centre.
 N. T. Kroiner, Brooklyn.
 A. Miller, Adams.
 D. Jones, Utica.
 J. H. Tenant, New York.
 J. W. Sangster, Brooklyn.
 G. E. Smith, Lockport.
 P. Myers, Brooklyn.
 B. F. Franklin, Rochester.
 L. Finkelmier, Brooklyn.
 E. Fahey, Brooklyn.
 J. Hepworth, Yorkville.
 C. A. Martin, Brooklyn.
 M. M. Fenner, Fredonia.
 R. Peach, East Pembroke.
 B. J. McGowan, New York.
 H. F. Tarbox, Batavia.
 E. S. Messerean, Vestal.
 D. B. Smith, Hamilton, Ontario.
 C. Herron, Sidney.
 J. Rider, Schroon Lake.
 T. K. Williams, North Tonawanda.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†James B. McKean, 1866-7.	*J. A. Reynolds, 1883.
*D. E. Sickles, New York, 1868-9.	*I. M. Hedges, Haverstraw, 1884.
†J. C. Robinson, 1870.	*Jos. I. Sayles, Rome, 1886.
†H. A. Barnum, 1871-2.	*G. H. Treadwell, Hurtsville, 1887.
*S. P. Corliss, Albany, 1873.	*N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburgh, 1888.
*John Palmer, Albany, 1874-5.	*H. Clark, Albany, 1889.
*James Tanner, Washington, D. C., 1876-7.	†Floyd Clarkson, 1890.
*Wm. F. Rogers, Bath, 1878.	*C. H. Freeman, Corning, 1891.
†James McQuade, 1879.	*T. L. Poole, Syracuse, 1892.
*L. C. Young, Binghamton, 1880.	*J. P. Cleary, Rochester, 1893.
†A. Merritt, 1881.	*J. C. Shotts, Yonkers, 1894.
*Jas. S. Fraser, New York, 1882.	*E. J. Atkinson, New York, 1895.
	*James S. Graham, Rochester, 1896.

NORTH DAKOTA. (43.)

Organized April 23, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 637.

*Commander.....	E. C. Gearey, Fargo.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	B. F. Bigelow, Jamestown
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	E. G. Baldwin, Oakes.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	John W. Carroll, Fargo.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*J. H. Johnson (at large), Lisbon.
*B. H. Webster, Pembina.

ALTERNATES.

M. W. Wright, Jamestown.
Roswell Thomas, Lisbon.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Harrison Allen, Fargo, 1888.	*John D. Black, Valley City, 1893.
*Geo. B. Winship, Grand Forks, '90.	*J. M. O'Neale, Grand Forks, 1894.
W. A. Bentley, Bismark, 1891.	*A. P. Rounsevell, Larimore, 1895.
S. G. Roberts, Fargo, 1892.	*Wm. H. Brown, Grand Forks, 1896.

OHIO. (4.)

Organized Jan. 30, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 30,824.

*Commander.....	Henry Kissinger, Dayton.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	T. R. Shinn, Ashland.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	X. Peck, Elyria.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	W. H. Bussard, Dayton.

† Deceased.

OHIO—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *E. Z. Hays (at large), Warsaw.
- *Wm. Masscher, Cedar Point.
- *C. A. Santmyer, Cincinnati.
- *E. S. Moorhead, Williamsburg.
- *L. H. Rodgers, Springboro.
T. M. Higgins, Waverly.
Wm. J. Mulvey, Ironton.
Ed. S. Grant, Canton.
- *J. S. Dunn, Dexter City.
- *A. Vignos, Canton.
- *Alex McGraw, East Liverpool.
- *John S. Lett, Youngstown.
- *D. S. Robertson, Geneva.
- *A. T. Brinsmade, Cleveland.
- *J. J. Thomas, Willington.
- *T. Blackburn, Hudson.
- *J. R. McKinney, Wooster.
- *James McCoy, Warsaw.
S. Shry, Zuleski.
- *H. H. Trall, Xenia.
- *C. Anderson, Dayton.
- *W. L. Reece, Greenville.
- *R. W. Cantwell, Covington.
- *J. Adams, Defiance.
- *Chas. Willich, Toledo.
- *Rubin White, Lima.
J. C. Green, Fremont.
- *J. Q. A. Campbell, Bellfountain.
- *Thos. D. Riddle, Iberia.
- *Thos. T. Dill, Mansfield.
- *J. B. Davis, Sandusky.
- *Thos. T. Smith, Columbus.

ALTERNATES.

- J. W. Stanton, Blissfield.
- D. Giles, Middletown.
- Jacob Hill, Cincinnati.
- Chas. Keyser, Moscow.
- T. M. Ferguson, Ramsboro.
- Jas. O. Maxwell, Portsmouth.
- S. Llewellyn, Coalton.
- *Chas. H. Newton, Marietta.
- David Lenz, Antioch.
- J. W. Osborn, Cadiz.
- J. Reeder, Kensington.
- S. L. Love, Warren.
- S. Daniels, Agosta.
- G. A. Hubbard, Cedron.
- J. H. Rickert, Remson's Corners.
- W. S. Krake, Ravenna.
- John McCulloch, Millersburgh.
- W. A. Lovett, Newark.
- J. W. Streubz, Logan.
- E. G. Brooks, Columbus.
- E. L. Dodson, Springfield.
- H. Wenger, Vandalia.
- J. P. Dysert, Rockford.
- W. H. Shaw, Sidney.
- N. E. Prentice, Payne.
- E. A. Bradley, Delta.
- S. Martine, Napoleon.
- O. P. Norris, West Mill Grove.
- C. C. Clark, Findlay.
- O. W. Weeks, Marion.
- H. K. Spooner, Republic.
- J. C. Lindsey, Sandusky.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| †B. F. Potts, 1866. | †Wm. Earnshaw, 1876-7. |
| †Thos. L. Young, 1867. | †N. L. Guthrie, 1878. |
| *J. W. Keifer, Springfield, '68-9-70. | *Jas. H. Seymour, 1878. |
| †Wm. C. Buntz, 1871-2. | †Jas. H. Steedman, 1879. |
| G. W. Barber, Cleveland, 1873-4. | D. W. Thomas, Akron, 1880. |
| A. C. Voris, Akron, 1875. | *J. S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881. |

†Deceased.

OHIO—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Chas. T. Clark, Columbus, 1882-3.	A. W. Warner, Cincinnati, 1891.
H. B. Lloyd, Cincinnati, 1884.	*I. F. Mack, Sandusky, 1892.
*R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885.	L. H. Williams, Ripley, 1893.
A. L. Conger, Akron, 1886.	*E. E. Nutt, Sidney, 1894.
D. C. Putnam, Springfield, 1887.	*Chas. Townsend, Athens, 1895.
J. W. O'Neill, Lebanon, 1888.	*E. L. Lybarger, Spring Mountain,
S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889.	1896.
*P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890.	

OKLAHOMA. (44.)

Organized Aug. 27, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 1,158.

*Commander.....	C. R. Young, Guthrie.
*Senior Vice-Commander	John McKee, Arapaho.
Junior Vice-Commander.....	C. N. Points, Shawnee.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	M. L. Mock, Guthrie.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

E. H. Cook (at large), Hennessy.	J. P. Barton, Ponca.
*G. D. Munger, Oklahoma City.	*C. McKinney, Norman.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

C. M. Barness, Guthrie, 1890.	J. P. Cummins, Kingfisher, 1894.
†G. M. Colton, 1891.	H. G. Trosper, Oklahoma City, '95.
Thos. Soward, Perry, 1893.	W. H. Cater, Nesbitt, 1896.

OREGON. (26.)

Organized Sept. 28, 1882. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 1,981.

Commander.....	Frank Reisner, Eugene.
Senior Vice-Commander.....	H. V. Gates, Hillsboro.
Junior Vice-Commander.....	J. S. Foss, Portland.
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	W. N. Morse, Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

M. L. Pratt (at large), E. Portland.	Jno. Gurdane, Pendleton.
*T. C. Smith, Salem.	Henry Rand, Junction City.
A. J. Goodbrod, La Grande.	A. W. Gowan, Burns.

† Deceased.

OREGON—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

G. E. Cankin, Portland, 1883.	O. Summers, Portland, 1891.
†F. J. Babcock, 1884.	H. H. Northup, Portland, 1892.
F. H. Lamb, Portland, 1885-6.	J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, 1893.
M. L. Olmstead, Baker City, 1887.	S. B. Ormsby, Argenti, 1894.
A. E. Borthwick, Portland, 1888.	E. W. Allen, Portland, 1895.
E. B. McElroy, Salem, 1889.	D. C. Sherman, Salem, 1896.
†James A. Varney, 1890.	

PENNSYLVANIA. (3.)

Organized Jan. 16, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 35,029.

*Commander	Wm. D. Stauffer, Lancaster.
*Senior Vice-Commander.	Wm. B. Keller, Johnstown.
*Junior Vice-Commander.	Samuel Scott, Allegheny.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.	Chas. L. Leiper, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*L. C. Dart (at large), Wilkes Barre.
 Geo. W. Skinner, McConnellsburg.
 *A. C. Reinohl, Lancaster.
 J. D. Hicks, Altoona.
 *E. Walton, Philadelphia.
 *James Thompson, Philadelphia.
 *J. H. Druckemiller, Lehighton.
 *M. A. Gherst, Lebanon.
 *Wm. H. Winter, Philadelphia.
 *D. Bohannon, Pittsburg.
 *J. F. Osler, Shamokin.
 *J. J. Eberhardt, Philadelphia.
 *A. J. Ackerly, Waverly.
 A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg.
 *G. W. Jeffries, Philadelphia.
 *B. B. Atherton, Scranton.
 *C. J. Harrison, Somerset.
 *Fred Beuchler, Allegheny.
 *S. A. Losch, Schuylkill Haven.
 *G. S. Shattuck, Meadville.
 *F. B. Speakman, Coatesville.
 *J. Swartz, Philadelphia.
 *W. J. Hamilton, Pittsburg.

ALTERNATES.

*T. N. Boyle, Pittsburg.
 *I. N. Sutman, Monongahela.
 *J. I. Shoemaker, Wyoming.
 *J. H. Westbrook, Huntingdon.
 P. E. Shieler, Mercer.
 L. C. Brinton, Phillipsburg.
 J. McNevin, Altoona.
 J. A. Wilt, Towanda.
 James Moore, Johnstown.
 A. J. Musser, Columbia.
 A. J. Greenfield, Oil City.
 O. Jones, Philadelphia.
 B. O. Camp, Montrose.
 P. R. Kirk, Bryn Mawr.
 A. H. Burnett, Greenville.
 H. A. Miller, Hollidaysburg.
 N. S. Falconer, Warren.
 C. A. Gosner, Easton.
 H. F. Glass, Philadelphia.
 J. Gould, Mt. Carmel.
 G. D. Runk, Clearfield.
 J. W. Hough, Uniontown.
 I. C. Booth, Philadelphia.

† Deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*W. N. Reynolds, Tunkhannock.
 *T. Irwin, Allegheny.
 *G. G. Lindsay, Marietta.
 *L. Buch, Reading.
 *Wm. G. Palmer, Philadelphia.
 J. H. Levan, Minersville.
 *E. L. Schroder, York.
 *J. A. Weible, Tidioute.
 *J. B. Holmes, Springdale.
 *A. N. Shafer, Erie.
 *T. Schweriner, Philadelphia.
 *J. G. Howe, Bradford.
 *H. D. Potts, Harrisburg.

ALTERNATES.

V. C. Knorr, Braddock.
 G. W. Reeder, Allentown.
 Wm. Stiles, Philadelphia.
 D. A. Jones, Pittsburg.
 E. F. Harris, Philadelphia.
 H. R. Fulton, Lancaster.
 J. H. Heckman, South Bethlehem.
 J. Undercoffer, Philadelphia.
 S. J. Patterson, Wilkes Barre.
 A. S. Love, New Castle.
 S. L. Coover, Verona.
 J. S. De Silva, Mahanoy City.
 A. B. King, West Newton.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, '66-7.	F. H. Dyer, Detroit, Mich., 1884.
A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, 1868.	A. Curtin, Chester Springs, 1885.
O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, '69.	*J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886.
*R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, 1873.	†Samuel Harper, 1887.
†A. W. Norris, 1874.	*F. J. Magee, Wrightsville, 1888.
*W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875.	*T. J. Stewart, Harrisburg, 1889.
*Jas. W. Latta, Harrisburg, 1876.	*J. F. Denniston, Pittsburg, 1890.
S. I. Givin, Philadelphia, 1877.	G. G. Boyer, Harrisburg, 1891.
*Chas. T. Hull, Athens, 1878.	*J. P. Taylor, Reedsville, 1892.
*Geo. L. Brown, Minersville, 1879.	*T. G. Sample, Allegheny, 1893.
*C. W. Hazzard, Monongahela, 1880.	*Wm. Emsley, Philadelphia, 1894.
†John Taylor, 1881.	*H. H. Cummings, Tidioute, 1895.
*J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia, '82.	*Alfred Darte, Wilkes Barre, 1896.
E. S. Osborne, Wilkes Barre, 1883.	

POTOMAC. (14.)

Organized Feb. 13, 1869. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 2,851.

*Commander.....Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington.
 *Senior Vice-Commander.....J. F. Raub, Washington.
 *Junior Vice-Commander.....J. E. McCabe, Washington.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General.....Arthur Hendricks, Washington.

† Deceased.

POTOMAC—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Howard M. Gillman (at large),
Washington.
*John P. Quander, Washington.
*John C. S. Burger, Washington.
*Henry W. Eno, Washington.

ALTERNATES.

*Jacob Moore, Washington.
Rudolph Ullmer, Washington.
Dr. A. C. Adams, Washington.
S. F. Hamilton, Washington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Timothy Luby, 1870-2.
F. H. Sprague, Washington, '73-4.
*B. F. Hawkes, Washington, 1876.
*A. H. G. Richardson, Washington,
1877.
Geo. E. Corson, Washington, 1878.
Harrison Dingman, Washington,
1879.
C. C. Royce, Chico, Cal., 1880.
*William Gibson, Washington, 1881.
S. S. Burdett, Washington, 1882-3.
*D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y. '84.

*N. M. Brooks, Washington, 1885.
J. B. Burke, Washington, 1886-7.
Chas. P. Lincoln, Washington, '88.
W. S. Odell, Washington, 1889.
*M. Emmett Urell, Washington, '90.
*J. M. Pipes, Washington, 1891.
*A. F. Dinsmore, Washington, 1892.
S. E. Faunce, Washington, 1893.
*N. Bickford, Washington, 1894.
*M. T. Anderson, Washington, 1895.
*John McElroy, Washington, 1896.

RHODE ISLAND. (11.)

Organized March 24, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 2,307.

*Commander.....Livingston Scott, Woonsocket.
*Senior Vice Commander.....Samuel W. K. Allen, E. Greenwich.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....Charles O. Ballou, Providence.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....Philip S. Chase, Providence.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jas. S. Hudson (at large),
Providence.
Chas. P. Moies, Central Falls.
Stephen J. West, Providence.

ALTERNATES.

Joseph B. Holmes, River Point.
R. Harry Robinson, Providence.
E. F. Dustin, Providence.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Ambrose E. Burnside, 1868.
Horatio Rogers, Providence, 1869.
C. R. Brayton, Providence, 1870-1.
*E. H. Rhodes, Providence, 1872-3.
†Edwin Metcalf, 1874.
†E. C. Pomroy, 1875.
Chas. H. Williams, Providence, '76.
H. J. Spooner, Providence, 1877.

† Deceased.

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Fred. A. Arnold, Providence, 1878.	Gideon Spencer, Providence, 1888.
H. R. Baker, Providence, 1879.	Alonzo Williams, Providence, 1889.
C. C. Gray, Providence, 1880.	B. F. Davis, Pawtucket, 1890.
†William H. P. Steere, 1881.	B. H. Child, Providence, 1891.
H. F. Jenks, Pawtucket, 1882.	*David S. Ray, E. Providence, 1892.
*P. S. Chase, Providence, 1883.	†Geo. T. Cranston, 1893.
A. K. McMahon, Newport, 1884.	Chas. H. Baker, Bristol, 1894.
E. A. Cory, Camden, N. J., 1885.	D. R. Ballou, Providence, 1895.
T. A. Barton, Providence, 1886.	*William E. Stone, Providence, 1896.
B. L. Hall, Bristol, 1887.	

SOUTH DAKOTA. (29.)

Organized March 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 2,200.

*Commander	C. B. Clark, Huron.
*Senior Vice-Commander	N. B. Packard, Redfield.
Junior Vice-Commander	Bailey Madison, Sturgis.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	E. C. Walton, Huron.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*J. A. Pickler (at large), Faulkton.	D. Steward, Arlington.
*J. L. Babcock, Aberdeen.	J. P. Hawn, Canton.
*F. Lillibridge, Pierre.	Jos. Elson, Northville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Thos. S. Free, 1883-4-5.	C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, 1891.
*W. V. Lucas, Hot Springs, 1885-6-7.	*N. C. Nash, Canton, 1893.
H. Allen, Fargo, N. Dak., 1887.	*Geo. W. Carpenter, Watertown, '94.
S. F. Hammond, St. Paul, Minn., 1888.	*S. R. Drake, Plankinton, 1895.
Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889.	†John Ackley, 1896.
	*John F. Baker, Hermosa, 1896.

TENNESSEE. (34.)

Organized Feb. 26, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 2,606.

*Commander	H. B. Case, Chattanooga.
*Senior Vice-Commander	J. A. Reep, Vincennes, Ind.
Junior Vice-Commander	W. F. McCarron, Athens.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Chas. W. Biese, Chattanooga.

† Deceased.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Wm. H. Nelson (at large),
Johnson City.
*D. M. Steward, Chattanooga.
A. J. Steele, Memphis.
*I. C. Mulvihill, Nashville.

ALTERNATES.

J. J. Heuser, Nashville.
J. S. Menkin, Memphis.
*S. W. Pickens, Sevierville.
*Geo. W. Patten, Chattanooga.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Edward Jones, 1885.	A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, 1891.
E. E. Winters, Macon, Ga., 1886.	*H. C. Whitaker, New Market, 1892.
Wm. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887.	F. Seaman, Knoxville, 1893.
Wm. Rule, Knoxville, 1888.	W. E. F. Milburn, Greeneville, 1894.
A. H. Pettibone, Greenville, 1889.	*Wm. J. Smith, Memphis, 1895.
*Chas. F. Muller, Utica, N. Y., 1890.	*H. B. Case, Chattanooga, 1896.

TEXAS. (38.)

Organized March 25, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 786.

*Commander.....Ed. Ketchum, Galveston.
Senior Vice-Commander.....L. C. Deeds, Dallas.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....J. O. Estabrook, Paris.
Assistant Adjutant-General.....Frank L. Kirk, Galveston.

REPRESENTATIVES.

H. T. Rue (at large), Houston.
J. L. Tygard, Denison.

ALTERNATES.

M. J. Keating, S. Antonio.
J. M. Diehl, Fort Worth.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†E. J. Davis, 1882.	*M. W. Maun, Dallas, 1891.
W. D. Wylie, Dallas, 1885.	†O. G. Peterson, 1892.
O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886.	Jno. W. Parks, Dallas, 1893.
†Wm. H. Sinclair, 1887.	R. M. Moore, San Antonio, 1894.
†J. C. DeGress, 1888.	W. W. Bostwick, Denison, 1895.
A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889.	*G. W. McCormick, Dallas, 1896.
A. K. Taylor, Houston, 1890.	

UTAH. (33.)

Organized Oct. 19, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 176.

Commander.....Thos. C. Bailey, Salt Lake City.
Senior Vice-Commander.....A. S. Condon, Ogden.
Junior Vice-Commander.....Alfred Saxey, Provo.
Assistant Adjutant-General.....C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City.

† Deceased.

UTAH—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Rudolph Alff (at large),
Salt Lake City.

ALTERNATES.

Thomas Lundy, Ogden.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Geo. C. Douglass, 1883.

†Rausford Smith, 1884.

H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885.

†Elijah Sells, 1886.

†Eli H. Murray, 1887.

Nathan Kimball, Ogden, 1888.

Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889.

Henry Page, Salt Lake, 1890.

Frank Hoffman, Salt Lake, 1891.

†J. R. Elliott, 1892.

Jno. W. Greenman, Salt Lake, '93.

*Thomas C. Iliff, Salt Lake, 1894.

C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake, 1895.

M. M. Kellogg, Provo, 1896.

VERMONT. (13.)

Organized Oct 23, 1868.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 4,623.

*Commander.....E. W. Jewett, Swanton.

*Senior Vice-Commander.....C. T. S. Pierce, Vergennes.

*Junior Vice-Commander.....M. J. Sargent, Royalton.

*Assistant Adjutant-General.....E. J. Ranslow, Swanton.

REPRESENTATIVES.

F. Kenfield (at large), Morrisville.

*A. M. Downs, Bennington.

*T. Benton Kelly, Rutland.

*D. W. Davis, Chester.

*H. E. Foster, Derby Line.

*Fred F. Gleason, Brattleboro.

ALTERNATES.

*R. O. Sturtevant, Swanton.

Wm. M. Currier, Island Pond.

F. H. Piper, Middlebury.

A. P. Ranney, Putney.

H. B. Wedge, Montpelier.

C. F. Ferrin, Essex Junction.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Geo. P. Foster, 1868-9.

*W. W. Henry, Burlington, 1870-1.

W. G. Veazy, Washington, D. C.,
1872-3.

S. Thomas, Montpelier, 1874-5.

T. S. Peck, Burlington, 1876-7.

J. H. Goulding, Wilmington, '78-9.

Geo. W. Hooker, Brattleboro, '80-1.

A. B. Valentine, Bennington, '82-3.

C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, 1884.

W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, 1885.

Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886.

P. D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, '87.

*H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888.

A. S. Tracy, Middlebury, 1889

*Z. M. Mansur, Island Pond, 1890.

*D. L. Morgan, Rutland, 1891.

Hugh Henry, Chester, 1892.

Geo. W. Doty, Morrisville, 1893.

C. F. Branch, Transferred 1896, '94.

B. Cannon, Jr., Bellows Falls, 1895.

*N. M. Puffer, Bennington, 1896.

†Deceased.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. (15.)

Organized July 27, 1871. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 1,295.

- *Commander.....John W. Stebbins, Norfolk.
 Senior Vice-Commander.....J. V. Davis, Alexandria, Va.
 *Junior Vice-Commander.....W. S. Wilson, Norfolk.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General.....Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *A. A. Hager (at large),
 National Home, D. V. S.
 *Lewis Dawley, Norfolk.

ALTERNATES.

- C. D. Grew, Portsmouth.
 John Turner, National Home,
 D. V. S.

PASSEPORT DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| H. Carlisle, Portsmouth, 1871-2. | †H. de B. Clay, 1885-6. |
| *Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, 1874. | J. W. Woodman, Portsmouth, '87-8. |
| †Wm. H. Appenzeller, 1875-6. | †R. P. Wheeler, 1889. |
| Wm. Ryder, Portsmouth, 1877. | N. J. Smith, Richmond, 1890. |
| †R. G. Staples, 1878. | H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, 1891. |
| *R. Bond, Phœbus, 1879. | *Edgar Allan, Washington, D. C.,
1892. |
| A. B. Hurlburt, Philadelphia, Pa.,
1880. | T. T. Whitcomb, Elizabeth City,
N. C., 1893. |
| †W. Hervey King, 1881. | *J. G. Fulton, Ft. Monroe, 1894. |
| P. T. Woodfin, National Home,
D. V. S., 1882-8. | J. E. Porter, Pittsburgh, Pa., '95. |
| *B. C. Cook, Richmond, 1884. | H. W. Weiss, Emporia, 1896. |

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. (30.)

Organized June 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 2,209.

- Commander.....J. F. McLean, Walla Walla.
 Senior Vice-Commander.....H. C. Funk, Vancouver.
 Junior Vice-Commander.....H. H. Wolfe, Dayton.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....E. H. Nixon, Walla Walla.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- G. W. Tibbetts (at large) Issaquah.
 R. G. Hoge, Tacoma.
 *H. E. Farnsworth, Pomeroy.

ALTERNATES.

- J. W. Range, Seattle.
 *William Fox, Seattle.
 C. W. Snyder, Tacoma.

† Deceased.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Geo. D. Hill, 1883.	D. G. Lovell, Tacoma, 1891.
†H. A. Morrow, 1884.	J. S. Brown, South Bend, 1892.
A. M. Brooks, Seattle, 1885.	†J. F. Sinclair, 1893.
A. P. Curry, Spokane, 1887.	J. N. Scott, Port Townsend, 1894.
†J. W. Sprague, 1888.	Norman Buck, Spokane, 1895.
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889.	C. T. Patterson, Tacoma, 1896.
M. M. Holmes, Olympia, 1890.	

WEST VIRGINIA. (28.)

Organized April 9, 1868. Reorganized Feb. 20, 1883.

Number of members, Dec. 31, 1896, 1,982.

*Commander	Thos. A. Maulsby, Fairmont.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	Richard Robertson, Wheeling.
Junior Vice-Commander.....	C. R. Lavalley, Huntington.
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Thos. W. Swisher, Fairmont.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*W. C. Leonard (at large), Parkersburg.
*Alix C. Moore, Clarksburg.
Thos. C. Miller, Morgantown.

ALTERNATES.

*C. B. McIntosh, Charleston.
G. W. Pitner, Wheeling.
S. H. Gramm, Grafton.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, 1882-3	*Geo. J. Walker, Jackson, C. H., 1890.
C. B. Smith, Parkersburg, 1884.	I. H. Duval, Wellsburg, 1891.
†John Carlin, 1885.	C. E. Anderson, Weston, 1892.
*G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, 1886.	Anthony Smith, Wick, 1893.
Lee Haymond, Clarksburg, 1887.	F. H. Crago, Wheeling, 1894.
R. E. Fleming, New London, Pa., 1888.	R. H. Lee, St. Albans, 1895.
S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889.	R. H. Freer, Harrisville, 1896.

WISCONSIN. (2.)

Organized June 7, 1866.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1896, 11,060.

*Commander.....	E. B. Gray, Madison.
*Senior Vice-Commander.....	E. M. Bartlett, Eau Claire.
*Junior Vice-Commander.....	Henry A. Heath, Milwaukee.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.....	W. H. Bennett, Madison.

†Deceased.

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- *L. J. Billings (at large),
Rhinelanders.
*G. W. Morton, Berlin.
*H. C. Putnam, Broadhead.
*E. W. Keyes, Lake Mills.
*N. E. Birchard, Boscobel.
*E. S. Elliott, Milwaukee.
*M. L. Snyder, Waukesha.
*H. E. Coates, Nunah.
*J. G. Taylor, Black River Falls.
*G. W. Sutherland, Clintonville.
*H. R. Allen, Merrill.
*N. Burch, Menomencee.

ALTERNATES.

- H. D. Barnes, Elkhorn.
R. H. Gilletts, Milwaukee.
W. H. Laing, Racine.
James Price, Rio.
J. S. Worthman, Baraboo.
P. Strassberger, Milwaukee.
H. Sheldon, Plymouth.
A. V. D. Kelley, Brandon.
C. E. Scott, Whitehall.
J. H. Woodnorth, Waupaca.
M. H. Barnum, Wausau.
W. S. Ensign, River Falls.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Jas. K. Proudfit, Kansas City, Kan.,
1866. | H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882.
P. Check, Baraboo, 1883-4. |
| †H. A. Starr, 1867. | †James Davidson, 1885. |
| †J. M. Rusk, 1868. | H. P. Fischer, Milwaukee, 1886. |
| *T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, Wis., '69-70. | *M. Griffin, Eau Claire, 1887. |
| E. Ferguson, Milwaukee, 1871-2. | *A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, 1888-9. |
| †A. J. McCoy, 1873. | *L. Ferguson, Brandon, 1889. |
| G. A. Hanaford, Chicago, Ill.,
1874-75. | *B. F. Bryant, La Crosse, 1890. |
| †John Hancock, 1876. | *W. H. Upham, Marshfield, 1891. |
| H. G. Rogers, Milwaukee, 1877. | *C. B. Welton, Madison, 1892. |
| *S. F. Hammond, St. Paul, Minn.,
1878. | *E. A. Shores, Ashland, 1893. |
| G. J. Thomas, Harvard, Neb.,
1879-80-1. | *J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, 1894. |
| | *W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, 1895. |
| | *D. Lloyd Jones, Milwaukee, 1896. |

† Deceased.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

John P. S. Gobin, Chairman,	Geo. H. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.
Lebanon, Pa.	H. B. Case, Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C.	E. C. Stahl, Trenton, N. J.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HISTORIES.

A. O. Marsh, Chairman,	Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.
Winchester, Ind.	Wm. M. Olin, Boston, Mass.
M. N. Dickinson, Warrensburgh, N. Y.	Rev. D. C. Milner, Chicago, Ill.

COMMITTEE ON FREDERICKSBURG BATTLE-FIELD NATIONAL PARK.

Edgar Allan, Chairman,	Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.
Richmond, Va.	Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.
Chas. P. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.	Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, R. I.
Albert E. Sholes, Augusta, Ga.	Jesse B. Strode, Lincoln, Neb.

COMMITTEE ON REPRINTING PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

Robert B. Beath, Chairman,	J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. H. Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEE UPON THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE WAR.

Ell Torrance, Chairman,	Charles Townsend, Athens, Ohio.
Minneapolis, Minn.	James A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill.
S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.	Geo. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, Ia.
Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, N. Y.	Washington Gardner, Lansing, Mich.

GRANT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. S. Burdett, Chairman,	Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.
Washington, D. C.	Selden Connor, Portland, Me.
Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.	E. S. Gray, Middleport, Ohio.
Wheelock G. Veazey,	Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, Ill.
Washington, D. C.	

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Charles E. Burmester,	Henry A. Heath, Milwaukee, Wis.
Adjutant-General, Omaha, Neb.	Geo. Stoll, St. Louis, Mo.
J. M. Vernon, Chicago, Ill.	John E. Evans, North Platte, Neb.

The address of the Commander-in-Chief, and the reports of the officers, were as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Comrades:

Once more we have assembled in annual Encampment to render an account of our stewardship, to renew old associations, to legislate for the present, to plan for the future. We meet in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, and may all our hearts unite as one in sustaining the great objects of our Order.

Thank God we still live to enjoy in peace and prosperity the land we helped to save!

The last National Encampment did well in selecting, as the place of holding the Thirty-first Encampment, this beautiful city of Buffalo, so representative as it is of the business and social interests of the great Empire State. No city and county in the country responded more promptly and more enthusiastically than Buffalo and Erie county when help was most needed, and this city, where we are to-day assembled, is the central point from about which more men joined the ranks of the Volunteers than from any other point in the country, and thus is accounted for the great number of Veterans that return here to-day; and her citizens, always loyal, proud of their city and state, have worked incessantly to make this Encampment a most successful one. That they have succeeded I need not say. It remains but for you to enjoy to the full their unbounded hospitality.

Comrades, when at the Thirtieth National Encampment, held at St. Paul, you unanimously selected me to be your standard bearer, I said to you that you had placed me under a double obligation to you. You had selected me from among a number of your most faithful servants whose ambition to be Commander-in-Chief I admired. You had required me to follow in the footsteps of a long line of magnificent leaders who had most success-

fully administered your affairs. I felt my inability to meet the great requirements of this high position. I have tried to do a soldier's duty, with an eye single to the best interests of our noble Order. You have one and all, as I asked you, strongly sustained me, and, by your splendid comradeship, have lightened the responsibilities and made the work pleasant. I can never find words to express to you my deep sense of appreciation of the honor conferred upon me. At the close of my stewardship I can only pledge to you my faithfulness to my successors and my continued service in the ranks. I have given the entire year to the work of the Order, have traveled somewhat over thirty-five thousand miles, have visited every Department that I could reach at their Encampments, some at other than their Encampment dates, besides very many Posts and Reunions, and have been splendidly received everywhere by veterans and all other citizens, and by reason of these visits have been greatly impressed with the spirit and enthusiasm of the comrades and the very high position the Order occupies in the hearts of our people. The work of the volunteer soldier from 1861 to 1865 is a matter of history, and can be read by every one. In my public addresses I have confined myself to the work of the Grand Army to-day and I have been gratified and flattered at the reception accorded my remarks.

I may be permitted to make special allusion to my visits in the Southern Departments, where I made it a point to come in contact, as much as possible, with the men who wore the grey and their friends. My receptions there will ever be a warm spot in my memory; my conception of American manhood and American bravery has been greatly magnified. I met no warmer grasps, no heartier Godspeeds in patriotic work than from our once enemies, now friends. I found Old Glory floating as high, her stars as bright, her stripes as broad in the Southland as at home. My sentiment, "One country, one flag, one people, one destiny," met as hearty a response in Georgia as in Massachusetts, and more than once, after my public receptions there, I repeated

to myself, over the work of the G. A. R. in that country, the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The Grand Army of the Republic can do no grander work for their country to-day than to strengthen in those good people their devotion to the land we all so dearly love,—to help to blot out the resentments of the past.

It has been my proud privilege during the year to participate in the last tributes to two of our great military leaders and comrades. On April 27, in New York, I commanded the G. A. R. division in one of the grandest pageants ever seen in this country, at the dedication of the memorial tomb of General Ulysses S. Grant. This great tribute showed the high position occupied by him as a soldier, a statesman, a citizen, and a patriot in the hearts of these people. His tomb on those beautiful heights by the river will be the Mecca for future patriots. The number of participating veterans on this occasion was large and most creditable.

On July 22, at Chicago, I participated in the unveiling of an equestrian statue of our Past Commander-in-Chief and comrade, the ideal volunteer soldier of the war, General John A. Logan, erected by the state of Illinois. Here again I commanded the very large and most creditable veteran division, in the presence of a great outpouring of the patriotic people assembled from all parts of the great West to pay tribute to his memory. It makes one's heart swell with pride to witness the devotion of the people to the living as well as the dead who responded to their country's call for help.

Upon this latter occasion the great interest was added to by the invitation to participate in the parade and exercises, extended by the committee of arrangements to the Confederate veterans and accepted by them, quite a large number marching in the parade under the escort of a post of this order. Their participation shows that the world loves a brave soldier.

Upon this occasion I invited General John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate veterans, to ride with me,

that all the world might see that the war was over. It was a source of great regret to us both that other engagements prevented his attendance. I also invited him to come to Buffalo and assist in the review of the column and speak at our camp-fires. I know you would have made him welcome. I know your broad American spirit would have given him a warm reception, but he could not come. He was engaged in good work *elsewhere*.

I set out early in my official year to secure the attendance at this encampment of Comrade William McKinley, President of the United States, believing that his presence would add much to the interest of the occasion, and to the high position occupied by our Order. His acceptance of my invitation was so prompt and cordial, and he entered into every detail with such apparent pleasure, as to more than ever convince me that there is no tie so strong as that of comradeship welded in the fire of battle. His presence here has been an inspiration to us all, and we hail with delight the dawn of a new era of prosperity which we see breaking on all sides.

Comrades, this is a wonderful country of ours. One who fills the high position of Commander-in-Chief, and visits the various Departments, and studies our varied and wonderful resources, cannot but be convinced that if we only knew one another better, if we only realized how great we are in everything that goes to make up a great country, we would indeed be one country and one people, before whom the world would stand in awe.

The duties of this position are so varied and so great that no man could master them unless aided by strong men in every department of the work, and in this regard I have been peculiarly fortunate in having in my official family men of brains, courage, and enthusiasm for the Order, without whose cordial co-operation and splendid assistance I should fear the result, but with which it seems possible to surmount any obstacle. I need not say I thank these helpful comrades; they know that.

MEMBERSHIP.

Without disparagement to any other, no one ever had a more faithful Adjutant-General. In season and out of season, amid all the ups and downs of so responsible and taxing a position, Comrade Burmester has been the same indefatigable, painstaking, and even-tempered worker, the results of which show in his most complete and satisfactory report, to a careful perusal of which I invite your close attention.

Let me call your attention here briefly to the condition of membership, as reported by the Adjutant-General:

In good standing June 30, 1896.....	340,710
Gains since—	
By muster in	10,534
By transfer.....	4,381
By reinstatement.....	11,207
By delinquent reinstatement.....	6,807
Total gain.....	<u>32,929</u>
Aggregate.....	373,639
Loss—	
By death.....	7,516
By honorable discharge	1,257
By transfer.....	4,642
By suspension.....	30,771
By dishonorable discharge	411
By delinquent reports	8,981
By surrender of charter.....	606
Total loss	<u>54,183</u>
In good standing June 30, 1897.....	319,456
Remaining suspended.....	<u>48,360</u>
Total membership.....	362,816

The beginning of the end is in sight, the day of smaller things is upon us. We are far past the meridian individually, and as an order, the stream is running rapidly down the hill. Age and poverty are making great inroads into the ranks. Suspensions are numerous, charters are being surrendered. The hearts are in the right place, but the inevitable is before us. What shall we do? Stand shoulder to shoulder until the last

file is closed. Recruit the ranks until every honorable discharge is recorded in the descriptive book, and every suspended comrade is again touching elbow with his fellows. Establish picket posts along the whole line as provided in the Rules and Regulations, cheer up the weakening, encourage the thoughtless. Stand by your comrades though all the world assail.

I strongly commend to the Encampment the recommendations of the Adjutant-General, made only after much thought and experience.

FINANCES.

The Quartermaster-General has been a most invaluable officer, always faithful, attentive, and ready. His report should have careful attention. Owing to the steady decrease in the membership and the very small burden imposed by the National per capita of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, I believe that the best interests of the order would be subserved by an increase of one-half cent in the per capita, making it three instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per annum.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

To the many and arduous duties of my faithful and hard working Inspector-General Comrade Charles A. Suydam, I added an investigation into and report upon Soldiers' Homes, that we might form an idea of the munificence of our government in this direction, and the magnificent manner in which many of the states have fulfilled their obligations to the veteran. The reports upon this subject, while very incomplete, afford much satisfaction at the thought that the last days of very many thousands of the old veterans have been, are being, and will continue to be made comfortable and comparatively happy, and free from the trials and struggles of the outside world, with which they are by age and infirmity unable to contend. 27,338 veterans were cared for in National Homes during 1896, besides many more in State Homes. The good thus accomplished by a magnanimous people is beyond compare.

The whole report is most interesting and I commend his recommendations to your thoughtful consideration.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The report of our most sincere and earnest Comrade Mark B. Taylor, the Chaplain-in-Chief, shows fully the greatly increased interest manifested everywhere in the observance of this sacred day. It should be read by everybody interested. There is a deep meaning to Memorial Day. It means not only a tribute and an honor to the dead, but it means a strong and lasting lesson in patriotism to the living. The assembling of the children upon these occasions and their participation in the solemn exercises of the day, make impressions upon their young minds that time cannot efface, and as a result of such participation, and of the lessons of patriotism taught in the public schools, which the Women's Relief Corps and the comrades have so greatly encouraged, and the part they take in the demonstrations at our Department Encampments, our children are growing up so strengthened and imbued with love of country and the flag, and reverence for the veteran who imperiled his life for them, that as they grow up they will be to our nation as a great rock of defense against which the waves of trouble may beat without avail.

Every request for flags with which to decorate the graves of our comrades in the national cemeteries, and in many instances for funds to defray the necessary attendant expenses, we were, through the generosity of Posts and Women's Relief Corps, able to comply with, and we know of no neglected graves of known or unknown. In many of the Southern cemeteries we were aided and our duties lightened by the co-operation of the Confederate veterans, and we thank them, and I would help them in their sacred work.

In a number of cases, too, the ceremonies were made more elaborate and impressive by the presence of regular troops, directed by Comrade Russell A. Alger, the Secretary of War, to participate. The attendance of Posts at Sunday Memorial

services at the churches was unusually large, and this beautiful custom should grow.

In more than ever of the Departments the presence of one or more comrades at each of the public schools, on the Friday before Memorial Day, to talk to the children on the objects and lessons of Memorial Day, and why they are asked to bring flowers, was observed, and as a result in many places more flowers were contributed than could be conveniently used. This is a lasting and valuable work and should be sacredly attended to in every Department.

I am not one of those who believe that a day established thirty years ago by our beloved Commander-in-Chief Logan, and since made a holy day, and a holiday by legal enactment in a majority of the states, should be changed simply because a lot of hoodlums, or thoughtless men and women, desecrate it by games and races. A large majority of our people are observers of the Sabbath day and they do not consider parades and public demonstrations seemly upon that day, and their wishes should be respected, for we look to them rather than to the thoughtless for the moral support we need. If games and races cannot be suppressed on such sacred day by moral suasion and the effect of the participation in its sacred work by vast numbers of our best citizens, then no change of day could effect such result.

JUDICIAL WORK.

The work of the Judicial Department for the year has been quite important and onerous, and I commend to your careful consideration the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, Comrade Albert Clarke, who has given the duties of the office great care and judgment. I strongly endorse, with careful restrictions, the recommendations made by him.

THE STAFF.

I have been singularly fortunate in the selection of my Chief of Staff, and Aides in the several Departments. The

position of Aide-de-Camp on the national staff has long been looked upon as a simple honor without carrying with it any duty. This was not the case in the army, where the staff were at all times called upon for the most delicate and dangerous duty, and if efficient were a necessity to the commanding officer.

I have tried to impress upon my staff, and have been strongly supported therein by my chief, that they might be of great service to both myself and the Order, by forming associations and laying out work and making details for visiting and encouraging, in behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, the Posts of their various Departments. I am gratified that these suggestions have been carried out in various Departments, and much good has been the result. In Cook county, Illinois, the staff association has visited every Post of the Order there and has done splendid work, for which I thank them. I return my most sincere thanks to my chief and all the members of my personal staff for their efficient and unselfish service.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Grand Army of the Republic believes in military instruction in the public schools, because it is good for the boys mentally, morally, physically, and above all patriotically. The report of my Chief Aide, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, on this subject, is most interesting. He has given much time and of his untiring energy to this field of work. It was an inspiring sight to see four thousand boys of the public and parochial schools of New York City, in uniform, participating in the tribute to General U. S. Grant at the inaugural of the tomb, through the especial effort of Capt. Zalinski. So, too, have I been inspired in many of my visits to public schools and colleges, in various localities during the year, by the evolutions of the companies of boy soldiers, their marching in carrying the colors to be saluted by the schools, and similar exhibitions in which they evidently take so great pride.

It is my hope that this department of work may be kept

in good hands, and that the recommendations made by the Aide in charge may be approved.

CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS.

The depository of the records and archives of the Order at Philadelphia has proven to be of material benefit, which will increase as the order grows older. The painstaking services of Comrade J. H. Holcomb, the Custodian, are greatly appreciated and his report commended.

PENSIONS.

The Committee on Pensions have given much attention to this branch of the work, until quite lately with but little effect. Within the last few months the latch-strings have been loosened and many justly entitled pensioners have had their cases acted upon; others, stopped without cause, have been restored to the rolls, and the machinery of that great department of the government seems to have been oiled with the oil of human kindness and honest obligation and to be running much more smoothly and with much less friction than before. I believe it will not be long until every case properly made up will be reached and receive attention.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

No subject in which the Grand Army is interested is more important than that the truth of history should be taught to our children. The committee of eminent comrades appointed by me to consider and report upon this subject have given much time and thoughtful consideration to it, and, I do not hesitate to say, you will be surprised at their findings, and I feel sure you will approve their report and recommendations. It is certainly not the object of the Grand Army of the Republic to keep open the wounds of the war, but of this we are determined, that one side in that great struggle was right and the other side was wrong—and we were not the wrong side, and we don't intend that our

children shall be taught that we were. I hope the report of this committee will receive the careful consideration of this encampment, and this or a similar committee be kept at work until school histories, in use in our public schools, tell the truth.

POLITICS.

The Grand Army of the Republic is not a political organization. It has within its ranks men of all political faiths who were equally good soldiers. Its Rules and Regulations forbid the discussion in its Posts of political subjects or the use of the Order for political purposes.

The desire for public office is a laudable one, especially to men who have braved their lives for their country, are capable, and unable to properly maintain themselves in other channels. The veteran believes himself entitled to consideration, and he is, but he should not use the Grand Army for that purpose. If he asks endorsement of his Post, there are comrades there of other political faiths who cannot endorse him, or if successful he may displace another comrade. Personally I will endorse a comrade, if capable, every time, rather than one who is not a comrade, but officially I will endorse no one. In the case of one Department I have been compelled to require the withdrawal of a circular issued for political purposes and doing evident injury to aspiring and worthy comrades.

Again, parties are using the emblems of the Grand Army for advertising purposes. They are too sacred for such use, and we should ask our Legislatures for the enactment of laws making such use illegal. .

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Who can measure the length or the breadth or the height or the depth of woman's love and devotion, or who can measure the value of the service rendered to us by our great auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps. How many a poor, suffering comrade or widow has been cheered and aided by these good women,

how many a weary path made lighter by their kindly ministrations. Many a comrade and Post would have lost their membership but for the open hand of this organization. In season and out of season they minister to our wants, make our meetings enjoyable, sustain us in our work. They have started and maintained homes for the needy comrades, their wives or widows, they are the most constant visitors at public homes, furnishing of their means delicacies and comfortable furnishings not otherwise attainable. They are constant and persistent supporters of patriotic teaching. In fact they are what woman was intended to be, a helpmeet indeed. We shall need their kindly services more and more as age and infirmity creep upon us. Their work, indeed, has but just commenced, and we wish that their numbers might be increased by the enlistment, in this one body, of every loyal woman of the land whose circumstances would permit her co-operation. Every Post of the Order should have its Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary. Mrs. Agnes Hitt, the National President, has been a tower of strength to me in my work. I have visited the Department conventions of that Order at every opportunity, and spoken words of encouragement to them, while their numbers and enthusiasm have been an inspiration to me.

SONS OF VETERANS.

I am more than ever impressed with the importance of organization among these young men, through whose veins courses the blood of as brave, loyal, and patriotic men as ever braved death for country's sake. I have seen the fires of patriotism light up their eyes as they were enabled to do service for the Veteran. I would encourage them to organization, to take a high stand on the side of good order, good morals, and good government. To be independent of us or any other organization, but to show, by their actions, that they come from patriotic stock and are ready to help if need be now, and to fill our places when the great Reaper has made his last call. I believe it would be encouragement to these young men to invite them to hold their

annual gathering at the same time and place as we hold our Encampment. They would receive benefit from the spirit and enthusiasm of the Veterans there assembled, and we would be able to see for ourselves what the boys are doing to maintain our patriotic standard.

Young men, your country needs you. Fail her not.

CONCLUSION.

To the Vice-Commanders and to my official and personal staff who have so splendidly sustained me in my year's work, who have been ever ready at my call to do their duty, to my comrades everywhere who have been so uniformly kind, indulgent, and courteous, I return my unfeigned thanks. Without their splendid co-operation I must have fallen far short of my hopes.

My comrades, words fail me to express to you the deep sense of obligation I feel at the high honor you conferred upon me. To me and mine it will be a memorable year. I wish I could feel that I had been equal to the great task you set before me, but I have done my best—who could do more.

Let us keep the old flag to the fore. Let her every gentle wave be to us an inspiration for greater devotion to our own and our country's best interests, and every star a beacon light leading us on to higher and greater ambitions.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
WABASHA, MINN., August 15, 1897.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant General, G. A. R., Omaha, Nebraska:

Comrade:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with the request of the Commander-in-Chief, I attended the annual Encampment of the Department of South Dakota, held at Redfield, on the 9th and 10th days of June, and also that of North Dakota, held at Casselton, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of June, 1897. The attendance at both Encampments was surprisingly large and enthusiastic; the organization healthful. The good people of Redfield and Casselton opened wide their homes and devoted themselves to the entertainment of the boys in blue. The whole atmosphere was filled with hospitality. As the representative of our honored and beloved Commander-in-Chief, I was made the recipient of every possible courtesy.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN H. MULLEN,
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT OF THE JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF THE JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 15, 1897.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant General G. A. R.:

Comrade:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the past year as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The Federal soldiers residing in the Southern Department of the Grand Army of the Republic profoundly appreciate the generous and liberal spirit which has pervaded the annual sessions of the National Encampments for several years past, and which has resulted in the election of a comrade from one of these Departments as a general officer of our Order. This action is the more gratifying because it is known that our number is small as compared with the great Departments of the loyal states of the North. This recognition of comradeship is dear to the heart of every Union soldier, and shows that there is no tie so tender, no bond so strong and lasting as that which binds the hearts of brave men who have suffered common dangers in a noble cause. In this spirit, and in the name of my comrades of the South, I beg to express my thanks to the members of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment for the honor they conferred upon me, and pledge anew my best efforts to promote Charity and Fraternity among those who were willing to die, if need be, that their country might live.

In company with the Commander-in-Chief I attended the Annual Encampment of the Departments of Alabama and

Georgia and South Carolina, and visited numerous Posts in other parts of the country. Wherever the performance of official duty called me, or the interest of our Order required my presence, I have been received with uniform courtesy and marked kindness. The noble purpose of our Order is everywhere cultivated with jealous care, and beautifully illustrated in its daily practice and operations.

War, horrid and hideous as it is, in itself a fearful scourge has, nevertheless, its compensations. It gives a wonderful impulse to national life, it arouses the national energies, it awakens national progress. A generation of peace has vindicated the Union soldier and compensated the nation for the sorrow and suffering, the treasure and blood of four years of terrible civil war. The Union of our fathers remains stronger than ever, and those who fought to destroy it would sooner cast their lot, and that of their children, in with it, than with any other government on the face of the globe. Time has softened our griefs, healed our sorrows, and obliterated sectionalism. We are one people in spirit and in fact.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES W. BUCKLEY,

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1897.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER,

*Adjutant-General, G. A. R.:**Comrade:*

I have the honor to transmit the following report for the terms ending December 31, 1896, and June 30, 1897:

I had hoped when elected to this honorable position to be able at this time to present a statistical report that would not only be interesting to the comrades, but reflect credit on the administration of our present honored Commander-in-Chief, but like my predecessors I encountered the same difficulties they had to contend with—non-receipt of reports from a large number of the Medical Directors of the various Departments, and those that were received incomplete.

I have communicated with the Medical Directors of the several Departments urging them to forward their reports, have spared neither time nor expense to accomplish the end in view, but to no purpose.

I will therefore have to content myself by consolidating the reports of the Departments reporting for the six months ending December 31, 1896. I have received reports for that term from the Medical Directors of Alabama, Arizona, California and Nevada, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Potomac, Rhode Island

South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and North Carolina, Washington and Alaska, West Virginia. Thirty in all reporting. Fifteen Departments delinquent.

Taking the above named thirty Departments reporting for the six months ending December 31, 1896, on which to base a report with the following summary :

Number Medical Directors reporting during term.....	30	
Number of deaths during the term.....	1,775	
Number who presumably died from wounds received in service.....	105	
Number who presumably died from disease contracted in service.....	519	
Number who presumably died from other causes.....	433	
Number deaths cause not given.....	718	
Number of ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines treated free of charge.....	694	
The reasonable money value of such service.....		\$4,634 78
Number patients treated free of charge who were members of families of ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines....	619	
The reasonable money value of such service.....		\$7,720 50
Money value of medicine and surgical appliances furnished for above by physician or by Post or Relief Corps or by other organizations.....		\$4,004 93
Total money value of above mentioned service and supplies.....		\$16,360 21
Number of deserving sick or maimed not receiving a pension.....	1,951	

Although the above summary of the reports, in a statistical point of view, are of no value as all, or nearly all, the Medical Directors' reports are admitted to be incomplete, in some cases less than fifty per cent of the Posts reporting, I have thought it best to summarize them as they do show that the sick and destitute comrades and their families, in the several Departments, are well looked after, that the large number treated free of charge by the Post Surgeons, and the large amount of money expended for medicines and surgical appliances attest the fact that the Post Surgeons are doing their duty to the sick and disabled comrades, if they are slow to report the fact.

It also shows that thirty-two years after the close of the

war, that out of 1,775 deaths reported, 719 of them from causes to us unknown, over 35 per cent of them are shown to be from service origin.

Nearly all the large Departments report National and State Homes for the care of ex-soldiers and sailors, also Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Homes supported by the states, all in flourishing condition, well filled and well kept.

The Department of the Potomac has a temporary Soldiers' and Sailors' Home that fills a want peculiar to that Department, where so many of our comrades become stranded while waiting for their pensions or employment in the Government Departments. Instead of becoming inmates of the almshouse or vagrants, they are well cared for at this temporary Home until some provision can be made for them. It is supported partly by appropriations from Congress and by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

A few Departments report ex-soldiers and sailors in almshouses, but to their credit the number is small and some of them are there from choice.

For the term ending June 30, 1897, I have only received reports from the Departments of West Virginia, South Dakota, Potomac, Louisiana, and Mississippi and Arizona, showing an expenditure for medical treatment, medicines and surgical appliances amounting to \$1,242.58, the small Department of the Potomac contributing \$491.28 of that amount. The time is entirely too short for the Medical Directors to make a report between June 30, and the meeting of the National Encampment, that is in anyway reliable or worthy of record.

It is plainly to be seen that some radical change must be made in the way of medical reports, from the Post Surgeon up to the Surgeon General's office, for them to be of any use, statistical or otherwise. The reports of the Assistant Adjutants and Medical Directors of the several Departments differ so materially that it reflects no credit on the Medical Director, and he hesitates, for weeks and months before sending in his report, in the

vain hope that more Post Surgeons will remember their installation obligation and eventually send in enough reports to make a creditable showing for his Department, the result being that reports are received at this office during the months of June and July for the term ending December 31, preceding, and some are not received at all.

To remedy this discreditable state of affairs my predecessors have made many recommendations, some of them have been considered, some of them ignored, without any improvement of the service. I therefore, in the hope of simplifying the matter and improving the deplorable condition we have allowed the medical branch of our grand organization to drift into, make the following recommendations:

First—That the duty of making reports to the Medical Directors be imposed on Post Adjutants, as a large per cent of the Post Surgeons are non-medical men, and as they have nothing special to report fail to do so at all, and those that do, their reports differ so materially from the Post Adjutants as to make it a burlesque for the Medical Director to attempt to summarize them for the information of this office.

I would further recommend that yearly reports for the year ending December 31 be only required, instead of semi-annual as at present. That would give the Medical Directors time to formulate a report that would be a credit to themselves and the Department they represent, especially so if my first recommendation is adopted and enforced. It would not impose much additional work on the Post Adjutant; he would then see that the Surgeon through his Post Commander made his report to him, and compare the number of deaths reported with his own report before forwarding it to this office. The adoption of my second recommendation would not incur any additional expense, as the same blanks now in use could still be used by simply erasing "term ending" and writing "year ending December 31."

In closing this report I desire to pay my tribute to that noble auxiliary of our Order, the Woman's Relief Corps. Re-

ports have reached me from all over our broad land of their charitable work, and of their devotion to our sick and destitute comrades and families. The Medical Director of the small Department of Idaho reports \$75 expended by the Woman's Relief Corps for medicines during the six months ending December 31, 1896. Comrades, we owe them much and they should receive from us every aid and encouragement in their grand work.

I also desire to tender my thanks to the Commander-in-Chief, and especially to yourself for the many courtesies received during the past year; also to the officers and members of the Thirtieth National Encampment for the distinguished honor they conferred upon me; also to the Medical Directors who have favored me with reports.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

A. E. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Surgeon General, G. A. R.

NOTE.—The reports of the Medical Directors of the Departments of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma for the term ending June 30, 1897, were received by the Surgeon-General after his report had been forwarded to the Adjutant-General. They show an expenditure for medical attendance and supplies of \$992.15.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
300 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 15, 1897.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant-General, Grand Army of the Republic:

Comrade:

I respectfully submit herewith my report as Chaplain-in-Chief of the G. A. R. I have not failed to appreciate the greatest honor that ever came to my life, that of being chosen to fill the honorable and responsible position to which I was called by the National Encampment held in St. Paul last year. I owe the Grand Army a debt which words cannot express, and that a life-long love and service can never repay.

During the year I have earnestly endeavored through the use of circulars, letters, and even the telegraph wires, to secure from Post and Department Chaplains the best and fullest results of the work which they were elected to perform.

At a timely date I addressed to each Department Chaplain a circular letter, bearing your official approval, in which they were urged to communicate with all their Post Chaplains, and, by proper direction, enable them to fully understand and faithfully perform all their duties, especially those relating to Memorial services. The result of such correspondence and constant effort has brought me material for a fair, but provokingly unsatisfactory report. Department Chaplains have, with very few exceptions, exhibited in their work an interest and zeal which it is my pleasure and pride to commend. Others have shown an almost unpardonable indifference, and seem to have totally ignored every sense of obligation and every kind and earnest appeal that I have made.

Early in my term I prepared new forms for blanks for Post and Department Chaplain's use for Memorial Day, 1897, which were forwarded from National Headquarters in ample time for distribution to all the Posts in the country. Department Chaplains have, in a few instances, been somewhat embarrassed in that some of the old forms (left over from previous years) were sent to Post Chaplains, while a very few others received in part the old, and in part the new forms. This slight mishap, however, did not necessarily interfere with prompt and substantially correct reports from Post Chaplains. In some instances Assistant Adjutants-General did not, until after Memorial Day, send out blanks that should have been in the hands of Chaplains a month earlier, an oversight almost without excuse, and a source of great embarrassment to faithful and painstaking Chaplains.

Between February 1 and May 10 of the current year I received from six Department Chaplains Memorial Day reports for the previous year, reports due my predecessor at St. Paul, a half year before. I cherish the hope that these good comrades will not be again drawn into just such a snare. I dare not assume that all the items of information herewith submitted will bear the closest scrutiny. Some items reported cannot be true, some others are clearly improbable. Imagination in some people is a mighty factor, and almost as fully developed as disinclination to do something, or total carelessness as to attention to duty. It has been suggested that there are men in the world who work like beavers to secure an office, but as soon as it is awarded, they hasten to pin on their new badges, and straightway lie down for a good long rest—and when the time arrives to make reports are still tired, but call their imagination into action, in lieu of their working forces, and entirely forget to “throw a little thought upon the field.” In formulating Chaplains' reports this faculty has evidently been overworked, and should be “sent to the rear,” to remain during the lifetime of the poor mortal who has been made its slave.

The Post Chaplain of ——— Department reported more than six times as many comrades as participating with their Posts on Memorial Day as belong to the Department, and yet but 51 per cent of the Posts made reports. No man can be blamed for wishing to give his Department a good showing, but good common sense and correct figures should be substituted, for the time being, for an imagination which so easily forgets to be truthful.

I feel quite certain that the ladies of our noble auxiliary organization will appreciate the solemn declaration of one Department Chaplain that on May 30, 200 Corps of the W. R. C. participated with the Posts in their respective localities, but the total number of women present as constituting the 200 Corps was—*just 80*. To thus apply the cold figures of the rigid mathematician to our devoted friends is almost cruel.

In a certain Department the total number of orations delivered May 30, was 90. Of the 90, 100 of them were delivered by Veterans, and the remaining 75 were delivered by Sons of Veterans. Summing up, we find that it required 175 orators to deliver 90 orations, and probably each one did his best, as orators usually do on such occasions. In the same Department the total number of sermons preached to Posts on Memorial Sabbath was 150. The three statements following give a bit of interesting information which may entertain you :

Number of sermons preached to Posts.....	150
Number of sermons preached by Veterans.....	175
Number of sermons preached by Sons of Veterans.....	160
Number of sermons preached by others.....	75

Thus, it required 335 Veterans and Sons of Veterans, and 75 "others," and all at work, to preach 150 sermons!

Through friendly correspondence many of these glaringly careless statements have been reconsidered. An end to such performances will come with a willingness to do a little thinking and a little honest work, and with a sense of respect for those who bestowed the office, and a decent regard for those who sup-

pose that office in the Grand Army means work and correct reports, as surely as it means piety.

With the Chaplains of the following Departments, I have been unable even to open a line of communication during the year, namely: Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. I have sent circulars, written letters, and telegraphed, but to no purpose. They are probably dead, although I have not heard of their burial. However, I have the proud satisfaction of reporting Memorial Day exercises from 40 Departments. Of the entire number of Posts in the G. A. R., as reported by Department Chaplains, but 5,211 Post Chaplains made reports. In the Departments whose reports I have are 2,507 Post Chaplains who made *no* report whatever.

Following is list of Departments with number of Posts in each, and number of Posts reporting to Department Chaplains:

	No. Posts in Department.	No. of Posts report- ing to Depart- ment Chaplains.
Alabama.....	16	5
Arizona.....	8	6
Arkansas.....	.....	.....
California and Nevada.....	113	100
Colorado and Wyoming.....	102	28
Connecticut.....	87	87
Delaware.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	26	18
Georgia.....	15	10
Idaho.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	573	324
Indiana.....	593	278
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	435	248
Kansas.....	436	342
Kentucky.....	219	69
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	41	15
Maine.....	165	146
Maryland.....	69	35
Massachusetts.....	212	212
Michigan.....	392	347
Minnesota.....	189	140
Missouri.....	560	300
Montana.....	19	18

	No. Posts in Department.	No. of Posts report- ing to Depart- ment Chaplains.
Nebraska	274	182
New Hampshire	94	72
New Jersey.....	117	105
New Mexico.....	8	7
New York	656	406
North Dakota.....	42	28
Ohio	747	607
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....
Oregon	53	41
Pennsylvania.....	601	500
Potomac	20	20
Rhode Island.....	26	26
South Dakota.....	94	81
Tennessee.....	93	41
Texas.....	44	12
Utah	5	5
Vermont.....	112	88
Virginia and North Carolina.....	53	Unknown.
Washington and Alaska.....	70	61
West Virginia	74	44
Wisconsin.....	264	157
Total.....	7,718	5,211

The report of the Department of Idaho was received after this report was forwarded. The "boys" there did nobly ! From returns, I have gathered and report the following additional items :

MEMORIAL SABBATH SERVICES.

Number of Posts attending services.....	5,155
Number of sermons preached to Posts.....	4,732
Number of sermons preached by Veterans.....	1,330
Number of sermons preached by Sons of Veterans	665
Number of sermons or addresses by others	1,385
Number of comrades present at such service.....	176,548
Number of corps of W. R. C. participating with Posts in such service	2,944
Number of members of Woman's Relief Corps attending such service	14,352
Number of Camps of Sons of Veterans attending such service.....	914
Number of Sons of Veterans attending such service.....	14,073

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES.

Number of Posts observing Memorial Day services.....	5,218(?)
Number of Comrades in line Memorial Day.....	201,926
Number of Corps of W. R. C., participating in Memorial Day services	2,393
Number of members of Woman's Relief Corps participating in such services.....	44,791
Number of Camps of Sons of Veterans participating in Memorial Day services	903
Number of Sons of Veterans.....	20,784
Number of cemeteries in which graves were decorated.....	13,903
Number of soldiers' and sailors' graves decorated.....	507,637
Number of soldiers' and sailors' graves unmarked by proper headstones	19,961
Number of Posts owning lots in cemeteries.....	1,500
Number of soldiers and sailors buried in potters' fields.....	1,461
Number of soldiers and sailors living in almshouses.....	217
Number of public schools engaged in Memorial Day services.....	6,445
Number of pupils participating actively, as marching, or sitting together in hall.....	470,507
Number of other organizations participating.....	3,118
Number of persons (rough estimate)	3,893,738
Number of Posts reporting Memorial Day expenses.....	2,663
Amount expended for Memorial Day services.....	\$185,463
Number of orations delivered to Posts on Memorial Day	3,902
Number of orations delivered by Veterans.....	1,895
Number of orations delivered by Sons of Veterans.....	626
Number of soldiers' or sailors' monuments decorated.....	5,294
Number of memorial fountains decorated	616
Number of soldiers' lots decorated.....	6,461
Number of soldiers' urns or statues decorated.....	2,478

Two or three of the above questions may be wisely omitted in the future. I cannot frame in my thought a good reason why a Post Chaplain should fail to report promptly and correctly to his superior officer. Post Commanders have solemnly promised to obey, and exact obedience from their subordinate officers "to all lawful orders." The total disregard of orders from headquarters shows an absence of honor, and reveals a spirit that is contemptible. There are men who esteem their own honor and the real welfare of the G. A. R. as highly as they esteem life, and could not be persuaded to accept an office whose

duties they would not, at least, *attempt* to faithfully perform. To hold an office is well, *but the manhood that performs duty is the thing after all.* The Grand Army, and the loyal people of our country have a right to know what the Posts are doing with the graves of those whose death left their hearts and homes desolate. The Northern states have made May 30 a holiday for a specific purpose, that of decorating the graves of fallen soldiers and sailors. The people should know what we *do* on our Grand Army Sabbath. We owe something to those who, in confidence in our honor and patriotism, commit the graves of their kindred to our keeping. I can give no official assurance that a single soldier's grave was decorated in five of our Departments, or that any of more than two thousand five hundred Posts in the Grand Army carried a single flower or flag to a soldier's or sailor's tomb. Post Adjutants and Quartermasters make their reports far more generally than do Chaplains. Why do not Post Commanders exact equal fidelity in all the officers of their Posts? The trouble is mostly in the Post. It is supposed that we all humbly say our prayers, but I would suggest that it is the best time for Post Chaplains to engage in such exercises, when the soul cannot be hampered by the thought that imperative duty is being trampled underfoot. Faith without works is dead, and I suspect that prayer without works has not enough vitality to save it from bad odor. He is my man who will do as he agrees to do, or will die trying. One Department Chaplain, answering my request for suggestions for improving Memorial Day services, "hits the nail on the head," by saying, "Obey orders."

The Department Chaplains of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Potomac, Rhode Island, and Utah inform me that they have reports from every Post.

I feel confident that nothing can yield greater satisfaction to this Encampment than the assurance that many Department Chaplains report the enthusiastic and determined purpose of their Encampments to see that the bones of our comrades who sleep in potters' fields are removed and given honorable burial in some

national or other cemetery. The fact ought to humiliate us all, that, as reported by about five-sevenths of our Posts, there are, to-day, 1,461 of your comrades and mine sleeping in places set apart for the burial of those who have been executed for crime, and for those who die as paupers in our almshouses. Simple mention of this ugly fact will surely suffice to provoke decided action by the approaching Encampment. The recent Encampments of New York and Tennessee appointed committees to enquire into this matter.

I am informed that in several Departments portions of my circular letter to Chaplains were read, and that their endorsement of it resulted in immediate action toward making an end of this condition of things. At any cost the remains of comrades thus buried should be removed and given decent burial by the Posts.

Reports inform me that the graves of 19,961 comrades are unmarked by proper headstones. In case relatives or friends cannot or will not provide proper headstones for deceased soldiers and sailors, Posts should at once apply to the Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army at Washington, who will provide and deliver headstones to the nearest depot, free of all expense.

I respectfully suggest that this Encampment require Department Commanders to direct Post Commanders to give immediate attention to this important matter. If the Grand Army shall neglect this duty a few more years, it will never be attended to.

My desire to place before the G. A. R. as valuable information as possible, has led me to broaden somewhat the scope of inquiry. The splendid service rendered our Order by the Woman's Relief Corps and by the Sons of Veterans, so fully exhibited in their readiness to identify themselves with the Posts in all Memorial services, fully justifies my wish to embody in this report all the knowledge that I could gather directly from the Posts. These organizations are so closely related to our Order, and so essentially a part of our organized life, that a report of their Memorial Day service should be embraced in Journal of the National Encampments. It is becoming more evident to

all that the efficiency of the W. R. C. has never been adequately measured nor sufficiently appreciated, nor can it be until the comrades learn by actual observation or a careful study of their reports what is the extent and loving enthusiasm of their noble hearts. Wherever the Order exists there Corps are toiling faithfully for the welfare of our comrades, and are no less earnestly devoted to the work of teaching and training the children of our land in lessons of love for their country. The proud record of those who thus represent ideal American womanhood challenges our unstinted praise. On last Memorial Day 2,344 Corps, with 44,971 members, participated with the Posts in their tender and impressive services. In one Department of the W. R. C., each of the 173 Corps held a special service in honor of the "unknown dead," and every Corps assisted the Post to which it was auxiliary. An equally commendable interest was manifested by all the Corps in the land.

Department Chaplains are generous in their praise of the valuable service cheerfully rendered by the Sons of Veterans. Their presence as young men, with the Posts, is a silent but powerful protest against the desecration of Memorial Day by multitudes of men of their own age. Upon the sports and pleasures indulged in on that day by millions of the young men of the nation, they resolutely turn their backs, and are found marching in line with their fathers and under their fathers' flag. Their aims are high, their souls are throbbing with intelligent and intense patriotism, and they are consecrated to the interests so dear to our hearts. As our legitimate successors they may be safely trusted to carry forward our work when our labors shall have ended. Their material assistance is hardly less valuable than the patriotic power of their lives.

Thus I have given you, as reported, the fragmentary record of Memorial Day exercises for 1897. It will be a proud day for the G. A. R. that gives to the country annually a report from every Post. Then will be seen the magnitude of one phase of our Grand Army life, and the realization of one of the noblest

purposes of the survivors of the war. I realize how little service I have rendered my comrades during my term of office, but it has been my supreme aim to advance the best interests of our Order by teaching and exemplifying as far as possible, and in the highest sense, the profound meaning of the watchwords of our Grand Army of the Republic,—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty. In this has been involved the desire and effort to inculcate and emphasize the importance of constant vigilance in guarding and strengthening the principles and institutions upon which the prosperity of our country depends, as well as to impress upon my comrades the transcendent value of righteousness in their individual lives. Loyalty to our fathers' God in personal relations to Him is surely no less an imperative obligation than loyalty to country and flag. Our America asks for the best life of her citizens in peace no less than for their patriotic devotion and heroism in times of war. In no nation is nobler and loftier citizenship demanded or possible than in the land we helped to save, and so proud to call our own.

While it is deplorable that multitudes of our people seem totally indifferent to the nature of Memorial Day and the sacredness of its claim upon them,—as if the day had meaning for only those who participated in the war of the rebellion,—it is indeed gratifying to observe the growing esteem in which our Grand Army Sabbath is held by the intelligent, thoughtful, and appreciative people of the country at large. The sympathy exhibited with the spirit and purpose of Memorial Day as manifested by fraternal, secular, or social organizations within the Departments is inspiring,—it is beautiful, it is patriotic. Hundreds of Orders, not including the W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans, such as lodges of Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, state militia, etc., honored the day by public participation. Posts should particularly recognize and encourage it by seeking to interest all the people in a yet more general recognition of the day. All should reverently cherish the service and memory of those who endangered their lives and have died to make this a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

It is especially encouraging to note the growing interest manifested by the teachers and pupils of the public schools of the country, in all that pertains to the services which commemorate the patriotic devotion which marked the lives of those whose graves we strew with flowers. The children love to study the records of the war, and welcome with enthusiasm the "old soldiers" who, on the Friday before Memorial Day, visit their schools to "talk about the war." The young hearts are kindled with enthusiasm, and patriotic purposes are born within them, as under their country's flag they are brought into personal touch with the veterans who risked life to maintain its honor. In hundreds of instances the children of the schools served as escort to the Posts, marched in line, or were grouped together in the public hall or church.

The Department Chaplain of Georgia and South Carolina reports increased interest and good-will on the part of the citizens of that section, and also states that the day was more generally observed than ever before. On the request of the Commander of that Department, the Honorable Secretary of War, Comrade Alger, ordered detachments of the regular army to every national cemetery in that Department. These demonstrations contributed largely to the unprecedented success of the services.

These facts are sufficient evidence that our fallen soldiers and sailors who dared death for the flag are not forgotten by our fellow citizens in the southland, and that the sympathy of the national administration of our government has not been withdrawn from those who saved the nation from disruption.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—The appointment by this National Encampment of a committee to prepare blanks suitable for Post and Department-Chaplain's Memorial Day—reports, which, on approval of the Commander-in-Chief, shall become and remain the official blanks until otherwise ordered by the National Encampment. Also, that the Quartermaster-General be instructed to forward each

year, not later than April 20, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department, a sufficient number to supply the Department-Chaplain and each Post in his Department, and that it shall be made the duty of the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department to forward a blank to each Department-Chaplain and each Post-Chaplain in his Department, not later than May 10 of each year. Also, that the report of the Department-Chaplain must be forwarded to the Chaplain-in-Chief by July 12 in each year.

Second—That this National Encampment authorize the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department to request, each year, of the President of each Department W. R. C., an official report to the Department-Chaplain, G. A. R., covering the following items:

Number of Woman's Relief Corps participating with Posts in Memorial Sabbath services.

Number of members of the Woman's Relief Corps attending such service.

Number of Woman's Relief Corps participating with Posts in Memorial Day exercises.

Number of members of Woman's Relief Corps engaging in such exercises.

Third—That the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department be authorized to make similar requests of the commanding officer of the Sons of Veterans of each state for information covering their services on Memorial Sabbath and Memorial Day, such information to be given to the Department-Chaplain, G. A. R., for using in his report.

Fourth—The G. A. R. recognizes the propriety and advantage of holding patriotic exercises in the public schools of the land on the Friday preceding Memorial Day, and annually, through the Commander-in-Chief, recommends the observance of the custom by the Posts, by co-operating with the officers, teachers, and pupils. I therefore recommend that this National Encampment instruct Post-Chaplains to report for each year to the

Department-Chaplains the number of departments* in our public schools visited and addressed by members of the G. A. R., together with the number of comrades rendering such service.

It is a pathetic fact, brought home to us with painful frequency, that our ranks are being rapidly depleted. The years seem to have taken wings and are rapidly bearing the remnant of the old Union army and navy to the land that lies beyond. For 1896, the deaths within our ranks were twenty per day the year through, which admonishes us that we must soon follow them. For the Union established by our fathers we pledged "*our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor*," and with honorable pride in the service we rendered, and with confidence in God's goodness, we will, when we fall, trustfully commit to Him and those who shall come after us the welfare and destiny of the land we helped to save. But while life shall last we will remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that in the days of peace that remain to us we will contend for all that we hold sacred in memory of our fallen comrades, and in the life of the republic so dear to freemen.

In taking official leave of my Grand Army parish, I must be permitted to express my deep gratitude for the unfailing kindness I have received at the hands of all my comrades. My association with them has brought me unmingled delight, and the evidences of their love has been a perpetual benediction. When possible, I have responded to calls to attend Department Encampments, camp-fires, and other gatherings, and contact with my comrades there has made my life stronger and better. No ties are so strong as those that were "welded in the fires of battle"; no fraternity so sacred, no fellowship so sweet, as that which grows out of the memory of mutual sufferings endured for a holy cause. Such memories are a part of our lives. Our service was for God and humanity, and was unselfishly given, but the obli-

* By "departments" is to be understood the "primary," "intermediate," "grammar," or "high school" in each building, district, or city within the territory of the respective Posts.

gation that love imposes is eternal. We cannot rightly love our country and forget our obligation to that God to whom we prayed when our nation's life was trembling in the balance, and the lives of our fallen comrades, as well as our own, seemed the only sacrifice that could be offered to save it. God's might delivered us and His mercy has strewn flowers all along our pathway, and with gratitude should we remember that once, under God, it was ours to battle for the rich heritage divinely ordained, and handed down to us by our fathers. With equal joy and zeal should we now royally serve our God, and in love minister to our fellow beings as long as life shall last.

To the Commander-in-Chief especially, and to all the comrades with whom I have been brought in contact, I am profoundly grateful for unfailing courtesies, and for assurances of love which I know were sincere.

To you, Comrade Burmester, I gratefully tender my best acknowledgments for valuable assistance and kindly support. To those brother Chaplains who have faithfully performed their duty and thus assisted me in my work, I can only say, I thank you with full heart.

For my successor in office I bespeak the same cordial, courteous, and loving consideration that has been accorded me, and express the hope that he may in some way discover a greater number of honorable and self-respecting Post Chaplains to supply him with needed material for his annual report, and thus save him from the chagrin of being officially connected with men who could not be induced to do as they had *promised to do*. As to Department-Chaplains, I sincerely hope that five Departments will see that the next Chaplain-in-Chief is not totally ignored, and left without a particle of data with which he would gladly save those Departments from disgrace. God help and bless us all.

In the living bond of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

I am sincerely yours,

MARK B. TAYLOR,

Chaplain-in-Chief, G. A. R.



Ad. S. Quimister

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, August 15, 1897.

T. S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic:

Comrade:

In compliance with the Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit my report of the business transacted by this office from September 5, 1896, to date.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Order in good standing June 30, 1896, was 7,302 Posts with 340,610 members; on December 31, 1896, 7,276 Posts, with 327,412 members; on June 30, 1897, 7,106 Posts, with 319,456 members. The gains and losses for the official year just passed being shown by the following

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing June 30, 1896	340,610
Additional by errors	100
Gain by muster-in	10,534
Gain by transfer	4,381
Gain by re-instatement	11,207
Gain from delinquent reports	6,807
Total gain	32,929
Aggregate	373,639
Loss by death	7,515
Loss by honorable discharge	1,257
Loss by transfer	4,642
Loss by suspension	30,771

Loss by dishonorable discharge.....	411	
Loss by delinquent reports.....	8,981	
Loss by surrender of charter.....	606	
		<hr/> 54,188
Members in good standing June 30, 1897.....	319,456	
Members remaining suspended June 30, 1897.....	43,860	
		<hr/> 362,816
Total borne on rolls.....		362,816

To this should be added the membership of the Posts lost by delinquent reports, they really being still members of the Order, 2,380. Making the total membership, 364,859.

It will seem from the above that a new element of loss has introduced itself which might be said to mark the "beginning of the end,"—the "loss by surrender of charter." One by one the "boys" have dropped away, joined the "Posts" on the other shore, until there are not enough left to keep up the organization, and the charter is surrendered, and the remaining few affiliate with another Post in the neighborhood, or remain afloat with a Transfer Card. It appears to me that right here is where good work can be accomplished with the system of "Outposts" provided by the last National Encampment to keep these "orphan" members within the organization.

I append the customary statistical tables brought up to date for the information of the comrades:

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP.

DEPARTMENTS.	JUNE 30, 1896.		DECEMBER 31, 1896.		JUNE 30, 1897.	
	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama.....	13	198	13	206	13	219
Arizona.....	9	270	9	256	9	251
Arkansas.....	42	655	42	718	76	1148
California and Nevada..	106	5329	113	5405	100	5198
Colorado and Wyoming..	52	1991	62	2335	69	2550
Connecticut.....	69	6047	69	5930	67	5778
Delaware.....	22	795	23	773	16	596
Florida.....	26	525	25	479	24	434
Georgia.....	13	649	14	612	15	624
Idaho.....	17	375	17	369	16	351
Illinois.....	573	26625	574	25576	577	25054
Indiana.....	495	20503	487	19539	485	19184
Indian Territory.....	13	248	11	229	8	238
Iowa.....	437	16224	434	15561	434	15297
Kansas.....	440	14710	438	13959	403	13233
Kentucky.....	139	5094	132	5017	88	3856
Louisiana and Mississippi	31	1200	33	1277	30	1155
Maine.....	165	8662	165	8429	165	8288
Maryland.....	53	3078	55	3024	53	2945
Massachusetts.....	212	22233	212	22008	212	21617
Michigan.....	366	16367	382	16096	383	16038
Minnesota.....	183	8170	183	8186	173	7669
Missouri.....	402	15577	388	14244	385	13815
Montana.....	18	544	18	520	18	496
Nebraska.....	274	7602	273	7264	274	7077
New Hampshire.....	93	4432	92	4324	92	4177
New Jersey.....	113	6607	113	6699	111	6513
New Mexico.....	8	134	9	150	9	158
New York.....	651	37058	655	36503	644	36218
North Dakota.....	26	553	30	637	20	510
Ohio.....	681	35020	648	30824	629	30236
Oklahoma.....	53	1140	42	1158	45	1067
Oregon.....	59	1932	61	1981	61	1916
Pennsylvania.....	607	36682	606	35029	606	34352
Potomac.....	19	3005	19	2851	18	2878
Rhode Island.....	25	2369	26	2307	26	2293
South Dakota.....	85	2250	88	2200	78	2243
Tennessee.....	98	2920	92	2606	82	2338
Texas.....	42	852	42	786	41	819
Utah.....	5	170	5	176	5	187
Vermont.....	112	4762	112	4623	112	4554
Virginia and N. Carolina	51	1229	54	1295	56	1334
Washington and Alaska..	59	2400	73	2209	57	1912
West Virginia.....	70	2031	71	1982	57	1639
Wisconsin.....	275	11893	266	11060	268	10911
Total.....	7302	340610	7276	327412	7106	319456

MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1878.

	Members.		Members.
1878.....	31,016	1888.....	372,960
1879.....	44,752	1889.....	397,974
1880.....	60,634	1890.....	409,489
1881.....	85,856	1891.....	407,781
1882.....	124,701	1892.....	399,880
1883.....	215,446	1893.....	397,223
1884.....	273,168	1894.....	369,083
1885.....	294,787	1895.....	357,639
1886.....	323,571	1896.....	340,610
1887.....	355,916	1897.....	319,456

LOSS BY DEATH.

			Per Cent.
For year ending March 31, 1886.....	3,020		0.93
" " " " 31, 1887.....	3,406		0.95
" " " " 31, 1888.....	4,433		1.18
" " " " June 30, 1889.....	4,696		1.18
" " " " 30, 1890.....	5,476		1.33
" " " " 30, 1891.....	5,965		1.46
" " " " 30, 1892.....	6,404		1.61
" " " " 30, 1893.....	7,002		1.78
" " " " 30, 1894.....	7,283		1.97
" " " " 30, 1895.....	7,368		2.06
" " " " 30, 1896.....	7,293		2.21
" " " " 30, 1897.....	7,515		2.35

EXPENDED IN CHARITY.

For six months ending Dec. 31, 1896.....	\$103,746.66
" " " " June 30, 1897.....	106,947.95
Total for the year.....	\$210,694.61

During the past ten years—from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1897—the Grand Army of the Republic has expended for charity the magnificent sum of \$2,100,617.67.

I desire to tender to my predecessor, Comrade Irvin Robbins, my acknowledgments for the saving of labor accomplished by formulating the new blanks "A" and "B" consolidated, and the new form "C." It is a decidedly practical improvement upon the form formerly in use. Pity 'tis, that some Assistant Adjutants-General will persist in using the old form of blanks to make up their reports to National Headquarters.

I regret being obliged to reiterate the complaint of all my predecessors, to-wit, tardy and incorrect reports, which, for a

time, make life a burden. I realize, at the same time, that my brothers in office are suffering in the same manner.

This matter of reports is one which should receive serious and careful consideration.

The present system of semi-annual reports is unsatisfactory, and, to some extent, worthless, because incorrect and incomplete. Post officers are unfamiliar with the work—some are careless—others, especially in rural districts, are unable to perform the clerical work, as much by reason of age as anything else, and the importance of getting reports in on time is not realized or appreciated. The logical consequence of this is delayed, incomplete, and therefore unsatisfactory, reports from Department to National officers.

This is especially the case in the Surgeon's and Chaplain's Departments, as can be gathered from the reports of the National Chiefs of those Departments.

For these reasons I have come to the conclusion that it would be to the benefit of all concerned if annual reports only were required, and I would recommend very earnestly the adoption of that system, and bespeak for it the careful consideration of the Encampment on the following plan:

All Post officers, who are required by Rules and Regulations to make reports—*i. e.*, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, and Chaplain should make out these reports at the expiration of their term of office, and deliver them to the Post Commander, whose duty it shall be to see that they *are* so prepared and delivered to him. These reports are to be presented to the officer or comrade detailed to install the new Post officers at the beginning of the year, together with the per capita tax. The installing officer is to satisfy himself that the reports are complete and correct. If he does not find them so, he is to defer the installation of the new officers until the reports are made out properly.

All the reports and the per capita tax are then to be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, who shall turn them over to the several officers to whom they are due.

The Department officers may be given, say until March 1, to consolidate their returns, which would give them ample time to perform this work, including any necessary returns of reports for corrections, etc., and on that date they should be required to forward their consolidated returns with per capita tax to National officers, who should be given, say until May 1, to consolidate these returns, giving them ample time to do this, and, if necessary, return reports for corrections, etc.

Then on the 1st day of May the National officers should make up and send their reports to the Adjutant-General, giving him plenty of time to have such reports, including his own, printed and ready against the meeting of National Encampment. This, it appears to me, would insure reasonably complete and correct reports, and of some statistical value, which a number of the present reports are not.

As it is at present, the semi-annual report for the term ending December 31 is the only one of any importance or value—because on this report is based the representation of the several Departments in the National Encampment. The report for the six months ending June 30 is of no value, except for statistical purposes, and of very little for that, because more or less incomplete and incorrect, as stated before.

The adoption of this system would, of course, involve the postponement of the payment of per capita tax from January 1, 1898, when the tax for the last six months of 1897 would be paid, until January 1, 1899. There would be no tax paid on July 1, 1898. This deficiency in the receipts could be easily tided over, should the funds for current expenses in the hands of the Quartermaster-General be not sufficient to last the year through, by authorizing that officer to employ a portion of any of the special funds to liquidate current expenses, to be replaced out of tax coming in at the first of the year 1899.

For the instruction of Post and Department officers the "Manual," adopted in 1884, should be revived and revised, so as to give most minute instruction to said officers on every single

item connected with the preparing of their reports and other duties. It would prove of great service.

Complaints have reached me of the delay in turning over books and records, by retiring Department officers, to their successors, thus hampering them in the performance of their duties. Something should be done to prevent such work, which is not in the spirit of good comradeship.

I prepared, and forwarded to their proper addresses, all memorials and resolutions directed by the Thirtieth Encampment.

I prepared and issued, as directed, a new edition of the Service Book, containing the revised Installation Service adopted by the Thirtieth National Encampment. I also issued a new edition of Rules and Regulations, containing all amendments adopted by the Thirtieth National Encampment.

I had bound, and added to our library, the proceedings of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth National Encampments.

The book of Consolidated Reports of the Adjutant-General being in rather a dilapidated condition, I had it rebound in a solid cover, and have generally caused to be repaired, and put into serviceable condition, the furniture and appliances pertaining to this office.

The Thirtieth National Encampment recommended, but did not order, that a blank be prepared for use in mustering-in new Posts. I consulted with a number of experienced Assistant Adjutants-General on this subject, and finding them of the same opinion as myself, to-wit, that such a blank was of but little use at this time, when but very few new Posts were being organized, and would be rather an unnecessary expense, I dropped the matter.

Referring to the proposed consolidation of the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, I am free to say that I do not favor it, for what I consider practical reasons.

The offices should remain separate, so that one may be a check upon the other. The Rules should be so amended as to require all payments or remittances, of whatsoever kind, and for


whatever purposes, sent to the Adjutant-General, who should be required to book them, and then forward them to the Quartermaster-General. In like manner, the Adjutant-General should also keep account of all disbursements, so that at the end of the official term of these two officers their accounts of receipts and disbursements should agree.

A reduction in expense might be effected in this way: That the Custodian of Records be charged with the keeping and issuing of all supplies, leaving to the Quartermaster-General only the care, handling, and disbursing of the funds of the order, for which service a salary of say \$600 per annum might be considered sufficient, and in this manner the salary paid the two officers would only amount to the salary formerly paid to the Quartermaster-General alone, thus effecting a saving of \$600 per annum.

My relations with National and Department Officers during my term of office have been invariably pleasant, and I thank them all, and all my comrades with whom I have been brought into official contact, for their kindness, courtesy, and assistance. I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to perform my duty as I saw it, strictly and promptly, with an occasional dash of charity, as required by the principles of our Order. Whether I have done so satisfactorily, it is for my comrades to judge. If they should pass the verdict of "Well done," I shall feel proud of it. If not, it was from no lack of endeavor on my part.

My relations to you, Commander-in-Chief, I need not recount. We have stood "shoulder to shoulder" for many years in Grand Army work, and I hope that we may continue to do so, until "lights out" shall sound for us, and we join the comrades on the other shore.

Yours in F., C., and L.,



H. D. Durmester
Adjutant-General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Council of Administration met at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, September 5, 1896, at 4 o'clock P. M., Commander-in-Chief Clarkson in the chair.

Present: The Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Surgeon-General, the Adjutant-General, and Comrades Wickersham, Carr, Scott, Armstrong, Hill, Erdman, Sargent, Scheffer, Sterrett, Traynor, Proctor, Crampton, Shaw, Chambers, Patten, Young.

It was moved and carried that the instructions of the National Encampment as to the Long case be carried out by the Commander-in-Chief as in his best judgment he sees fit, and that he is authorized to expend such sum of money in the employment of Mr. Carter as may be necessary.

On motion of Comrade Sterrett the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the retiring Adjutant-General be authorized to publish 9,500 copies of the proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment, and be allowed for editing and publishing the same such amount as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

On motion of Comrade Armstrong the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That an executive committee, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and seven members of the Council, to be named by the Commander-in-Chief, be constituted to act during the year, when the Council is not in session.

On motion of Comrade Scott the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be allowed \$2,000 for his expenses during the year ; that the salary of the Adjutant-General be \$2,000 ;

that \$600 be appropriated for a typewriter at Headquarters, and that the bond of the Adjutant-General be fixed at \$1,000, such bond to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Scott moved that the salary of the Quartermaster-General, until such time as the matter of his duties can be adjusted upon the lines indicated by the action of the Encampment, be at the rate of \$1,200 per year; that the bond of the Quartermaster-General be fixed at \$12,000, the same to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and that the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Committee be authorized, upon consultation with the Judge-Advocate-General, to take all necessary measures to carry into effect the orders of the Encampment upon the subject of the office of Quartermaster-General. The motion prevailed.

Comrade Wickersham called for a statement from the Quartermaster-General as to the funds and securities of the Order; and Comrade Burbank responded as follows: The retiring Commander-in-Chief turned over to me \$16,000 in three bonds of ten, five, and one thousand dollars, registered in the name of the Commander-in-Chief and the Quartermaster-General. He also turned over the sum of \$11,000. I furnished a bond to the amount of \$20,000, the premium therefor being paid by the Encampment. I opened an account with the Hide & Leather National Bank, of Chicago, and deposited the draft. The bonds I put in a private box that I had in a vault in the First National Bank. I brought the bonds with me to St. Paul, and two certified checks, one for \$9,000 and one for \$1,575, and a fraction, and deposited them in the bank that Colonel Scheffer is interested in. I have paid bills from this money, which have been approved by the retiring Commander-in-Chief. The funds are deposited in the name of the Quartermaster-General, and the checks signed by him as Quartermaster-General. The envelope which has contained the bonds during the past year has written on it, "This is the property of the Grand Army of the Republic," stating its contents.

Comrade Scheffer moved that the premium on the bonds to be furnished by the officers be paid from the funds of the Encampment, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Sterrett offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

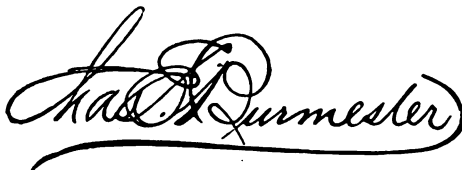
Resolved, That the sum of \$200 be appropriated for reporting and furnishing a copy of the proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment.

Resolved, That the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Inspector-General be appointed a committee on supplies, to act under the direction and approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Hill moved that the comrades at Decatur, Illinois, having charge of the unexpended balance of funds raised for the purpose of building a Memorial Hall, turn the same over to the Quartermaster-General, to remain as a special deposit for disposition by the National Encampment, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Burbank extended an invitation to the members of the Council to attend the dedication services of the Memorial Hall in Chicago, and on motion of Comrade Wickersham, the invitation was accepted.

Adjourned.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. A. Durmester". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent flourish at the end.

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration was called to order at the Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, N. Y., at 2 o'clock Monday, November 30, 1896, under Special Order No. 2 from National Headquarters. Present: Commander-in-Chief, Quartermaster-General Burbank, Comrades William H. Armstrong, Indiana; F. M. Sterrett, Missouri; Albert Schaffer, Minnesota; Thomas W. Scott, Illinois; Charles A. Shaw, New York; Roscoe D. Dix, Michigan; J. J. Kents, New Jersey.

The Commander-in-Chief named Comrade Sterrett to act as recorder of the meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Comrade Kents, and unanimously adopted:

We hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to our Comrade Charles E. Burmester, Adjutant-General, in this hour of his sickness, and we trust that he may soon be restored to his natural health.

It is moved by Comrade Shaw that the date of the next National Encampment be fixed for Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th of August, the parade be fixed for Wednesday, August 25, 1897. Unanimously adopted.

Comrade Shaw, of New York, moves that the action of the last National Encampment regarding the colored Post at Austin, Texas, be the view of this Committee, and that no further action is necessary. It is a vote unanimous.

Upon the request of the Chaplain-in-Chief for the issuing of circulars, Comrade Scott, Illinois, moved that the matter be referred to the Commander-in-Chief for his action. Unanimously carried.

Resolution by Comrade Sterrett, of Missouri, that such expense for postage as may be incurred by Captain Zalinski, Special Aide on Military Instruction, shall be made a part of the expense attached to the Adjutant-General's office. Unanimously adopted.

Comrade Armstrong, of Indiana, moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to instruct the chairman of the Committee on School Histories to call a meeting of this committee at such time and place as he desires for consultation on their work, and that the necessary traveling and hotel expenses be paid out of the treasury. On the passage of the motion a yeas and nays vote was taken.

Yeas—Armstrong, Sterrett, Scheffer, Scott, Shaw, Dix, Kents, Burbank, Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Shaw, of New York, moves that the matter of consolidation of the offices of Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General, recommended for and against, in last annual Encampment, are conflicting, and moves that it be referred to the next National Encampment for their construction and action.

Yeas—Armstrong, Sterrett, Scheffer, Scott, Shaw, Dix, Kents, Burbank not voting, Commander-in-Chief.

On motion of Comrade Kents the committee took a recess, subject to the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Executive Committee met at the Hotel Iroquois upon the call of the Commander-in-Chief at 9 A. M., December 1. Present, the full committee, except Adjutant-General Burmester and Comrade Scheffer.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the Badge Committee of the Citizens' Committee of Buffalo be directed to furnish to the Adjutant-General, upon his arrival at Buffalo to attend the Encampment, 1,400 official delegate badges after design submitted to the committee, no badges to be given out to any one except to the Adjutant-General. If said committee desires to retain or give out any of such badges over and above the 1,400 named as

souvenirs, they must not be given until after the adjournment of the National Encampment. Unanimously adopted.

Comrade Armstrong, of Indiana, of the Sub-committee on Hotels and Accommodations, reports that he has been with the Citizens' Committee on Hotels and that they have arranged with the hotels for accommodations at not to exceed regular rates and with such allowance for rooms as to prevent over-crowding ; that the spirit of the hotels seemed to be in favor of reasonable rates and perfect comfort to those who attend the Encampment, and the Committee believe that the executed contracts now in the hands of the committee with all the prominent hotels are guarantee of abundant accommodation at fair rates and not over-crowding of those who attend, in that regard being in their opinion better than any contracts with hotels at previous places of Encampment. Report adopted.

Comrade Scott, of Sub-Committee on Railroads, reports a conference with the Citizens' Committee upon this subject and finds that the requirements of the National Encampment as imposed upon this committee are fully understood and in a fair way to be complied with ; that a large majority of the trunk associations have already recommended to the final authority the compliance with the requirements of the Encampment. Those not yet responding are expected to do so, so that the final authority may act and report by December 15, and the expectation is that the report will be fully favorable. The committee recommends that no action be taken at this meeting of the Executive Committee upon the location of the next Encampment at Buffalo, but that the matter may be left in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief to take such action when these requirements have been fully complied with, and he has been so advised. Adopted.

Comrade Armstrong, of Indiana, moves that the matter of the printing of the revised service book be left to the Commander-in-Chief, for action. Adopted.

At this point the Commander-in-Chief stated that he had engagements which would take him from the meeting, and called F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Mo., to the chair.

The Commander-in-Chief stated to the Executive Committee that he had appointed the Committee of the Battlefield Park and Commission at Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania, Va., provided for by the last Encampment, with instructions to said committee to fully investigate the matter and report to the Council of Administration at its next meeting in Buffalo.

In the matter of the Memorial Building Association of Decatur, Ill., the Commander-in-Chief stated to the Executive Committee that he had the matter referred to in said report under consideration, and would take action as suggested by the Council of Administration at its last meeting, and the Commander-in-Chief also reported that the necessary committee had been appointed in the matter of the republication of the early records of the National Encampment.

Quartermaster-General Burbank reports that the United States bonds which are the property of the G. A. R. have been deposited with the Hide & Leather National Bank of Chicago in accordance with the instructions of the meeting of the Council of Administration held at St. Paul, Minn., September 5, 1896. Adopted.

Comrade Scott, of Illinois, moved that in the event that the National Encampment of 1897 is held in Buffalo, N. Y., that the National Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief be established at the Hotel Iroquois. Resolution is adopted.

Comrade Kents offered the following :

That we hereby extend our thanks to the Citizens' Committee of Buffalo for the courteous entertainment that we have received at their hands while we were in the city.

Unanimously adopted.

Moved that we adjourn, subject to the call of the Commander-in-Chief. Motion adopted.

F. M. STERRETT,

Chairman pro tempore and Recorder.

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, held at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, New York, on Monday August 23, 1897, at 12 o'clock m.

Present: The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, Comrades C. W. Buckley, W. H. Armstrong, T. W. Scott, R. D. Dix, Albert Scheffer, Charles A. Shaw, and J. J. Kents.

On motion the reading of minutes of previous meeting was dispensed with.

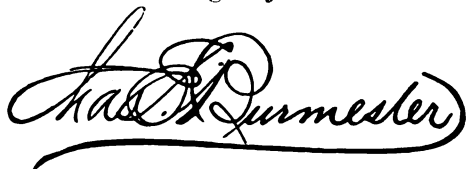
The Commander-in-Chief reported that the so-called Long case had been dismissed by the Supreme Court.

On motion the following committee was appointed to examine the report of the Quartermaster-General, and the accounts of the Adjutant-General: Comrades Kents, Dix, and Sheffer.

On motion Comrades Scott, Armstrong, and Shaw were appointed a committee to audit all bills requiring the approval of the Council.

The Adjutant-General presented correspondence relative to the fund created for the Decatur Memorial Hall. On examination of the correspondence it was developed that the association at Decatur, which is a chartered body, was willing to return the fund to the donors, but that the treasurer was fearful that he would not be released from his bond by so doing. On motion of Comrade Scott the correspondence was referred to the Judge-Advocate-General for his opinion.

The Adjutant-General reported as to furniture in his office, and on motion it was ordered that such furniture as was not necessary for the Adjutant-General's office be shipped to the custodian, and the balance to the incoming Adjutant-General.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. A. Durmester". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent flourish at the end.

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

Minutes of meeting of Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, held at 10 o'clock A. M. on August 24th, 1897, at the Iroquois Hotel.

The following report was presented and adopted :

Your committee appointed to examine and audit bills not heretofore acted upon, beg leave to report that they have examined bill for professional accountant's services, amounting to fifty dollars, and a bill for a testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief Walker, amounting to five hundred dollars, with a small charge for expressage, and recommend that the same be approved, and ordered paid.

THOMAS W. SCOTT,
W. H. ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES A. SHAW.

The following report was presented, and on motion was adopted :

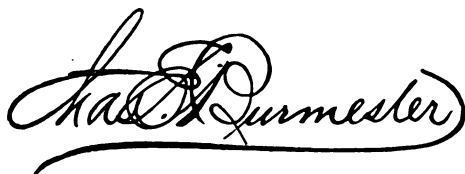
The committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to examine the accounts of the Adjutant-General, and of the Quartermaster-General, respectfully report, that they have performed the duties assigned them, and find :

As to the report of the Adjutant-General the total expenses of the office were \$1,480.61, for which the proper vouchers were submitted, examined, and found correct.

As to the report of the Quartermaster-General, they have examined the accounts and vouchers, and also the sworn statement of the expert accountant appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and have approved the same. It gives us pleasure to state that the books of the Quartermaster-General are kept in a masterly manner.

J. J. KENTS,
ROSCOE D. DIX,
ALBERT SCHEFFER.

Adjourned.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. D. Quimester". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the text.

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

Minutes of meeting of the National Council of Administration, held at the Iroquis Hotel in Buffalo, at 2 P. M., on August 24, 1897.

The Commander-in-Chief and Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief being absent serving upon a committee to receive the President of the United States, Comrade Shaw moved that Comrade Armstrong be chairman of the meeting, and the motion prevailed.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of the council, and the following comrades were found to be present:

The Surgeon-General, the Adjutant-General, Comrades Wickersham, Carr, Worrell, Wilmarth, Armstrong, Hill, Sergeant, Brian, Loomis, Dix, Scheffer, Proctor, Kents, Crampton, Shaw, Monfort, Baker, Allen, Chambers, Viall, Patten, Ayres, McIntyre, Mallory.

The Adjutant-General read the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee during the year, and a motion was made that such minutes be approved.

Comrade Carr desired to inquire whether the approval of the minutes commits the council to the correctness of the reports of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General; that in his opinion the report of the Executive Committee should be referred to the Encampment.

Comrade Hill suggested that the Council as a whole should participate in the business pertaining to the Council of Administration, and such business should not be transferred to the Executive Committee.

The motion to approve the minutes prevailed.

The resignation of Comrade Matteson, of Georgia, was presented and accepted, and on the nomination of the Department of Georgia, Comrade James O. Ladd, of Summerville, South Carolina, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The resignation of Comrade C. W. Erdman, of Kentucky, was presented and accepted, and Comrade Henry S. Cohn was elected to fill the vacancy.

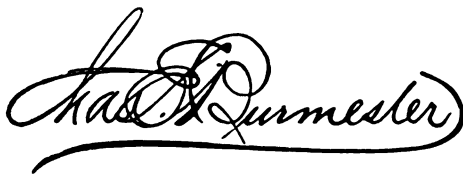
Comrade Hill moved that in the absence of an order from the Department Commander, and in the absence of the A. A. G., or other line officer of the Department, the member of the Council of Administration from such Department be authorized to receive the badges allotted to that Department. Comrade Scheffer suggested that such action should be subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and by consent of Comrade Hill the motion was so amended, and prevailed.

Comrade Cohn, of Kentucky, suggested that a question had arisen as to the correctness of the June report in that Department, which showed a membership of about nine hundred less than the December report preceding, and moved that the Adjutant-General be authorized to receive from the Department of Kentucky per capita tax on the basis of the December report, and thereupon, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, issue the proper badges to the Department of Kentucky. The motion prevailed.

Comrade Hill moved that the Citizens' Committee be requested to provide tickets for the families of members of the Council of Administration to seats on the reviewing stand. Comrade Cohn suggested that one hundred and fifty tickets be asked for, and moved that a committee of three be appointed for that purpose.

The motions of Comrades Hill and Cohn were put as one, and were carried. The chairman appointed as the committee, Comrades Cohn, Hill, and Wickersham.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Commander-in-Chief,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. D. Quimester". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent loop at the end.

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS.

OFFICE OF CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1897.

CHAS. E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant-General, G. A. R.:

Comrade:

I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the period commencing August 8, 1896, and ending at this date:

As stated in my last report the rooms assigned to me by the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., in this historic building were expected to be slightly remodeled during the past year to restore them to their original condition, but owing to a lack of appropriations the work has not yet commenced, and we are assured by the architect that but slight changes are required in the building, so that we will probably not be disturbed very much during the alterations.

Adjutant-General Irvin Robbins, at the close of his term of office, shipped me several cases containing pictures and other property of the National Encampment, which I have properly taken care of. He also sent me all the documents of the National Encampment up to and including the year 1895. These I have been carefully assorting and filing in their proper places, and at the same time have relaxed no effort towards completing the files of all printed documents that have any bearing upon the history of the Grand Army, particularly the journals of Encampments of early dates, many of which are missing from our files; although I think probably the National records have as complete a collection of Department Journals as there is in the

country. I have many duplicates of Department Journals which I can send to those who write for them, enclosing postage for the same. I will also be glad to correspond with any one having duplicate copies of the early Department Journals, with a view of adding them to our files.

Many of the public libraries of the country have applied to me for copies or complete files of the Journal of the National Encampment and I have supplied them as far as possible, but I find that the older Journals are now becoming very scarce.

An increasing interest is being manifested by librarians and library societies in the literature of the Grand Army, and owing to the fact that very little of anything is now procurable for distribution relating to the period from 1867 to 1880, I think that a reprint of the Proceedings of the National Encampment comprised within the above dates would be desirable, as nothing previous to 1880 can be furnished from this office.

Respectfully submitted in F., C., and L.,

J. HENRY HOLCOMB,

Custodian of Records.

My thanks are due to comrades all over the country for their co-operation and assistance in aiding me in getting missing numbers of Department Journals, but particularly to Comrade Brad P. Cook, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who has made manuscript copies of the journals of the Department of Nebraska for the years 1883, 1884, and 1886, and forwarded the same to me, thus completing their file in this office.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
CHICAGO, August 15, 1897.

CHAS. E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant-General:

Dear Sir and Comrade:

I have the honor to submit abstracts for receipts, expenditures, purchases, and issue of supplies for the current year end-August 10, 1897.

I am yours very truly in F., C., and L.,
A. J. BURBANK,
Quartermaster-General.

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Abstract of purchases.
- II. Abstract of sales.
- III. Southern Memorial Fund—contributions.
- IV. Statement of flags issued.
- V. Receipts and expenditures account Southern Memorial Fund.
- VI. Grant Monument Fund.
- VII. Sherman Monument Fund.
- VIII. Per capita tax received.
- IX. Report of supplies received, issued, and on hand.
- X. Statement of expenditures.
- XI. Account current.
- XII. Assets and investments.



A. A. Burbank.
I. M. Grinnell, Jr. & Co.

I.—Abstract of Supplies Purchased by A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., for Year Ending August 10, 1897.

DATE OF PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	Number of Voucher.	Rituals, Sets.	Services.	Applications.	Rules and Regulations.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Badges.	Blue Books.	Pieces of Badge.	Flag Ribbons.	Officers' Cards.	Buttons.	Electrotypes.	Rank Straps.	VALUE.
July 16, 1896	J. B. Lipinheott Co.										1,000							\$576 91
Sept. 26, 1896	Burk & McFetridge Co.																	3 00
Sept. 29, 1896	Carpenter & Wood.																	4 20
Sept. 19, 1896	Joseph K. Davison.									1,650			11		5,500		28	724 10
Nov. 9, 1896	Joseph K. Davison.	17								200					500			75 65
Dec. 4, 1896	Carpenter & Wood	18															600	90 50
Dec. 26, 1896	Dean Bros.	27			10,000			5,000										50 00
Dec. 31, 1896	Joseph K. Davison.	32													5,000		727	313 75
Jan. 29, 1897	Carpenter & Wood	41																110 90
Feb. 13, 1897	Omaha Printing Co.	43			5,000													74 50
Feb. 5, 1897	Dean Bros.	52																27 50
Feb. 20, 1897	Carpenter & Wood	53																85 00
Jan. 27, 1897	Joseph K. Davison.	54								1,650					400		550	435 15
Feb. 26, 1897	Joseph K. Davison.	60								2,100								251 65
April 1, 1897	Joseph K. Davison.	77													5,000	86		780 00
Mar. 23, 1897	Burk & McFetridge Co.	78																9 00
April 17, 1897	Dean Bros.	79																7 00
April 23, 1897	Carpenter & Wood	80															675	103 10
May 28, 1897	Town Printing Co.	92		2,000														230 00
April 26, 1897	Joseph K. Davison.	93								800					750		850	238 75
May 21, 1897	Carpenter & Wood	96																53 60
May 20, 1897	Dean Bros.	91					2,500											19 50
July 31, 1897	Carpenter & Wood	119			10,000			5,000									462	71 30
July 31, 1897	Dean Bros.	122																77 50
	Total		2,000	20,000	5,000	3,000	10,000			47,650	\$1,000		11		\$17,150	48	3,392	\$4,512 56

* The number of Blue Books is not carried on Abstract IX because they were included in Abstract XI of last year, having been received then but were not paid for until this year.
† 1,255 badges and 8,050 buttons, in addition to above, were received but not yet paid for.

II.—Abstract of Sales Made by A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., for Year Ending August 10, 1897.

DEPARTMENTS.	Rituals, Sets.		Services.		Rules and Regulations.		Applications.		Leaves of Absence.		Transfers.		Discharges.		Charters.		Officers' Cards.		Descriptive Books.		Badges.		Members' Badges.		Buttons.		Blue Books.		Odes.		Electrotypes.		Officers' Badges.		Rank Straps.		Amount.												
Alabama	2																																				\$14	17											
Arizona																																					1	1											
Arkansas	2																																				1	1											
California and Wyoming	42	22	150	300																																	162	14											
Colorado and Nevada	10	20	20	1,000	100																															3	136	170	40										
Connecticut	6	10	50		100																																130	3	244	87									
Dakota, North																																					2	2	74	75									
Dakota, South																																					30	2	12	00									
Delaware	5																																					8	8	55	17								
Florida																																					27	8	10	87									
Georgia and South Carolina																																						32	32	48	55								
Illinois	4	2	36	25																																		237	7	20	78								
Indiana	40	95	250	2,000	200																																		126	2	324	08							
Indian Territory	6	9	12		50																																	55	55	27	55								
Iowa	20	60		1,000	100																																	60	30	80	30								
Idaho	10	95	100	500	100																																	38	38	226	73								
Kansas	10																																						69	69	48	19							
Kentucky	7	22																																					126	79	126	79							
Louisiana and Mississippi	5	9																																					114	114	471	25							
Maine	4	35																																					35	35	74	83							
Massachusetts																																							1	1	177	53							
Maryland																																							213	213	270	48							
Minnesota	20	50			50																																		40	40	196	60							
Mississippi	20	60	150	1,000	200																																			74	74	37	84						
Missouri	10	30			125																																			41	41	81	66						
Montana	4																																						123	123	133	34							
Nebraska	6	24	200	600	300																																			130	130	93	75						
New Jersey	5	20	125	500	100																																			7	7	200	200						
New Hampshire	10	6																																							2	2	6	6					
New Mexico																																																	
New York	65	165	800	3,500	300																																				2,700	50	200	200	8	8	5	07	20

Ohio	45	122	100	1,000	450	800	200	70	13	530	25	3,700	40	10	8	402	658 61		
Oklahoma	18	28	25	600	50	50	4	20	16	14	85	200	5	100	6	1	107 21		
Oregon	11	14	350	350	60	60	4	2	4	30	38	150	20	100	5	44	41 60		
Pennsylvania	26	50	350	3,250	300	300	75	2	20	4	875	1,000	20	100	5	17	511 71		
Potomac	7	7	600	600	30	30	25	2	2	105	50	350	1	2	1	42	93 42		
Rhode Island	6	3	100	100	25	25	20	4	4	90	180	180	2	2	1	24	31 99		
Tennessee	4	10	25	100	50	50	6	6	6	50	1	150	2	2	3	1	55 21		
Texas	5	100	100	200	12	12	6	6	4	144	25	230	2	2	3	1	7 65		
Vermont	25	18	27	200	100	100	12	8	8	168	60	150	5	5	2	37	56 86		
Virginia and North Carolina	4	4	500	1,000	130	130	50	4	2	236	60	150	1	1	6	46	89 56		
Washington and Alaska	38	10	50	1,000	184	200	200	42	42	1	1	600	12	12	1	48	116 10		
Wisconsin	38	10	50	1,000	184	200	200	42	42	1	1	600	12	12	1	48	26 38		
Woman's Relief Corps	38	10	50	1,000	184	200	200	42	42	1	1	600	12	12	1	48	26 38		
National Staff	38	10	50	1,000	184	200	200	42	42	1	1	600	12	12	1	48	26 38		
Utah	38	10	50	1,000	184	200	200	42	42	1	1	600	12	12	1	48	26 38		
National Headquarters	38	10	50	1,000	184	200	200	42	42	1	1	600	12	12	1	48	26 38		
Total	503	1,205	3,570	19,625	2,339	6,259	1,066	146	289	142	9,041	829	26,364	308	728	48	374	3,810	\$6,975 03

* No charge.

III.—*Southern Memorial Fund.*

Statement of contributions from Posts of the G. A. R., Ladies of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans, 1896-7.

CONNECTICUT.

Post No.	1, Norwich.....	\$5 00	
	53, Middletown.....	5 00	
			\$10 00

ILLINOIS.

Post No.	5, Chicago.....	\$5 00	
	48, Batavia.....	1 00	
	68, Streator.....	2 00	
	91, Chicago.....	2 00	
	94, Henry.....	1 00	
	96, Quincy.....	2 50	
	140, Champaign.....	5 00	
	169, Marengo.....	1 00	
	209, Paris.....	3 00	
	256, Monticello.....	2 00	
	283, De Kalb.....	2 00	
	299, Dixon.....	2 00	
	301, Greenville.....	50	
	306, Chicago.....	2 00	
	327, Toulon.....	2 00	
	464, Mahomet.....	1 00	
	477, Summer Hill.....	1 00	
	515, Pittsfield.....	1 00	
	573, Chicago.....	5 00	
	623, Vernon.....	1 00	
	634, Fairview.....	1 00	
	698, Victoria.....	1 00	
	701, Chicago.....	1 00	
			45 00

INDIANA.

Post No.	8, South Bend.....	\$5 00	
	227, Otterbein.....	1 00	
	482, Coal City.....	35	
			6 35

IOWA.

Post No.	211, Afton.....	\$1 00	
			1 00
	Amount carried forward.....		\$62 35

III.—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$62 35
KENTUCKY.		
Post No. 11, Fordsville	\$0 60	60
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Post No. 19, Fitchburg.....	\$5 00	
24, Grafton.....	2 00	
48, Ayer	2 00	
68, Dorchester.....	5 00	
80, Westboro	5 00	
186, Cambridgeport	5 00	24 00
MINNESOTA.		
Post No. 2, Anoka.....	\$1 00	
20, St. Paul.....	2 00	
21, St. Paul.....	5 00	
34, Worthington.....	2 00	
43, Janesville.....	2 00	
51, Alexandria.....	2 00	
57, Excelsior.....	1 00	
158, Chaska.....	2 00	
—, Clearwater.....	2 00	
—, Lesueur.....	1 00	20 00
NEBRASKA.		
Post No. 110, Omaha	\$2 00	2 00
NEW JERSEY.		
Post No. 11, Newark	\$10 00	10 00
NEW YORK.		
Post No. 127, Kingston	\$5 00	
140, New York	10 00	
170, Mt. Vernon.....	5 00	
264, New York	1 00	
405, Jordan	1 00	
418, Central Square	1 00	23 00
OHIO.		
Post No. 107, Toledo.....	\$5 00	5 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$146 95

III.—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$146 95
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Post No. 293, Houtzdale	\$1 00	1 00
RHODE ISLAND.		
Post No. 9, Woonsocket	\$5 00	
17, Pawtucket	10 00	
18, Providence	5 00	20 00
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Post No. 19, Aberdeen	\$2 00	
27, Plankinton	1 00	
148, Hermosa	2 00	5 00
VERMONT.		
Post No. 106, Lyndonville	\$3 00	3 00
WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.		
Post No. 42, Lynden, Wash.	\$2 00	2 00
WISCONSIN.		
Post No. 125, Mineral Point	\$2 00	
210, Hortonville	1 00	3 00
		\$180 95
From Circles of the Ladies of the G. A. R., Department of Illinois :		
J. A. Garfield	\$5 30	
G. A. Custer	3 40	
Julius White	1 00	
Lady Washington	16 20	
J. B. McPherson	1 50	
Geo. H. Thomas	2 11	
John W. Spink	3 39	
Ellsworth	2 45	
U. S. Grant	2 30	
Englewood	2 00	
A. Lincoln	2 35	
Henry Saint	1 30	
Alexis	1 00	
Fort Wagner	1 70	46 00
Amount carried forward		\$226 95

III.—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Concluded.

Amount brought forward.....	\$226 95
From Woman's Relief Corps.....	\$773 97
Massachusetts Division Sons of Veterans	25 00
	<hr/> 798 97
	\$1,025 92

RECAPITULATION.

From Posts of the G. A. R.....	\$180 95
Woman's Relief Corps	773 97
Ladies of the G. A. R., Dept. of Illinois.....	46 00
Massachusetts Division Sons of Veterans	25 00
	<hr/> \$1,025 92

IV.—*Southern Memorial Fund.*

SHIPMENT OF FLAGS.

SHIPMENT OF FLAGS.		No. of Flags.
R. Y. Patterson, Supt. Natl. Cemetery	Mobile, Ala.	250
John Baer, Adj't. Post 21	Lebanon, Ky.	1,000
W. H. Melgrath, A. Q. M. G	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,500
John H. Bolton	San Antonio, Tex.	150
Isaac Powell	Newbern, N. C.	3,000
R. G. Griffin	Yorktown, Va.	1,300
R. W. Smith	Charlotte, N. C.	1,200
C. Hart, Supt. National Cemetery	Knoxville, Tenn.	1,500
Supt. of National Cemetery.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,500
C. H. Smart	Nashville, Tenn.	2,000
W. H. Deaver	Asheville, N. C.	250
Chas. W. Biese, A. A. G	Chattanooga, Tenn.	300
A. A. Hager, National Soldiers' Home.	Hampton, Va.	5,000
W. H. Martin	Raleigh, N. C.	1,500
J. V. Davis, Supt. National Cemetery.	Alexandria, Va.	500
E. W. Gurley	Hendersonville, N. C.	50
John Thompson	Portsmouth, Va.	1,000
Wm. N. Eaton	Portsmouth, Va.	2,000
H. W. Chatfield	Fort Marion, Fla.	150
Thos. Kremeertz	Baton Rouge, La.	200
Thos. Shea	Vicksburg, Miss.	500
Ed. M. Main	New Orleans, La.	8,000
A. C. Taylor	Pineville, La.	600
J. M. Dickey	Corinth, Miss.	4,000
Samuel Wiggin	Plymouth, N. C.	500
A. W. Farnsworth	Whitesburg, Tenn.	80
R. H. Andes	Sevierville, Tenn.	24
John Farmer	Fountain City, Tenn.	24
John French	Cleveland, Tenn.	100
Total		89,128
Purchased of J. L. Locke		39,128

V.—*Southern Memorial Fund.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance from report 1896	\$1,607 38
Received from Posts of the G. A. R.	226 95
" Mrs. Isabelle T. Bagley, National Treasurer Woman's Relief Corps.	773 97
" Massachusetts Div. Sons of Veterans ...	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,633 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

39,128 flags purchased from J. L. Locke	\$408 18
Express charges on above.	51 32
Cash sent to Jas. P. Averill, Dept. Com., Georgia.	200 00
" Edgar Allan, Com. of Arrangements, Dept. Va. and N. Carolina.	150 00
" Halbert B. Case, Dept. Com., Tennessee.	100 00
" John H. Bolton, Post Com., San Antonio, Texas	30 00
" R. W. Smith, Post Com., Charlotte, N. C.	25 00
" R. G. Griffin, Post Com., Yorktown, Va.	25 00
" H. W. Weiss, Post No. 45, Petersburg, Va.	25 00
" Isaac Powell, Newbern, N. C.	25 00
	<hr/>
	1,039 50
Balance on hand.	\$1,593 80

VI.—*Grant Monument Fund.*

Balance on hand last report.	\$5,733 42
Balance on hand.	<hr/>
	\$5,733 42

VII.—*Sherman Monument Fund.*

Balance on hand last report.	\$221 78
Balance on hand.	<hr/>
	\$221 78

VIII.—*Per Capita Tax Received by A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General,
G. A. R., for Year Ending August 10, 1897.*

DEPARTMENTS.	SECOND HALF.		FIRST HALF.	
	Date, 1896.	Amount.	Date, 1897.	Amount.
Alabama.....	March 13.....	\$2 58	July 27.....	\$2 74
Arizona.....	February 1.....	3 10	July 21.....	3 15
Arkansas.....	April 14.....	17 17	August 10.....	14 35
California and Nevada.....	May 3.....	69 50	July 27.....	64 98
Colorado and Wyoming.....	January 29.....	29 18	August 2.....	31 90
Connecticut.....	February 17.....	74 12	August 3.....	72 16
Dakota, North.....	March 18.....	7 96	August 3.....	6 38
Dakota, South.....	February 17.....	28 03	August 3.....	28 01
Delaware.....	February 17.....	9 16	July 27.....	7 85
Florida.....	February 17.....	5 98	July 30.....	5 43
Georgia.....	March 8.....	7 67	July 21.....	7 80
Idaho.....	February 17.....	4 61	August 3.....	4 40
Illinois.....	March 22.....	319 70	August 2.....	313 17
Indiana.....	February 17.....	244 21	July 27.....	239 80
Indian Territory.....	March 18.....	2 87	August 3.....	2 98
Iowa.....	March 25.....	194 51	August 10.....	191 21
Kansas.....	February 26.....	171 48	August 5.....	166 01
Kentucky.....	April 17.....	62 71	August 10.....	48 20
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	February 26.....	17 25	August 2.....	14 43
Maine.....	March 18.....	105 36	August 10.....	103 60
Maryland.....	February 1.....	37 79	July 27.....	36 82
Massachusetts.....	January 18.....	276 23	August 2.....	270 21
Michigan.....	February 20.....	201 20	July 27.....	200 48
Minnesota.....	March 25.....	102 77	August 2.....	95 99
Missouri.....	April 5.....	178 05	August 10.....	172 69
Montana.....	January 29.....	6 50	July 21.....	6 20
Nebraska.....	February 20.....	112 35	July 27.....	88 46
New Hampshire.....	January 11.....	54 05	July 21.....	52 21
New Jersey.....	February 1.....	83 74	July 21.....	81 43
New Mexico.....	February 17.....	1 88	July 21.....	1 98
New York.....	February 27.....	456 29	July 27.....	452 72
Ohio.....	April 14.....	385 29	August 10.....	377 95
Oklahoma.....	May 11.....	14 47	July 27.....	13 34
Oregon.....	February 6.....	36 21	July 27.....	23 95
Pennsylvania.....	March 25.....	437 39	August 10.....	429 40
Potomac.....	February 6.....	35 64	July 27.....	35 88
Rhode Island.....	January 22.....	28 84	July 21.....	28 66
Tennessee.....	February 17.....	32 58	July 27.....	29 79
Texas.....	March 13.....	11 22	July 30.....	10 25
Utah.....	January 9.....	2 20	July 21.....	2 35
Vermont.....	January 22.....	57 79	July 30.....	56 33
Virginia and North Carolina.....	June 7.....	31 55	August 5.....	16 67
Washington and Alaska.....	February 1.....	27 65	August 10.....	23 30
West Virginia.....	March 15.....	21 78	July 27.....	20 49
Wisconsin.....	February 10.....	138 25	August 2.....	136 39
Total.....		\$4146 05		\$3993 85

a.—Balance \$1.15 on first half 1896.

b.—Balance \$22.15 on first half 1896.

c.—Balance \$1.29 on first half 1896.

d.—Balance \$1.39 on first half 1896.

e.—\$8 19 is tax on first half 1896.

f.—\$15.36 is tax on first half 1896.

IX.—*Report of Supplies Received, Issued, and Remaining on Hand, by A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., During Year Ending August 10, 1897.*

	Rituals, Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulations.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.	Officers' Badge Ribbon.	Buttons.	Blue Books.	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Members' Badge Ribbon.	Officers' Cards.	Rank Straps.
Quantities on hand.....	7984	471	752	10,365	1,323	868	4,562	169	142	625	129	1,500	697	2,196	18	11	1,371	1,134
Purchased as per Abstract I.....		2,000	5,000	20,000	3,000	10,000			*8,925			*25,300			48	11		3,392
Total to be accounted for.....	7984	2,471	5,752	30,365	4,323	10,868	4,562	169	142	9,540	129	26,700	697	2,196	66	11	1,371	4,526
Issued to Departments.....	503	1,205	3,570	19,625	2,339	6,259	1,005	146	142	9,021	40	26,384	368	728	48	3	1,355	3,810
Balance on hand.....	2934	1,266	2,182	10,740	1,984	4,609	3,446	23		529	89	315	329	1,468	18	8	16	716
Value of supplies at cost, on hand August 15, 1896.....																		\$1,019 29
Paid for supplies during the current year as per Abstract I.....																		4,512 56
Total supplies to be accounted for.....																		\$5,561 85
Received for supplies during the current year, as per Abstract II.....																		\$6,975 03
Cash value of supplies on hand August 10, 1897.....																		1,165 10
																		\$8,140 13
Profit from supply account.....																		\$2,578 28
* Less for 1,275 badges and 8,030 buttons in above purchases not yet paid for.....																		724 30
																		\$1,853 98

X.—Abstract of Expenditures made by A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General, G.A.R., for the Year ending August 10, 1897.

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher No	TO WHOM PAID	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals.
1896.							
Aug. 27	01	C. J. Morrill	Expert accountant				\$50 00
Aug. 27	02	W. B. Burford	Printing and office supplies Adjt-Genl				102 30
Aug. 27	03	American Express Co.	Charges on Roll of 30th Encampment to St. Paul				22 75
Sept. 3	04	W. B. Burford	Envelopes, printing Roll of Encampment and addresses				199 35
Sept. 5	05	W. H. Armstrong	Travelling expenses C. of A. to St. Louis		\$15 00		
Sept. 5	06	T. W. Scott	Travelling expenses C. of A. to St. Paul		15 00		
Sept. 5	07	W. H. Armstrong	Travelling expenses C. of A. to St. Paul		24 00		
Sept. 5	08	Geo. H. Hopkins	Travelling expenses C. of A. to St. Paul, Dec. 1895, and Sept. 1896		59 75		
Sept. 5	09	T. C. Iliff, Chap-in-Chief	Travelling expenses to St. Paul		33 50		
Sept. 5	10	J. B. Whiting, Surg-Genl	Envelopes and postage			\$150 00	5 75
Sept. 5	11	W. M. Olmstead, Genl	Balance of salary				
Sept. 5	12	E. H. Hobson, Sen. V.-C.-in-Chief	Travelling expenses to Louisville and St. Paul		44 00		
Sept. 5	13	C. E. Burnester, Adjt-Genl	Expenses office Adjt-Genl			100 00	
Sept. 10	014	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief	Travelling expenses		100 00		
Sept. 10	015	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian	Salary for August			50 00	
Sept. 10	016	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian	Postage and express charges				3 50
Sept. 10	017	I. B. Innet	Stenographer for 30th Encampment				200 00
Sept. 10	018	Tiffany & Co.	Testimonial for Past Com-in-Chief T. G. Lawler				370 50
Sept. 10	019	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-G	Incidental expenses, Ex-Com. C. of A.				17 60
Sept. 10	020	A. W. Swalm	Travelling expenses C. of A. to St. Paul		21 70		
Sept. 14	021	T. W. Scott	Travelling expenses C. of A. to St. Paul		27 00		
Sept. 14	022	F. M. Storrett	Travelling expenses C. of A. to St. Paul		74 75		
Sept. 25	023	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief	Travelling expenses		100 00		
Sept. 25	024	Geo. H. Hopkins	Amount advanced by him in the Long pension case				500 00
Sept. 25	025	Chicago Post Office	Postage stamps				10 00
Sept. 25	026	C. E. Burnester, Adjt-Genl	Furniture, and repairing furniture National Headquarters				80 50
Sept. 29	027	C. E. Burnester, Adjt-Genl	Salary of typewriter for month to Oct. 5			50 00	
Sept. 29	028	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl	Rent headquarters office for month to Oct. 7				25 00
Sept. 29	029	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl	Express charges and telegrams				15 44
Sept. 29	030	C. E. Burnester, Adjt-Genl	Salary for September			100 00	
Sept. 29			Salary for September			166 66	

Oct. 2	031	C. E. Burnmaster, Adjt.-Genl.	Expenses office Adjt.-Genl.				200 00
Oct. 10	032	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian.	Salary for September.		50 00		1 00
Oct. 10	033	J. B. Lippincott Co.	Cartage on looks, etc. from Indianapolis.				
Oct. 10	034	Jos. K. Davison.	Blue books	\$276 91			51 50
Oct. 15	035	King & Co.	Chain for Past Com.-in-Chief T. G. Lawler.				10 00
Oct. 15	036	Dean Bros.	Premium on bond of Adjt.-Genl.				75 20
Oct. 21	037	T. S. Clark, Com.-in-Chief.	Printing muster rolls, reports, and blanks.				
Oct. 21	038	Thayer & Jackson Sta. Co.	Traveling expenses.	100 00			6 20
Oct. 24	039	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Supplies for use Q.-M.-Genl's office.				29 32
Oct. 28	040	Burk & McFetridge Co.	Express charges				
Oct. 28	041	Carpenter & Wood.	El. cir. types	3 00			
Oct. 28	042	C. L. Morberg.	Rank straps	4 20			
Oct. 28	043	Jos. K. Davison.	Traveling expenses C. of A. to St. Paul.				
Oct. 28		C. E. Burnmaster.	Badges and buttons.	62 00			
Oct. 28			Salary for October.		166 66		
Oct. 28			Rent headquarters office for October.		50 00		
Oct. 28			Envelopes and printing.				25 00
Oct. 28			Rent of room for supplies.				72 50
Oct. 28			Salary for October.		50 00		10 00
Oct. 28			Traveling expenses.	150 00			
Oct. 28			Salary for October.		100 00		
Oct. 28			Expenses office Adjutant-General.		100 00		200 00
Nov. 1		A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary for November.		100 30		
Dec. 2		A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Premium on bond of Quartermaster-General.				90 00
Dec. 3		American Surety Co.	Salary for November.		166 66		
Dec. 3		C. E. Burnmaster, Adjt.-Genl.	Rent headquarters office for November.		50 00		
Dec. 3			Salary typewriter for November.		50 00		25 00
Dec. 3			Traveling expenses.				
Dec. 3			Insurance of supplies Quartermaster-General.	150 00			21 00
Dec. 3			Typewriter at Buffalo.		5 00		3 00
Dec. 3			Freight, express charges, and postage.				15 32
Dec. 3			Traveling expenses to St. Paul.				
Dec. 3			Services publishing and shipping journals.	17 25			20 00
Dec. 3			Freight on journals.				48 75
Dec. 3			Express charges and postage.				1066 92
Dec. 3			9 00 copies journals 30th Encampment and sundries.				
Dec. 3			Traveling expenses C. of A.—executive committee.	36 55			
Dec. 3			Traveling expenses C. of A.—executive committee.	34 25			
Dec. 3			Traveling expenses C. of A.—executive committee.	18 00			
Dec. 3			500 lithograph commissions.				65 00
Dec. 3			Shelving in Custodian's office.				20 00
Dec. 3			Badges and buttons.				
Dec. 3			Rank straps.	75 65			
Dec. 3				90 50			

X.—Abstract of Expenditures Made by A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., for the Year Ending August 10, 1897—Continued.

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
1897.							
Jan. 1.....	19	C. E. Burnmaster, Adj.-Genl.	Expenses office Adjutant-General			\$164 66	\$200 00
Jan. 1.....	20	C. E. Burnmaster, Adj.-Genl.	Salary of typewriter for December			50 00	
Jan. 1.....	21	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rent headquarters office for December			100 00	25 00
Dec. 31.....	22	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief.	Salary for December		\$100 00		
Dec. 31.....	23	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian.	Traveling expenses.				
Dec. 31.....	24	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary for December.			50 00	15 07
Jan. 4.....	25	C. A. Shaw	Express charges		18 50		10 00
Dec. 4.....	26	A. Schaeffer.	Rent of room for supplies		60 00		
Dec. 26.....	27	Dean Bros.	Traveling expenses executive committee at Buffalo				
Jan. 22.....	28	A. O. Marsh.	Voucher checks	\$50 00	23 10		7 50
Jan. 15.....	29	M. N. Dickinson	Transfer cards				
Jan. 15.....	30	T. G. Lample.	Traveling expenses meeting com. on school histories		38 10		9 00
Jan. 19.....	31	D. C. Miller.	Traveling expenses meeting com. on school histories		19 00		
Dec.	32	J. K. Davison.	Traveling expenses meeting com. on school histories		21 30		
Jan. 25.....	33	J. C. Winans.	Badges and Buttons	3 75			
Jan. 25.....	34	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Typewriting, stenographer, telegraphing, postage envelopes.				36 50
Jan. 25.....	35	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief.	Salary for January.			100 00	
Feb. 1.....	36	C. E. Burnmaster, Adj.-Genl.	Traveling expenses.		175 00		
Jan. 30.....	37	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian	Expenses office Adj.-Genl.			50 00	200 00
Feb. 1.....	38	C. E. Burnmaster, Adj.-Genl.	Salary for January.				1 70
Feb. 4.....	39	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief.	Express charges			16 64	
Jan. 31.....	40	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary for January			50 00	25 00
Jan.	41	Carpenter & Wood.	Rent headquarters office, January				
			Traveling expenses			50 00	
			Express charges and telegrams				22 09
			Rank straps	110 90			

[illegible]

* These items of total amount \$1,039.50 belong to Southern Memorial Fund.

X.—Abstract of Expenditures Made by A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., for the Year Ending August 10, 1897—Concluded.

DATE OF PAYMENT.	Voucher No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expenses.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
May 10.....	75	H. W. Weiss, Post 45, Petersburg, Va.	Observance of Memorial day, Dept. of Virginia.				\$25 00
May 10.....	76	Isaac Powell, Newbern, N. C.	Observance of Memorial day, Dept. of Virginia.				\$25 00
April 1.....	77	Jos. K. Davison	Badges and buttons.....	\$780 00			
Mar. 23.....	78	Bark & McPetridge Co.	Electr. types.....	9 00			
April.....	79	Dean Bros.	Leaves of absence.....	7 00			
April.....	80	Carpenter & Wood	Letterheads, receipt books, cards, cuts, etc.				30 61
May 8.....	81	A. O. Marsh	Rank straps.....	103 10			
May 17.....	82	C. E. Burmester, Adjt.-Genl.	Traveling expenses to Chicago.....		\$16 00		
May 25.....	83	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief	Expenses office Adjutant-General.....				
May 26.....	84	J. L. Locke	Traveling expenses.....		125 00		100 00
June 1.....	85	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief	Flags and express charges.....				
June 2.....	86	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Traveling expenses.....		50 00		\$456 14
June 2.....	87	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian	Salary for May.....			\$100 00	
May 31.....	88	C. E. Burmester, Adjt.-Genl.	Salary for May.....			50 00	
June 2.....	89	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary of typewriter for May.....			166 66	
May 31.....	90	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rent headquarters office for May.....			10 00	
May 28.....	91	J. L. Locke	Express charges, freight, and telegrams.....			30 85	
May 28.....	92	Dean Bros.	Flags and express charges.....			\$3 36	
May 28.....	93	Town Printing Co.	Leaves of absence.....	19 50			
June 15.....	94	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Printing free blanks.....				
June 16.....	95	C. E. Burmester, Adjt.-Genl.	Service books.....	230 00			162 25
April 26.....	96	Jos. K. Davison	Postage stamps.....				10 00
May 24.....	97	Carpenter & Wood	Rent of room for supplies.....				10 00
April 15.....	98	Omaha Printing Co.	Expenses office Adjutant-General.....				200 00
June 26.....	99	T. S. Clarkson, Com-in-Chief	Badges and buttons.....	228 75			
June 29.....	100	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rank straps.....	53 00			
			Chaplain's reports.....				27 25
			Traveling expenses.....		75 00		
			Salary for June.....			100 00	

* These items of total amount \$1,039.50 belong to Southern Memorial Fund.

June 30.	100.	Geo. E. Marshall & Co.,	Sundry supplies for Quartermaster-General's office.			16 25
July 1.	101.	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian.	Salary for June.	50 00		
July 3.	102.	C. E. Burmester, Adj.-Genl.	Salary for June.	166 67		
July 3.	103.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary of typewriter for June.	50 30		
June 30.	104.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rent Headquarters office for June.			25 00
June 6.	105.	C. A. Suydam, Insp.-Genl.	Express charges.			31 00
June 6.	106.	Blige ow, Kennard & Co.	Salary.	100 00		
May 1.	107.	T. S. Clarkson, Com.-in-Chief.	Postage, and typewriting of report.			17 00
July 20.	108.	J. Cory Winans, Sen. A.-D.-C.	Testimonial for Past Commander-in-Chief Walker.			500 00
July 18.	109.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Traveling expenses.	100 00		
July 27.	110.	Mark B. Taylor, Chap-in-Chief.	Stationer, telegrams, postage, circulars, envelopes.			34 35
July 27.	111.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Expenses to Buffalo.	8 25		
Aug. 2.	112.	J. H. Holcomb, Custodian.	Salary for July.			100 00
Aug. 2.	113.	Roscoe D. Dix, C. of A.	Postage and incidentals.			7 25
Aug. 2.	114.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Postage stamps.			10 00
Aug. 2.	115.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rent of room for supplies.			10 00
Aug. 2.	116.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary for July.	50 00		
Aug. 2.	117.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Postage, etc.			5 80
Aug. 2.	118.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Expenses to Buffalo, December, 1896.	34 50		
Aug. 2.	119.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Express charges.			21 38
Aug. 2.	120.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary for July.	166 67		
Aug. 2.	121.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary of typewriter for July.	50 00		
Aug. 2.	122.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rent headquarters office for July.			25 00
Aug. 2.	123.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Traveling expenses.	100 00		
Aug. 2.	124.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Typewriting.			3 50
Aug. 2.	125.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rank straps.	23 00		
Aug. 2.	126.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary for August.			
Aug. 2.	127.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary for August.	100 00		
Aug. 2.	128.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Salary of typewriter for August.	166 72		
Aug. 2.	129.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Rent headquarters office for August.	50 00		
Aug. 2.	130.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Applications and transfers.			25 00
Aug. 2.	131.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Free blanks, &c.			
Aug. 2.	132.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Clerical services Quartermaster-General's office.			71 25
Aug. 2.	133.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.	Eagle and case for National Headquarters.			50 00
Aug. 2.	134.	A. J. Burbank, Q.-M.-Genl.				9 50
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XI.—Account Current for Year Ending August 10, 1897.

A. J. Burbank, Quartermaster-General,

In account with Grand Army of the Republic.

CASH.

Dr.

Balance on hand August 15, 1896, viz.:

General fund.....	\$3,011 67	
Grant Monument fund.....	5,733 42	
Sherman Monument fund.....	221 78	
Southern Memorial fund.....	1,607 38	
	<hr/>	\$10,574 25

Received from sale of supplies as per Abstract II...	\$6,975 03	
Per capita tax.....	8,139 90	
Contribution to Southern Memorial fund.....	1,025 92	
Interest on U. S. bonds.....	640 00	
Interest on deposits.....	112 97	
	<hr/>	16,893 82
Total to be accounted for.....		<hr/> \$27,468 07

Cr.

Expenditures as per Abstract X:

For supplies.....	\$4,512 56	
For traveling expenses.....	2,810 50	
For salaries.....	4,850 00	
For postage, expenses, and incidentals.....	6,510 33	
For Southern Memorial fund.....	1,039 50	
	<hr/>	19,722 89
Balance on hand.....		<hr/> \$7,745 18

To be credited as follows:

To General fund.....	\$196 18	
To Grant Monument fund.....	5,733 42	
To Sherman Monument fund.....	221 78	
To Southern Memorial fund.....	1,593 80	
	<hr/>	\$7,745 18

XII.—*Assets and Investments.*

ASSETS.	
Cash, General Fund.....	\$196 18
“ Grant Monument Fund.....	5,733 42
“ Sherman Monument Fund.....	221 78
“ Southern Memorial Fund.....	1,593 80
Total cash.....	<u>\$7,745 18</u>
Cash value of supplies on hand.....	1,165 10
Gun metal in hands of Joseph K. Davison.....	384 48
Lithograph stones for transfers and discharges.....	20 00
Electro plates of applications and blanks.....	9 00
	<u>\$9,328 76</u>
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds, 4 per cent, due 1907, par.....	\$16,000 00

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1897.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic:

Comrade:

In compliance with Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit my report, together with a summary of the annual inspection, as presented by Department-Inspectors, and extracts from reports of Assistant Inspectors-General.

Upon assuming the duties of Inspector-General, and with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, I at once took up a revision of the Inspectors' blanks, on the lines as suggested in the very excellent report of Inspector-General Olin to the Thirtieth National Encampment. Blank form "E" has been reduced from twenty-seven columns to seventeen, and contains all the questions that are necessary and important to ascertain the actual condition of Departments. A new blank form "E"-2 was adopted, upon which Department Inspectors made their reports to this office.

I have received reports from the Inspectors of every Department, and also from thirty-eight Assistant Inspectors-General, leaving seven delinquents, viz.: Florida, Indian Territory, Ohio, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Although written to repeatedly, their refusal to even offer an excuse for their failure to report indicates very clearly that some one's judgment was at fault when they were selected to represent their Departments as Assistant Inspectors-General.

As a rule the reports received are of a very satisfactory

character, showing that the Order generally is in good condition. The annual inspection in some Departments is not conducted on the lines as laid down in our laws relative to the same. This can readily be observed by the number of Posts reported as "not inspected," while the Departments which give to this ceremony the attention it deserves, and consider it more than a mere form, are noted for their prosperity and efficiency.

I am of the opinion that a change in the time of conducting the annual inspection to a date earlier than November 1st would be productive of better results, and would suggest that the inspection begins not later than September 15, as the chilly rains of November and the bleak winds and snows of December are not conducive to travel in the country districts. Nearly every Assistant Inspector-General and Department Inspector coincides with me in this.

I would call special attention to the extracts from the reports of the Assistant Inspectors-General, showing as they do the encouraging outlook for the future. The condition of the National and State Homes for the care of the survivors of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the various Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, are matters of general interest to our entire organization.

In conclusion, I return my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Commander-in-Chief for the honor conferred by my appointment as Inspector-General; his earnestness and wise counsel have been to me an incentive to my best thought and effort in endeavoring to strengthen and advance the interests of our loved organization. To yourself as Adjutant-General I am grateful for the many acts of kindness conferred, and thank you most sincerely for your aid, assistance, and ready response to the many calls I made upon you.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES A. SUYDAM,

Inspector-General.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

ALABAMA.

A. P. STONE, A. I. G.

The Ninth Department Encampment of Alabama was held at Cullman, Alabama, March 10, where some renewal of interest was manifest, in contrast to the almost lifeless condition that has pervaded this Department for the last three years. The financial depression has scattered or impoverished our membership to a degree almost amounting to demoralization, and in some cases Posts exist only in name or memory, with few to mourn a hard fate and guard the unsundered charter. Unpaid dues has been the cause of a great number of suspensions in Posts that survive, and cases are on record where some more fortunate or prosperous comrade has paid the per capita tax out of his own pocket, to protect the standing of a Post in the Department. Very many comrades have assumed membership in our Grand Army that took little account of sacrifices and responsibility that are the natural results of such acts, and again, as in camp, or in line of duty in the sixties, they grumble, shirk, and sometimes desert altogether.

Great distances and necessarily expensive travelling prevents even yearly visits to different Posts by the Department Commander or other officers, a condition to be regretted, but not easily remedied in this section. Such visits would result in great good, and often relieve the monotony of many a dull regulation meeting, where good cheer and encouraging words are sadly lacking.

Very many in this Department know only in imagination the stimulating effect of public, moral, and social backing that our comrades in other Departments enjoy, and they grow to have less exalted estimate of their own services, as well as the grand Order to which they belong. However, a marked change has taken place here in this section, relating to the standing of the Grand Army, and the old charge that "it is a political organization" has been disproved, though recently certain members have sought and claimed endorsement for applicants for Federal offices, contrary to our rules, and in express violation of General Orders.

Recently a move was made in the city of Birmingham, led by our public-spirited and patriotic mayor, Hon. James A. Van Hoose, to furnish and raise national flags over the schools of the city, and the project was success-

fully carried out and public exercises participated in by the schools and prominent citizens of the town, and a detail of members of the local Post of the Grand Army and "Camp of Confederate Veterans."

National Memorial Day has no significance to any save the Grand Army and its friends, and by them is generally observed with appropriate exercises due the occasion. In this as well as other matters, small concessions are gained each year from those who once were our foes.

Much harm is done to the young in this section, by the persistent way in which history of the late war is taught by parents and teachers in our schools, which subverts facts and teaches them that the Federal government was the aggressor, and the sacred rights of their people trampled on for base conquest.

ARIZONA.

CHAS. D. BELDEN, A. I. G.

This Department is large geographically and small numerically. We have a large and important field to work with, but few to bear the burdens. If it was not that these few were consecrated to the work the cause would die out. This territory is a popular resort for the seekers after health and wealth; consequently we are crowded with the class that is poor, both in body and in purse. A large proportion of this class is made up of veterans, and calls for charity are incessant. We therefore rejoice in the constant practice of the beneficent features of our fraternity.

Several of our Posts are strong and will survive and thrive for years. A few of them are a name, and nothing more. The Department is loyally supported and materially assisted by three bodies of Woman's Relief Corps. There has been but one attempt to establish a Camp of the Sons of Veterans and that is moribund; but a sentiment is ripe for its resuscitation, and prospects are good for a fair growth for this branch of the work in the near future. Upon the whole I would report that Arizona is doing her full share of the noble and glorious work of the G. A. R.

I have duly inspected the Department Headquarters, and find the books and accounts of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General well and orderly kept, and that the affairs of the Department are promptly attended to. Every encouragement conceivable is offered by the comrades for the forming and sustaining of Woman's Relief Corps and Camps of the Sons of Veterans, but circumstances over which we cannot prevail forbid such organizations in some of our towns. Wherever the Woman's Relief Corps can be established we find it a wonderful help.

ARKANSAS.

S. H. SHERLOCK, A. I. G.

I have the honor herewith to report that I find the Headquarters of the Department of Arkansas, G. A. R., conducted as required by the Rules and Regulations, the records in good order and properly kept.

The reports show that on the 31st day of last December there were 47 Posts in this Department, with 718 members in good standing. The prospects for our Order in this state are brighter than they have been for some years.

Arkansas has neither Women's Relief Corps, nor Camps of Sons of Veterans. Efforts to organize both were made some two years since, but unsuccessfully.

Memorial Day is very generally observed by the various Posts, more particularly in those localities in which national cemeteries are situated.

For the past two years the Confederate Veterans at this place, Fort Smith, have joined with us in our parade to the cemetery, and evinced a very commendable sympathy with us.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

WESLEY A. JACOBS, A. I. G.

Headquarters of the Department.—I have made a careful and painstaking inspection of the books of the Assistant Adjutant-General, and the Assistant Quartermaster-General of this Department, and it affords me great pleasure to report that I found them in neat condition, well and accurately kept, and a credit to the Department and the officers in charge. These officers are very attentive to their duties, treating all comrades who visit them with the utmost courtesy and kindness.

The Veterans' Home.—In 1880 a movement originated in Lincoln Post No. 1 to erect a home for disabled and destitute veterans, and early in 1881 an incorporation was effected under the laws of the State, composed of representatives of the two local Posts (No. 1 and No. 2) and the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, under the name of the Veterans' Home Association. Much time and labor was spent in gathering data as to the few Homes of like kind in the east, the number of veterans in various almshouses in the state, and in preparing plans for raising funds to build the Home. The deplorable assassination of President Garfield caused another association to appeal for funds to erect a monument in Golden Gate Park, which delayed the action of the Home Association until Thanksgiving Day, 1881. By well devised plans the general public were effectively appealed to on that day to contribute their means toward establishing a Home for the heroes who on far-away fields won this vast western empire to the Union, and

for their younger brothers who had bravely maintained the unity of states. Within a few weeks nearly \$40,000 was raised, and during the following summer sites were visited and the present one selected. Previous thereto the Department Encampment had enlarged the Association by its request, and a new incorporation was effected March 10, 1882, under which the Home has been conducted to date. The Home property consists of 910 acres of hill and valley land, and is located in the beautiful Napa Valley, fifty miles north of San Francisco. A large building was erected in 1883, and the legislature appropriated \$15,000 per year to support 100 inmates. The Home opened its doors April 1, 1884, with 14 members, and up to March 31, this year, had admitted 2,390 veterans, of whom 364 have died and 680 remain. In 1893 the legislature appropriated \$45,000 per year for its support and made it in law a state institution, but it remained under its corporate control; under this act, however, it received the national aid of \$100 per annum for support of members, which, with the state assistance noted, enabled its very careful and honest management to maintain the large number stated, and to build large and fine buildings supplied with all modern improvements, such as steam heating and electric lights. By action of the Association, approved by the Department and provided for by the late legislature, the property (which is now valued at \$250,000) will be given to the state July 1, to be managed by directors appointed by the Governor. Owing to the peculiar construction of the state constitution, forbidding "class legislation," the transfer act became necessary and also prevented the law from specifying that "only war veterans should be named as directors." It is expected, however, that no Governor of California will ever appoint directors other than those acceptable to the G. A. R.

The Pacific Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.—In accordance with an act of Congress the Board of Managers of National Homes examined various sites in this state on which to locate a branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and although the Veteran Home was offered free, they selected a place near Santa Monica, which was donated as well as a large cash bonus. It is well located, thirteen miles from Los Angeles, some three miles from, and in view of the ocean. Large sums have been expended in the erection of buildings and in other improvements, aggregating about \$500,000. It was formally opened January 1, 1888, and the total number of admissions to March 31, 1897, was 3,377. Deaths, 471; discharged, 1,501; leaving 1,876 members. Of these 1,503 were present, 360 absent with leave, and without leave 3. Admissions were suspended last September by reason of lack of accommodations for more, and since that time admissions have been made only to fill vacancies caused by death or discharge. New barracks sufficient to house 250 men are nearly or quite done, but more applications are on file than will fill it. The death rate is the lowest of any of the National Homes. Owing to the famed salubrity of the climate of southern California, many veterans came from the east to gain admission, but none are received who have been discharged from other branches; nor from state homes, unless their discharges are over six months old.

The W. R. C. Home.—The Woman's Relief Corps Home Association was incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the state March 10, 1887, and a small tract of land at Evergreen, in the fertile and beautiful Santa Clara Valley, was donated to the Home building. The same year the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for construction, and made provision for support of inmates. The Home was dedicated December 28, 1889, the various Corps contributing liberally for its furnishing. Since the date above noted, 86 adults and 24 children (mothers, widows, army nurses, and orphans) have been admitted. Four have died and 13 were members of the Home March 31; showing that 93 have been discharged honorably or otherwise.

Owing to the Governor's vetoing an appropriation for its support, two years ago, on the ground of unconstitutionality, the Home, since then, has been maintained by the aid extended by the Corps, but the late legislature having made it a state institution and made provision for its maintenance, it is expected that it will afford shelter and support to many widows and helpless orphans during the coming years.

As a matter of great interest to Comrades and others in this Department, it is not improper to state in this report that through the well-directed and indefatigable efforts of Past National President E. D'A. Kinne and Mrs. Cora A. Merritt, President of the Home Board, the legislature passed and the Governor approved an act conferring upon him the appointment of the Board of Directors of the W. R. C. Home at Evergreen, and granting three thousand dollars for deficiency and ten thousand dollars for the support of the home during the next two years. The act took immediate effect, and will prove of great benefit to both Posts and Corps, as well as to destitute widows and orphans.

The Woman's Relief Corps.—As in former years, the Woman's Relief Corps have been untiring in carrying into effect the object of their organization, and in many cases Posts have been perpetuated and greatly aided by the kindly assistance of the noble auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sons of Veterans.—Owing to the large and influential order of the Native Sons of the Golden West in this Department, the Sons of Veterans have been unable to recruit their ranks as much as they otherwise would have done; the attractions of the "parlors" are superior to those of the Camps in the eyes of many of the eligible sons of veterans born in this state. The first "Camp" was established in this Department nearly ten years ago and the growth of the order has been comparatively slow. There are now fourteen Camps in this Division, which includes the Hawaiian Islands. In late years much encouragement has been given by the G. A. R. authorities and Comrades towards strengthening the organization of Sons of Veterans, and it is hoped that despite the noted unfavorable surroundings that the Order may become a power for good in this fair land of ours.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

DELOS L. HOLDEN, A. I. G.

The general condition of the Department is excellent. The Department officers are well selected, and do their work with spirit and intelligence. The report of the Department Commander, lately made to the Department Encampment, showed a gratifying increase in the membership during the past year. The books and accounts of the Department are accurately kept at the permanent Department Headquarters in the new state capitol at Denver, and evidence neatness and painstaking. The state provides excellent rooms in the capitol building for permanent headquarters of the Department, and the Assistant Adjutant-General is always there ready and willing to welcome any of the comrades.

The Department has two soldiers' homes, viz., the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Colorado, three miles from Colorado Springs, and the Wyoming State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Cheyenne, Wyo. The former was opened October 1, 1891, since which date it has admitted and cared for 475 veterans; of that number 47 have died; 310 have been discharged, and 118 are now upon the roll; of the 118, 104 are present and 14 absent, and of the 104 present, 31 are in the hospital totally disabled. The Home was established by the state, which also maintains it. The buildings are of stone and are comparatively new and in good condition; the grounds are well kept, and the management all that could be desired, but the buildings, particularly the hospital, are inadequate to the demands upon them, and are sometimes overcrowded. It is a source of great regret to all the comrades in Colorado that the recent session of the legislature failed to accept the magnificent offer of the general government, made in a law passed at the last session of congress, which provided the free use of the reservation and buildings at Fort Lyon, near Las Animas, Colo., so long as needed for the purpose of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, upon condition that the state should avail itself of the offer and assume charge of the property within five years. The buildings are numerous, ample, and admirably adapted for a home, having formerly provided permanent barrack accommodations for four full companies of infantry; they are of stone and cost the government more than \$200,000, and the reservation comprises several hundred acres of fertile land in the Arkansas valley, the garden spot of Colorado, at an altitude of only 4,000 feet, whereas Monte Vista lies about 8,500 feet above sea level, and the winters are very severe. It is hoped that the next legislature, which is unfortunately two years away, will evince more regard for the wishes of the veterans and the interests of the state. The last legislature appropriated only \$40,000 for the Home, for all purposes, for the two years until its next session, which has necessitated the curtailing of expenditures and a reduction of the number of inmates. Quite a number have been discharged during the warm weather, in order that the funds may accumulate, so as to allow the Home to be filled during the winter months, when the needs of the old

soldier are more pressing. No G. A. R. Post is maintained at the Home, but Joe Hooker Post No. 16, of Monte Vista, is largely composed of members of the Home.

The Wyoming State Home was also established by that state, which maintains it, and was opened September 1, 1895. It is a two-story brick and frame structure of seventeen rooms, with bath, laundry, hot and cold water system; it is situated upon an eminence overlooking the city, and only five blocks from the state capitol. Total number admitted since the opening is 30, of whom 4 have died; 1 was sent to the insane asylum, 7 were discharged for refusal to comply with the requirements, and 18 are now upon the roll. The Home will accommodate only 30 inmates. Hospital accommodations are sufficient for ordinary ailments, but cases which require constant attendance are sent to the county hospital, two blocks distant, and cared for under contract, at the expense of the Home.

The Woman's Relief Corps are active and prosperous in the Department; their membership constantly augmenting, and the services they render to the Posts are of incalculable value. The women always make a success of anything they undertake, and their services to the G. A. R. are as great and as welcome as they were to the soldier boys in the field.

Of the Sons of Veterans I cannot give so good an account. The order appears to languish in this Department, and the number of Camps has been materially reduced. It required the spirit of Commandership which can only be created by service in the field, to make a success of the Grand Army. Since the Sons of Veterans lack that great advantage, I doubt whether their order will achieve permanence or accomplish great results.

It seems to me that if the present system of Post inspections is to be continued, better results would be obtained if they were made between September 15 and December 15, particularly in the outlying parts, thus avoiding the more inclement weather.

CONNECTICUT.

J. WALCOTT WHEELER, A. I. G.

I find this Department in excellent condition, well officered, and with the best interest of our Order always in front rank. All books and records are kept in perfect order, and conducted on business principles.

The Fitch Home for Soldiers and Soldiers' Hospital of Connecticut, at Noroton Heights, is one of the best conducted Homes in the country; the buildings command a beautiful view, broad rolling lawns, with groups of shrubbery, flower beds, fine walks, and an air of home life in all its surroundings. It is under the supervision of Capt. James N. Coe, and Dr. W. G. Brownson, resident physician.

We feel that the Grand Army of the Republic could not exist without the

helping hand of the Woman's Relief Corps. They will never forget the grand object for which they are banded together, assisting the needy veteran and his dependent ones. God bless them.

SONS OF VETERANS.

The following report shows them in a flourishing condition :

Total number of Camps.....	29
Total membership.....	802
Amount cash in treasury.....	\$801.12

I would suggest, for the benefit of all our comrades, that the annual inspections be held not later than the first Tuesday in October of each year. It would bring out more comrades, especially in country Posts.

I wish to thank all the comrades whom I have personally visited and corresponded with, who, each and all, have given me hearty greetings, uniform kindness in answer to all my inquiries.

DELAWARE.

E. F. WOOD, A. I. G.

I have carefully inquired into and examined all books, papers, accounts, records, and proceedings pertaining to the Department of Delaware, and find them to be well kept and preserved; and not only so, but in order that this Department may secure all records pertaining thereto from the ravages of time, a committee was appointed at our Annual Encampment held at Harrington, Del., February last, to compile the same and procure a suitable place where they may be kept in perfect safety for future reference.

I would recommend that the inspection take place between September 15 and December 20, as the Posts meet more regularly and have a better attendance of members at this season of the year than they could have later on, when the inclement weather sets in.

We have no National or State Soldiers' Home, or Homes, in our Department. Most all, if not quite all, who go to Soldiers' Homes from this Department are at Hampton, Va.

Woman's Relief Corps, I am sorry to say, are very scarce with us. I don't know of a single Corps outside the city of Wilmington that is in active operation. We can get the women in the rural districts to assist us in Memorial service, and they seem to take great interest on that occasion, but that is all.

We have two Camps of the Sons of Veterans in Wilmington, and one down the state. We have tried to organize others, but without success. There is a desire upon the part of a few of our Sons to do something along the line, but not enough in any one locality to make the thing practicable. About the only thing the young men care for, as a rule, is the National Guard. We encourage them in this.

GEORGIA.

J. H. RINARD, A. I. G.

The gain in the membership of the Department during the year ending December 31, 1896, was 68. During this period one new Post was organized at Brunswick, Ga., and since the Encampment convened another Post has been organized at Blue Ridge, Ga., formed almost entirely of natives of the South who served in the Union army. The Department Commander attributes the gain mainly to increased immigration of old soldiers from all parts of the country seeking the more congenial climate in the South for permanent homes, etc. He congratulates the Department in the matter of the final disposition of the celebrated Andersonville prison property to the Woman's Relief Corps, which through its National organization has generously undertaken its care and preservation.

The Assistant Adjutant-General reports that during the past year there have been no Posts suspended or delinquent. Total gain, 228; total loss, 160; net gain, 68.

The Assistant Quartermaster-General reports the Department free from debt, and all the Posts in good financial condition.

One new Post at Blue Ridge, Ga., has been organized, and through the energetic efforts of Past Senior Vice-Department-Commander W. H. Kimball, a Camp of Sons of Veterans has been organized at Tallapoosa, Ga., and it is probable that more camps will be organized in the Department during the present year.

IDAHO.

E. S. WHITTIER, A. I. G.

The Soldiers' Home of the state of Idaho consists of forty acres of land on which there is a three-story brick and stone building, costing about the sum of \$25,000. It is situated two miles west of Boise in one of the very best parts of the state, and in a very mild climate. It is calculated to accommodate 125 inmates or thereabout, though from the best information I have been able to obtain there are not at the present time more than 100 in the Home. I have failed to get any reliable information about the actual cost of keeping the inmates, though the best informed parties I have talked with estimate it at not to exceed \$75 each annually above the amount allowed by the general government. It seems to be ably and honestly conducted, and is a credit to the state of Idaho and her people.

I wish to apologize for being a little late with my report. We have seventeen Posts scattered over a territory requiring nearly one thousand miles travel to reach the extreme southeastern and northwestern parts of the state. This of course makes a personal inspection impossible, or at the least impracticable, so I have been compelled to depend, to a great extent, on cor-

respondence. You do not need to be told how unsatisfactory this is, for you have had, no doubt, a full experience at it. Even now I am four Posts short on reports, for which I have written repeatedly, and waited in vain. Still our reports show a gain in membership of about 40 during the year which, as it has been a very hard year, is a very gratifying showing.

ILLINOIS.

B. H. PETERS, A. I. G.

The report of the annual inspection of this Department shows a gain in Posts inspected of the previous year of 98, and while this is extremely gratifying, there is no valid reason why full reports cannot be had. The Inspecting Officer's report should be deposited with the Post Quartermaster, and the Installing Officer instructed not to muster in the officers of the Post until this report was in his possession. The duties of this officer should include the forwarding of this report to the Inspector of the Department.

In my opinion, the date of Inspection should be changed so that it may take place between September 15 and December 15.

The headquarters of this Department are located in the U. S. Express building, Chicago. It is needless to say that the books, records, and papers of the Department are kept in a neat and business-like condition, and that the accounts of the Assistant Adjutant-General and of the Assistant Quartermaster-General agree to a cent. The Department of Illinois is to be congratulated in having such capable and energetic officials.

There are now 69 Camps Sons of Veterans, in good standing, in this Department, with a membership of 1,556. Commander Wm. G. Dustin reports the Division in good working order, with prospects that it will show an increase during the fiscal year, for the first time in seven years. There seems to be among them a desire to assist the G. A. R., appreciating the fact that the time is swiftly coming when the grand work of the old veterans will be turned over to them.

Latest reports show that in Illinois there are 220 Posts having Women's Relief Corps connected with them. A number of Posts having other Auxiliary societies attached. Mary E. McCauley, Department President W. R. C., reports amount expended for relief, in cash, and otherwise, for the first, second, and third quarters of her administration, \$14,513.65.

In this connection I wish to mention the work of a noble band of ladies: The Illinois Woman's Soldiers' Home Association, Mrs. Carrie W. Tebbetts, President. Almost unaided they have sustained a Home in Chicago for Soldiers and their wives. Too much cannot be said in praise of their generous and unselfish labors.

Shortly after my appointment I visited the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, which under the able and efficient management of Comrades W. H. Kirkwood, Superintendent, and Fred W. Spink, Adjutant, is now a model

Home for the Patriots, who, by reason of adverse circumstances and increasing age, seek its shelter. There are 17 cottages with a capacity of 1,182, and hospital and addition, with capacity of 300. The number of members present March 21, 1897, was 1,432, absent on furlough 162, being a total membership of 1,594. From this it will be seen that the capacity of the Home is taxed to the utmost. With an average age of 64½ years, the death rate for the past nine months was only 4 2-10 per cent. This speaks volumes for the sanitary condition of the Home. The total number of members admitted since the Home was established, March 3, 1887, is 3,959, and the deaths from same time, 708.

Having visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal prior to my appointment, I did not deem it necessary to make another personal inspection. Under the management of Captain and Mrs. C. E. Bassett the orphans of this Department are given every possible care. Since the present Home was established, June 1, 1869, 3,126 children have been cared for. The highest population was for the year ending June 30, 1895, when it reached 460. This year it has reached 443. A bill is now before the legislature, with every prospect of becoming a law, providing for an extension of time to 16 years, the present limit being 14 years. A building has been erected for a Manual Training School, to be operated as soon as the age is extended.

MEMORIAL HALL.

Members of the G. A. R. may be interested by a description, in brief, of the new Grand Army and Memorial Hall just completed in this city, the most costly and magnificent hall devoted to Grand Army purposes in the country. It was erected at a cost to the citizens of Chicago of over \$400,000. The entire floor space occupied by the Memorial Hall, Post rooms, etc., is more than 22,000 square feet. This hall will be the general Headquarters of the Grand Army of the State of Illinois, and the Memorial Hall proper will become the great War Museum of the state. The Public Library Building, in which these rooms are situated, is a model of perfection in outward appearance as well as in interior detail.

A spacious marble hall leads from the Randolph street entrance to the staircase of solid bronze, and to four elevators which land at the monumental doors of the rooms dedicated to the valor and patriotism of soldiers living and dead.

The main entrance doors to the halls are of mahogany, with solid bronze frames, and admit to a vestibule on either side of which are rooms 20 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 6 inches. These are separated from the vestibules by a screen of solid mahogany and leaded glass. After passing through the vestibule one enters the lobby, or rotunda, which is 52 feet 4 inches long by 45 feet 8½ inches wide, surmounted by a stained glass dome 44 feet high. This rotunda has three arches on each side and is wainscoted in marble to the spring of the arches, the label moulds and tympani of which are elaborately decorated with historical trophies and arms, all these being of different

designs. The ceiling is elaborately paneled and modeled with similiar ornamentation, the whole being treated, in color, to harmonize with the marble and brought out in gold. All doors are of finely selected East India mahogany, and are very monumental in size and proportions.

All of the floors are of marble mosaic, and of classic designs, founded on Pompeian examples. The Memorial Hall is a magnificent room 96 feet 8½ inches by 54 feet 9½ inches, and 35 feet high,—a dignified monumental room, treated in the Renaissance style. The arched windows of the exterior are recalled by similar arches on the interior, making a continuous arcade around the four sides of the room. A wainscot of dark green, Verde antique marble extends from the floor to the spring of the arches. To relieve the marble and prevent its having too sombre an appearance, the trim of the panels, caps and astragals, are of solid, cast bronze which introduces some of the gold and green color of the ceiling and ties the two together. The walls, above the marble, are of a warm red, and the ceiling is richly modeled and decorated in colors. The tympani of the arches are richly modeled, finely decorated, and in the center is a recessed shell and pedestal for the busts of the noted Generals of the War. At the west end of the hall, in the most prominent position, is a G. A. R. badge 5 feet high. The panels in the soffits of all of the arches are decorated with the various Army Corps badges, in gold, and in the five available recesses are rich cases of plate glass and solid, polished bronze, in which will be deposited valuable relics of the War.

The Post room is 79 feet 21½ inches long by 40 feet 11½ inches wide, and the same height as Memorial Hall. This is treated in rich colors with ornaments in gold. In the panels over the doors are arranged, chronologically, the names of thirty principal battles fought during the Rebellion. The floor and general finish of the room is of solid polished oak. A large anteroom has convenience for cooking, and between the two are magnificent book and flag cases.

There are also a number of spacious retiring and toilet rooms, finished in marble, both on the main floor and on the Mazzanine story, and over the Post anteroom. The Memorial Hall, rotunda and Post room are so arranged that they can be opened up together.

To fully appreciate the magnificence of these halls, it is only necessary to state that the furnishing alone will cost \$31,000, this amount having been appropriated a few days ago by the patriotic members of the Legislature of Illinois, for this purpose. The old heroes of the War of 1861-1865 are not yet forgotten by the people.

INDIANA.

JOHN W. SENIOR, A. I. G.

It is my belief that there is no Department of the Grand Army of the Republic in better working order than that of Indiana.

I have made an inspection of the Headquarters of the Department of Indiana, and take pleasure in reporting that I found everything in excellent shape. The accounts are properly filed and placed in bundles, records indexed, orders filed, and requisitions for various supplies recorded under their proper heads.

Headquarters are located at Indianapolis, Indiana, in an elegantly furnished suite of rooms in the Capitol building where its records have been for several years. The records are well and correctly kept.

I believe inspections should be made by District Inspectors, instead of as is sometimes done, by Post Adjutants. Post work, at best, becomes monotonous, and in my experience I find it a great incentive to good work to have a live inspector visit every Post at least once a year. It also seems important to me that great care should be taken in the selection of District Inspectors. Let them be men who can talk and make the Comrades feel that inspection is not mere form.

National Soldiers' Home at Marion.—The resident Manager of the National Home in our Department is doing all he can to accommodate the veterans, as is also Governor Mount.

I found the Home in good sanitary condition. It is well ventilated, and both heat and light are supplied by natural gas, which is found on the Home farm. The hospital is ample, with a good surgeon and Comrade, A. C. Kimball, in charge. It consists of a two-story brick building with additions, and has a capacity of 240 patients. Everything about the Home evidenced kindly thought and consideration for the health and well being of the old "boys" therein, their happiness and comfort being the considerations always.

State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.—People know, in a general way, that there is such an Institution as the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, about thirty miles east of Indianapolis. I am exceedingly glad to report that I have found constant reason to congratulate our order upon the excellent supervision of this great school in which the children of our Comrades are being trained to habits of industry and morality, and receiving a good common school education. I present a statement kindly furnished by the Superintendent, Prof. A. J. Graham, at my visit on the 23d of April, showing the condition of the Home at that date:

Number of boys.....	875
Number of girls.....	266
	<hr/>
Number of pupils enrolled.....	641
Number of Divisions.....	19
Number volumes in library.....	1,350
Number of pupils in literary school.....	624

The Home has a farm of 247 acres and a well equipped electric plant. The Home sits like a jewel among grand trees, lawns, walks, and driveways, and a great sweep of lovely landscape delights the eye. Home is unmistak-

ably written over all. Too much commendation can hardly be given the snow-haired superintendent and his estimable wife. Love governs the Home.

Woman's Relief Corps.—We feel that the Grand Army of the Republic could not exist without the helping hand of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The Sons of Veterans are doing their full share as auxiliaries to the Grand Army of the Republic, and each year we find ourselves placed under greater obligations to them for assistance rendered and kindness shown us. Much has been found for them to do in charitable work, and the manner in which they have taken hold of the work resulted in the relief of many families of worthy Comrades. The membership is increasing, and the fraternal feeling existing everywhere speaks well for the continuation of the work.

To the Woman's Relief Corps of Indiana we are indebted for the salute to the flag now given in many of the public schools. Sterling patriotism will never be obliterated while the flag waves over our land.

IOWA.

CHARLES MACKENZIE, A. I. G.

There is no decrease in the interest felt by the members of the Grand Army of Iowa in the order of the Grand Army of the Republic. As the members decrease the interest of the survivors increase. There is connected with almost every Post in the Department of Iowa a Woman's Relief Corps, and the Posts and the respective Corps are co-operating in the work of relieving the survivor of the great American Civil War who has fallen into poverty or been in any manner afflicted.

Proper care has been taken of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, and we do not believe that there has been a single instance in the State of Iowa, during the year 1896-7, where any deserving Union soldier, or the widow or orphan of any Union soldier, has failed of proper relief when they have fallen into misfortune.

There is no Department of the Grand Army that is in a better working condition than Iowa. The state furnishes an elegant room for headquarters in the capitol building in Des Moines; here the records of the Department have been kept for several years. In no state of the Union do the whole people have a greater regard for the Grand Army of the Republic than in Iowa. The headquarters are finely furnished and adorned with pictures, emblems, and relics of the great Civil War. The records are in perfect form.

The State of Iowa has provided a Home for the disabled veterans, at Marshalltown, Iowa. It is beautifully located on a large wooded tract of land, adjoining the city of Marshalltown. The buildings are large and commodious; there are a number of large buildings; one large main building and besides, buildings for the Quartermaster, a hospital building, an old ladies' home, and all the necessary smaller buildings; there is a large library

in the main building ; all the buildings are provided with all the latest and best modern appliances. The present membership is 612.

The Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home is at Davenport ; there are about twenty cottages, all well furnished and equipped, each cottage capable of accommodating about thirty children ; there is a schoolhouse that will accommodate 500 children ; there is a manual training building and all necessary out-buildings. The buildings are all well constructed and provided with all the new appliances for comfort in living. In remembering the survivor of the Union Army, the great state of Iowa has not forgotten the widow and the orphan of those who are dead ; there are about 250 soldiers' children in the Home. The management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home is in careful and competent hands and there is no room for complaint. The officers and employes number about sixty persons, and everything is done that should be done for the comfort of the children who are inmates.

The work of the Woman's Relief Corps has been unusually earnest and efficient during the past year. Every Post has its Corps ; they have all done a great deal of charitable work in the way of assisting disabled veterans. They have always been ready in cases of death and sickness to sooth the last hours of the dying veteran, or of his wife and children, and to console and comfort his afflicted family and relatives.

It is to be regretted that the Sons of Veterans of the Department of Iowa are not in as flourishing condition as they should be. Some of them complain that the Grand Army does not take sufficient interest in their organization. It is to be hoped that the Department of Iowa will give more attention to this subject, and that the surviving veterans will try and interest their sons in the organization.

KANSAS.

E. A. WATERHOUSE, A. I. G.

On Wednesday, April 14, 1897, I made an official visit to headquarters, Department of Kansas, G. A. R., located at Topeka, Kansas. I thoroughly inspected the office, books, papers, and everything pertaining to same. I found the records well kept and the work of the office conducted on business principles.

If the date of commencing inspection could be changed as to embrace from September 15 to November 15, both inclusive, in my opinion, a much more favorable report could be made. I cannot too earnestly recommend that in the future the dates heretofore mentioned be the rule for inspection of Posts.

As the representative of the Commander-in-Chief I urged upon the Department and Post Officers the importance of appointing such Comrades as Inspector and Assistant-Inspectors as would make every effort to fulfill the duties of their positions.

Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.—The Western Branch Home was established in 1885, occupies 640 acres of rich land, and is situated about three miles south of Leavenworth, Kansas, with which it is connected by three lines of railway and an electric road. The site chosen could not have been improved upon for healthfulness and charm of natural scenery, although the "proverbial oldest inhabitant" declares that twelve years ago it did not seem possible the cunning hand of man could carve out of the primitive forest such a grand abode for worn-out veterans, perched one hundred feet above the turbid waters of the Missouri.

Since the establishment of this Home in 1885, 9,331 members' names have been placed on the rolls. Number on the rolls April 10, 1897, 3,062. Number of deaths since the establishment of the Home to April 11, 1897, 1,240, which, considering the age and infirmities of the veterans, shows a small percentage.

The discipline and sanitary conditions of the Home are excellent. Col. Andrew J. Smith is, and has been the Governor of this Home since its establishment. He is an energetic, painstaking officer, always on the alert to do all in his power for the comfort and well being of every true veteran soldier.

State Soldiers' Home.—The State Soldiers' Home is located at Fort Dodge. The buildings formerly used by the War Department are now used in connection with the Home. There are 264½ acres of ground connected with the Home, of which 90 acres are under cultivation. Since the organization of the Home, 291 soldiers have been admitted.

Eligibility to Membership.—The Home shall be open for ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines, who served during the war of the rebellion, together with members of their families who are dependent on them for support, under the following conditions: Women under forty years of age cannot be admitted; neither can a wife be admitted who was married to the soldier subsequent to the year 1892. Boys over twelve and girls over fourteen years old cannot be admitted. Insane men cannot be admitted.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located near Atchison, and the selection of the site, as well as the general plan of the buildings, has been largely the work of its well known and successful Superintendent, Mr. C. E. Faulkner. He and Mrs. Faulkner, the Matron, are especially adapted to this work and have given it years of study.

Children over two years and under the age of fourteen years are eligible for admission to the Home, and shall be retained until they are sixteen years of age, and may be retained after that age in the discretion of the Board of Trustees, until a home is provided for them.

The total capacity of the plant is 250.

Number of children now under shelter, 156.

Woman's Relief Corps.

Total number of Corps January 1, 1897.....	220
Number of members January 1, 1897.....	6,085

Amount expended for relief during year ending January 1, 1897,
 in cash..... \$2,110 91
 Estimated value other than money..... 2,178 89

The Corps are to establish a Relief Corps Home and Hospital at Ellsworth, Kansas.

They are earnest workers, toiling without ceasing to do what they can to benefit the comrades and their families.

I have made every effort to obtain from the Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans statistics to embody in my report, but at present writing have failed to hear from him.

KENTUCKY.

P. H. KEENE, A. I. G.

The headquarters of the Department are located in Louisville, where the Commander, the Assistant Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster-General all reside.

The work of all the Department officers is most satisfactorily done.

The reduction in number of Posts of our Order can be largely accounted for by the financial stringency of our times. We have strong and well-founded hopes in the future.

The Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans are prospering and doing their full share as auxiliaries to the G. A. R., and each year we find ourselves placed under greater obligations to them for assistance rendered and kindness shown us by them.

The Observance of Memorial Day Throughout the State—In Newport we have had to assist us the 6th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., Col. M. A. Cochran, stationed at Fort Thomas. We have no Soldiers' Homes in our state.

The stars and stripes float from every school house, and the children sing patriotic songs in old Kentucky.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

THOMAS M'CORMACK, A. I. G.

In accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the G. A. R., I inspected the books of the Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department, and found them as usual in excellent condition. All orders and papers were properly filed.

I also inspected the books of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and found them in good order and well kept. The amount of money received during the year was \$806.19; amount expended, \$661.52, leaving a balance on hand of \$144.67.

The Woman's Relief Corps consists of twenty-four Corps, with a membership of 513. Mrs. Selina B. Gray is the Department President and Miss Julia Ellen Lewis, Secretary.

The Sons of Veterans have sixteen Camps, with a membership of 200 in good standing, and with prospects of an increase thereof. Col. George Tinker is the Commander, Gulf Division.

We have one of the best G. A. R. Posts in this Department in the country, as Commander-in-Chief Clarkson will testify. It excels in muster and unwritten work of the Order, all books being discarded. It is Robert G. Shaw, No. 18, Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, Comrade Paul Bruce, Post Commander. Every member of the Post was a slave before entering the army but two.

Chalmette National Cemetery is located about one mile below New Orleans, fronting on the Mississippi river, where General Jackson defeated the British army on January 8, 1815. On Memorial Day the attendance there is usually very large. There are about 12,000 comrades resting there, and in the Department about 50,000.

MAINE.

ALBERT J. CROCKETT, A. I. G.

The Soldiers' Home at Tagus, Maine, was opened November 10, 1866. Number of inmates January 27, 1897, 2,047; 5,169 men have been honorably discharged; 441 men have been dishonorably discharged; transferred to other homes, 848; transferred to government Asylum for the Insane, 218; deserted, 1,681; capacity of the Home, 2,077. Governor-General, Luther Stevenson.

Bath Military and Naval Orphans' Asylum was founded November, 1866. The legislature appropriates about \$8,000 annually. Legacies from different persons amount to about \$15,000, the interest of which, with the appropriation, supports the Home. The Home is controlled by seven trustees who serve without remuneration, treasurer appointed by the governor and council, and three are selected by the Association. The Department Commander of Maine G. A. R. is a member of the board ex officio. At the present time five of the trustees are G. A. R. men. The Home will accommodate 90 inmates. At the present time there are 58 in the Home, average age ten years since the organization. The rules have been amended so as to admit grandchildren of veterans, also children of veterans who from age, poverty, and disability are unable to support and educate them. A large number are now admitted under that law.

Sons of Veterans.—The first Camp was organized in Waterville in 1882 by Gen. I. S. Bangs, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., and was called Garfield Camp No. 1. The organization grew rapidly and in June,

1896, their number of Camps in good standing.....	48
Gained by organization.....	9
Re-instatement.....	1

Total 58

With a membership of 2,132.

I have ascertained through the Department Inspector that the Posts have all been inspected, and are all in fairly good condition. Attendance good as can be expected from men who are on the down grade of life and who do not always feel able to attend meetings, but their interest for the principles of the Order is as great as when the organization first started.

Woman's Relief Corps.—In this state we have two organizations known as the Woman's State Relief Corps, comprised wholly of relatives of the soldiers, and Woman's Relief Corps, organized some years after, which admits all loyal women. They are both doing a noble work in caring for the Soldiers, his widow and orphans.

The help and influence of the Relief Corps are the greatest imaginable, and while the Department of Maine as a whole believes that the relatives of the Soldiers have the deepest interest in the G. A. R., we join hands in saying God bless them both for their sympathy and help.

In regard to changing date of inspection, I would say in my judgment the change would be beneficial to the Posts generally, for several reasons: First, the attendance would be much better between September and December.

MARYLAND.

R. H. CAMERON, A. I. G.

I have inspected headquarters, Department of Maryland, and find a degree of care and economy in the administration highly commendable; books and records kept in excellent condition, showing industry and skill on the part of the official Staff.

There are no National or State Homes for Disabled Union Soldiers in this Department; the only Home for old soldiers being the one established and maintained for ex-Confederates, and no schools have been established for soldiers' orphans.

As to the influence and assistance rendered by the Woman's Relief Corps, in my judgment it has been most valuable, and they have proven by their action a useful auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The "Maryland Division" Sons of Veterans takes in the states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and District of Columbia. Maryland has 15 camps and a membership of 274 in good standing. The membership seems to be duly impressed with the principles of loyalty, fraternity, etc. It would probably be to their advantage, and also for the good of our own order, if at some time in the near future they could

be admitted into our Post rooms, with greater privileges than are accorded to mere visitors ; they are our natural successors, and should receive all recognition possible.

In regard to the advisability of changing the date of inspection, will say that in my judgment it would be a move in the right direction. I have conferred with the officers of this Department, and all expressed themselves in favor of an earlier date, say from September 1 to December 1.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WILLIAM L. ROSS, A. I. G.

The inspection of Department headquarters shows everything in good order, with its affairs ably conducted and all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Order promptly attended to.

I have several times visited the "Soldiers' " Home in Massachusetts, at Chelsea, which is under the intelligent care of Comrade Geo. W. Creasey, as Superintendent, and his worthy wife, Mrs. Creasey, as Matron, with Comrade Dr. Isaac W. Starbird as physician in charge. The greatest number in the Home at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1896, was 366 men ; the average daily membership of the Home was 292 men ; the average daily sick in hospital for the year numbered 87 men. It is a home in the fullest sense of the word, and takes excellent care of our broken-down comrades.

The condition of the Woman's Relief Corps is very gratifying. They have increased in membership and are doing able work in relieving the distressed families of worthy comrades. Too much praise cannot be given this grand organization for their aid in lifting the burdens and also in assisting the comrades in maintaining the efficiency of the Post to which they are attached.

MICHIGAN.

A. W. ALVORD, A. I. G.

I visited headquarters at Lansing, Michigan, and met by appointment Commander Shakespeare and staff. Much work of value to the fraternity has been accomplished during the past year, but I wish especially to call attention to the labors of Comrade C. V. R. Pond, Assistant Adjutant-General, who has so classified the vast amount of correspondence, reports, and the literature of every kind that reference is easily made to any part of it. The promptness, accuracy, and dispatch of business in his Department is very gratifying. Our Department is happy in the possession of most excellent rooms in the capitol at Lansing as headquarters of the G. A. R. for Michigan by special act of Legislature. They are convenient and elegant.

The Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids is in excellent condition, and full. Colonel Croser and staff do excellent work for the state in their care of the old soldiers.

The Woman's Relief Corps has been active and efficient in its assistance in looking after matters at the Home as well as its own organization. It has been well officered and well managed for many years.

It has been the policy of this Department to assist and encourage the Sons of Veterans in every way possible, and as a result they are in a prosperous condition.

MINNESOTA.

N. A. GEARHART, A. I. G.

The records of the A. A. G. and A. Q. M. G. are well kept. Department reports are promptly forwarded to National Headquarters. No General Orders from National Headquarters are missing from the files.

The officers of the Department are efficient, untiring in zeal, and have the confidence of the rank and file.

The magnificent work of the Woman's Relief Corps is fully appreciated.

Our Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha is a model. The care and attention given the inmates must be gratifying to comrades more fortunate than they.

Number of inmates July 1, 1896, 418.

The expense of maintaining the Home for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1896, was \$65,347.19.

I can safely say that at no time in the History of the Department has its prospects been so bright as at present.

MISSOURI.

JERE T. DEW, A. I. G.

Old father Time, and "hard times" together, have conspired to make the march of life of the Grand Army of the Republic rough and rugged; however, this Department is in good condition, owning considerable property, and having a strong and zealous membership of 13,309 in good standing. The Department Headquarters are neat and well kept; the records are properly preserved, and all accounts correct, and the officers are courteous, prompt, and efficient.

The ever helpful Woman's Relief Corps, despite the dull times, have been diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the comrades and their cause. They have during the last year completed and dedicated a Soldiers' Home, located at St. James, Mo., and the state has since by law undertaken to support this institution, and has made appropriations of money for such purpose. The Home was opened to the public last October, and there are now quite a number of inmates, recipients of its hospitality.

The Sons of Veterans keep up their organization, and are in fairly good condition, but possibly not as enthusiastic generally as they might be, but it is claimed their interest is growing. There is an effort on the part of the Grand Army to encourage the Sons in their praiseworthy association. They and the Woman's Relief Corps, with the Grand Army, for the first time in this Department, had their annual sessions at same time and place, Warrensburg, Mo., this year. It occurs to us that this would be a very beneficial custom to keep up from year to year. It brings all together, makes them acquainted and better friends, and consequently a stronger influence with a livelier interest in each other's welfare.

MONTANA.

A. E. GLOYD, A. I. G.

I take pleasure in making every effort to comply with the Rules and Regulations as outlined, and in this connection endorse the advisability of changing the date of annual inspection, as suggested, to take place between September 15 and December 20. It would be of material advantage in the accommodation of a large but sparsely settled territory like Montana.

The erection of the Soldiers' Home at Columbia Falls, Mont., is completed, with a comrade (Captain Hilman) as Commandant, but the building is not furnished and there are no inmates. The present State Legislature (now in session) has been petitioned to appropriate sufficient funds for the purpose. They have also been asked to pass upon a provision for the keeping of the wives of soldiers at the Home. The W. R. C. have presented a bill for an annex to their Department, but the latter items will most likely be passed over principally owing to the financial condition of the state treasury. The W. R. C. takes great interest in the matter of furnishing the Home, and are preparing to donate from their funds. The Corps are of great assistance to say the least.

The Sons of Veterans number so few and are so scattered that it is difficult to keep up their organization, except in the larger cities, but we are distributing the address of the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and hope to encourage them in keeping in line.

The different Posts in this Department are in as healthy condition as could be expected, and the general moral tone is to be commended. Our members gradually decrease, as the death roll cannot be avoided, but every worthy ex-soldier's name is solicited.

NEBRASKA.

O. G. BAILEY, A. I. G

I have inspected Department headquarters, and found everything pertaining to the office in excellent shape. The headquarters are located in state capitol building on first floor, with rooms well furnished, and by the liberality of the state given to the use of the Grand Army without charge. There is a good library, a War Record of the Rebellion obtained from United States government through the courtesy of ex-Senator Manderson, consisting of 130 volumes, and other war records. Files of the leading G. A. R. newspapers are kept and all records and reports are neatly and systematically arranged.

The Soldiers' Home, located at Grand Island, is found in a prosperous and satisfactory condition under the efficient management of Commandant John W. Wilson. His report of date November 30, 1896, shows a total present of 217, of whom 32 are wives of comrades. During the biennial period beginning December 1, 1894, and ending November 30, 1896, the flag has been placed at half-mast thirty times and 30 comrades have been called to answer the tattoo. Since the establishment of the Home 93 have died.

The Branch Soldiers' Home at Milford deserves more than a passing notice. This Home was dedicated on the 8th day of October, 1895, and placed in charge of Captain J. H. Culver as Commandant, and to his energy and ability is due that we have one of the most beautiful retreats for the old comrades, located on the banks of the Blue river, with a park of about thirty-seven acres of natural timber, a five-story brick building 40 x 80, which was originally erected as a sanitarium, with medicinal springs furnishing abundance of water, with shady paths, fishing and boating, perfect drainage, and many other natural advantages. Total applicants admitted 59, of whom three are women. There has been but one death since this institution was opened, which speaks well for the medicinal qualities of the Lithia Springs.

The Sons of Veterans are in a flourishing condition, with efficient officers, and much interest is taken in the work by members. The young men are walking in the footsteps of their fathers, and when the time comes they will be found not wanting. Thirty-three Camps are reported and during the coming year several more will be instituted.

The Woman's Relief Corps are active in their work, and doing noble deeds throughout the Department; through their efforts the Department has received material assistance, and by them many local Posts have overcome their financial difficulties and been encouraged to hold their organizations together until prosperity would again shine upon them. One hundred and nine Corps are reported in this Department.

I believe that the date of inspection should be changed to take place between September 15 and December 20, as it would give the Department Inspector more time, and he could consequently give the Posts more attention, especially in sparsely settled states.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ALBERT L. HALL, A. I. G.

I made an inspection of headquarters of this department on Saturday, June 5, 1897, located in the state house at Concord, and are open every business day in the year in charge of Frank Battles, A. A. G., who is also acting as A. Q. M. G., and seems to be well qualified to perform the duties of the two offices. His books are well kept. The orders from National Headquarters of this Department are carefully filed for future reference. There is also on file a full set of the official war records and histories of New Hampshire regiments, and other books of interest to comrades visiting headquarters. There is also a collection of "war relics" and "war pictures" that are interesting to all visitors and will grow valuable later on. The Department of New Hampshire G. A. R., seems to me to be in a flourishing condition at this date.

NEW JERSEY.

JAMES M. ATWOOD, A. I. G.

I have visited Department headquarters and found everything in first-class condition; books well kept, all orders and letters on file and ready for immediate reference. The Department Commander and Assistant Adjutant-General met me at headquarters every evening, and all correspondence received through the day is answered and disposed of before leaving. At the Assistant Quartermaster's desk I found the books and accounts kept in a systematic manner; everything correct and ready for inspection.

I accompanied the Department Commander and staff on an official visit to the State Soldiers' Home at Kearney. We were cordially received by Major Peter Rogers, Superintendent, and his genial Adjutant, Comrade Mains. The old "boys," notwithstanding their age, gray locks, wounds, rheumatism and crutches, seem to be contented and happy. Among the improvements at the Home is that of the appointment of a resident physician.

I think for many reasons better results would follow if our inspections were held between September 15 and December 20, during the season of clement weather and good roads.

The Woman's Relief Corps are doing good work and are fast gaining favor with the Grand Army, who are beginning to see the benefits derived from the help of all loyal women in connection with the order.

The Sons of Veterans, so far as my experience extends, are not so much pecuniary aid to the Posts as the Woman's Relief Corps, but they appear to be recognized and encouraged.

NEW MEXICO.

WILLIAM M. BERGER, A. I. G.

Owing to the stringency of the times and from the fact that a large number of the members of the Posts in New Mexico are out of employment, there has been a large falling off in the roll of membership, and many of the Posts have had a hard time to maintain their organizations, a large percentage has been dropped for non-payment of dues, many have removed from the Department to other states and territories. Notwithstanding all these reverses there is no lack of enthusiasm among the old boys, and our meetings and camp-fires have been characterized by a degree of interest which it is a pleasure to contemplate.

In regard to the proposed change of date of inspections, I am of the opinion that with a change to October or November better results will follow. These months are generally cool and pleasant and meetings usually largely attended.

National or State Soldiers' Home.—The Territory of New Mexico has no Home for Soldiers within its borders, nor is there a National Home within the territory. The extraordinary mild climate of Santa Fé and other portions of the territory presents the finest location for a National Soldiers' Home or sanitarium for veterans of the army and navy afflicted with consumption or any pulmonary complaint of any place in the United States.

There is located at Santa Fé a very fine cemetery for the interment of the remains of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, which is kept up in a very creditable manner in charge of an able and efficient superintendent appointed by the War Department.

I have the great pleasure to report that through the efforts of the members of the several Grand Army Posts throughout the territory "Old Glory" floats from the roof of every public and private school, college, seminary, and other institution of learning in the territory.

There are several flourishing Woman's Relief Corps in good condition in the territory, and also Sons of Veterans, associations which lend their aid and influence to the Grand Army Posts to a very large extent.

New Mexico will also be found, though small in members, enthusiastic and patriotic in all affairs concerning the G. A. R.

NORTH DAKOTA.

E. SOUTHARD, A. I. G.

I have not been able to personally inspect the headquarters of this Department at Grand Forks, but am entirely confident that under the management of our able and enthusiastic Department Commander, Wm. H. Brown, and his capable and painstaking Assistant Adjutant-General, Wm. Ackerman, everything is in the best possible shape.

Our State Soldiers' Home at Lisbon is an institution of which we are naturally proud. Nothing but praise and commendation is ever heard concerning it. It is essentially a home. The number of present inmates on January 30 this year was 33; whole number cared for since the establishment of the institution is 63.

There is no provision in this state for soldiers' orphans.

The President of the W. R. C., sends me the information that the prospects of that helpful organization are, in this Department, most encouraging.

The Sons of Veterans are in bad shape in this Department. The impression seems to be that the organization never will command much attention until after the passing of the G. A. R.

I heartily concur in your suggestion for changing the date of inspection "so that it take place between September 15 and December 20." The experiences of the present winter would seem to recommend the change.

OREGON.

D. H. TURNER, A. I. G.

On account of the continued depression in all branches of trade, and the hard times in general,—which is probably more severely felt by our comrades than by others who are younger and physically more able to strive and tussle in the race for a living,—the Order has not made any great advances, either in number of Posts or in membership. During the last term the Department gained in membership 49—the showing at that time, December 31, 1896, being 65 Posts and a membership of 1,981 in good standing. Since then one Post has surrendered charter; the members, however, taking transfer cards which were deposited by them in the most accessible Posts, which left the membership practically the same, but short one Post.

I had the honor as well as the pleasure to organize a new Post at Newberg during the last month with thirty-one charter members. With this addition we hope to find the Department on the 30th of June, 1897, with the same number of Posts and a slightly increased membership over our previous report.

The Woman's Relief Corps are as usual ready and willing to render aid or assistance to the old soldiers or their families. I am sorry to say, however, that out of the 65 Posts in the Department only 37 of them have the W. R. C. attached.

The Sons of Veterans, while in a somewhat better condition than that of one year ago, are still not as flourishing as I could wish for; there seems to be a lack of something that serves to prevent the boys from keeping their organization in the front rank, or what it should be; possibly the stringency of the money market may have something to do with this deplorable state of affairs with the "Sons" as well as with the "Fathers." I find from reports

on file at headquarters that on December 31, 1896, there were only nine Camps in the Department.

I regret very much my inability to visit the Soldiers' Home, located at Roseburg, but the distance, hard times, and a lack of time has made it impossible for me to make a personal inspection of this worthy institution. I learn, however, that it is now, as it always has been since its completion, full to overflowing.

Department headquarters I find in first-class shape, so far as the clerical work is concerned. All orders are on file, correspondence neatly filed and indexed, and everything pertaining to these offices kept in a neat and business-like manner. All the Department officers have, so far as I know, been faithful and zealous in the discharge of their various duties.

The advisability of changing date of inspection from September 15 to December 20, I think would result in having better reports from the inspections of Posts than we now have, especially in thinly settled localities where comrades live quite a distance and cannot attend Post meetings in bad weather.

I am grateful for your patience and good humor. Hold fast to both. We are a "broke" and badly scattered lot. Snow in the mountains from three to eleven feet deep. Some of the "boys" in the mountain mining camps are anxiously waiting for the snow to melt so they can dig enough dust to pay dues. Commander of our Post writes that they have three members in good standing, and will hold the fort against all foes. How is that for pluck? The only sign of discouragement is when he says "prospects of the Post not very good."

PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN LEE, A. I. G.

On May 5, 1897, I made an official visit and inspection of headquarters of the Department of Pennsylvania. I was very courteously received by the Assistant Adjutant-General, Comrade Charles L. Leiper, and the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Comrade Abraham Levering.

All inquiries made of those officers in reference to the affairs of the Department were cheerfully and satisfactorily answered. The records and accounts are all kept in a business-like manner.

There are in this Department 606 Posts in good standing, with a membership of 35,029. In my opinion it would be a change for the better to have the annual inspections take place at an earlier date. I would therefore beg to suggest that the time be changed so that the inspections take place between September 15 and December 20.

On April 5 I had the pleasure of visiting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania, and was courteously received by Major William W. Tyson, Commander. Every facility was afforded me in making myself familiar with the institution, the buildings, and the grounds connected there-

with. I was conducted through the different departments, and was impressed with the cleanliness of the place, and the orderly demeanor of the inmates. In speaking with the inmates, both at the Home and those I met in the city of Erie, the comrades expressed themselves as being well cared for and perfectly contented. The present number of inmates is 455; total number of admissions since the establishment of the Home, 2,010.

I am pleased that I can report, so far as this Department is concerned, that it is well provided with Homes where our comrades in their old age will be well cared for.

There are four soldiers' orphans' schools in the Department of Pennsylvania. Latest reports show over 1,100 children in attendance in the four schools. The admissions since the schools were created have been over 16,000. The schools are under the charge of the Pennsylvania Commission of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, the majority of whom are comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Every comrade of our Department is justly proud of those schools; a noble work is being done in caring for the children of our comrades.

The Woman's Relief Corps is very active throughout this Department, and they deserve much credit for the noble work they are doing in relieving the wants of our comrades and their families.

At Brookville is located the Pennsylvania Memorial Home, which was organized and is maintained by the Woman's Relief Corps, where veterans and their wives are admitted. An average of 71 inmates have been provided for yearly since 1890.

The information derived from members of different Camps of Sons of Veterans is to the effect that the Grand Army of the Republic does not give that encouragement to the Sons of Veterans that it should. The comrades of the Grand Army should use their influence with those that may be eligible to membership, to join this organization, and thereby encourage the building up of an auxiliary that is destined to be of the greatest importance to the Grand Army of the Republic.

POTOMAC.

A. HART, A. I. G.

Pursuant to orders I inspected Department headquarters on the 27th inst., and found the same in excellent condition. The records of the Department are perfect, and so are the books and vouchers of the Assistant Quartermaster-General. From my personal acquaintance with the affairs of this Department for many years, and from my examination of the books and files, I must say that this Department has always been fortunate in having its offices filled by able and painstaking comrades. I doubt whether the books and files in any Department can be found in so perfect condition as here. While the Department of the Potomac is comparatively small, I doubt whether more good work is done in any of the larger Departments.

The machinery of this Department is almost perfect. The Department has an employment committee, consisting of the Commanders of the Posts, and presided over by the Senior Vice-Department-Commander. This committee is doing splendid work in procuring employment for comrades and their widows and orphans. Also a Relief Committee consisting of one comrade elected from each Post, and presided over by the Junior Vice-Commander. This committee furnishes relief to the destitute comrades and their families not connected with the Posts of this Department; this committee also sees to it that every ex-Union soldier who dies in this Department, and not connected with any Post here, has a soldier's funeral, and the chairman of the committee, with several of its members and the Department Chaplain, attend these funerals, and perform the G. A. R. funeral service at the grave. The interment of this class of old soldiers is generally at Arlington cemetery. This committee expended for relief, during last year, \$617.34, which, together with the amounts expended for relief by the Posts, amounts to \$1,514.72.

The United States Soldiers' Home (for soldiers of regular army only) is located in this Department. It is unquestionably the finest home for old soldiers in the world. It has 1,098 inmates. Of these 179 are veterans of the Mexican War, and 455 of the late War of the Rebellion. In this Home is located Henry Wilson Post, No. 17, with 120 members.

There is also a "Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors," originally organized many years ago by a number of comrades, and maintained by voluntary contributions, but for several years past Congress has made annual appropriations for its support. This institution has done an immense amount of good and has relieved the Department of a great deal of worry and expense. It is governed by a Board of Managers, all comrades of the G. A. R. Comrades who come to Washington to look after a claim, or in search of employment, and get stranded, as many do, find a nice place, cleanly kept, where they can have a bed to rest their weary limbs, and good meals, free of charge. From January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896, 895 comrades were admitted, 15,037 meals served, and 8,975 lodgings given. The Home has forty beds, but can accommodate fifty-four if necessary.

There are nine Woman's Relief Corps with 578 members in this Department doing excellent work, and assist the G. A. R. in the great work of relief.

There are seven Camps of Sons of Veterans in this Department, and they receive all the encouragement that the G. A. R. can give them under the existing Rules and Regulations. As you will have observed, the captains of these Camps are members of the G. A. R. Memorial Executive Committee, in accordance with the By-Laws of this Department.

While during the past four years this Department has suffered by loss of members, and many comrades by loss of employment and for other reason than being ex-Union soldiers, I am happy to report that since the 4th of March last a change is noticeable which is refreshing. Already every Post in this Department has increased its membership, the old spirit again mani-

feels itself, and the Department headquarters, which are open every evening except Sunday, are crowded night after night, and many of our comrades who were deprived of their positions in the government departments are again reinstated in their former places, or were given other employment, and too much cannot be said in praise of the officers of this Department for the good work they have done, and are yet doing to assist these unfortunate comrades in their efforts to get reinstated.

Finally, I desire respectfully to suggest that the time of inspection be changed so as to take place between September 15 and December 20.

RHODE ISLAND.

GEORGE M. TURNER, A. I. G.

This Department comprises twenty-six Posts, with a membership in good standing January 1, 1897, of 2,307 comrades. The losses by death during the past year, 67; by suspension, 151 comrades.

In relation to the inspectors of Posts, it is my opinion that better results would follow if they are inspected at as early a date as possible after the beginning of the second term of the year, as Post officers, by that date, should be familiar with the ritual and their duties.

Woman's Relief Corps.—Twenty Posts of this Department have an auxiliary of the Woman's Relief Corps, with a membership in good standing January 1, 1897, of 885 members. The influence and assistance of this organization to the Posts with whom they are connected cannot be spoken of in too high words of appreciation; they are most emphatically a helper to this Department.

Sons of Veterans.—Fourteen Posts of this Department have as an auxiliary connected with them a Camp of Sons of Veterans. January 1, 1897, their membership in good standing was 410 members.

There are many hard and earnest workers in the Division. Its members should be 3,000 in this state, as there is plenty of material to recruit from.

Soldiers' Home.—The Home is located in the town of Bristol, on the west shore of Mount Hope Bay, opposite the city of Fall River, Mass., and contains 88½ acres. It has a fine shore front with good opportunity for building a landing. The buildings at the Home are complete in every detail.

There have been in the Home since its dedication, 353; of this number 58 have died. Sixteen died last year (1896), the largest number in any one year, since the establishment of the Home. The number of present inmates, 160 veterans.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

S. W. HOFFMAN, A. I. G.

I find the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General prompt in attending to their respective duties. Their books are kept in a systematic manner and are in conformity with the Rules and Regulations of our Order.

My ideas coincide with your own in regard to having Post inspections at an earlier date, before elections and installation of officers: say September or October. I think the Order would be more fully complied with, and in any event Post Commanders and Post Inspectors should be strictly instructed to obey orders promptly, for the good and systematic health of our Order.

On account of the great distance—750 miles—by rail, I could not visit the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, but I received a report from Col. M. V. Lucas, Commandant, and J. M. Kintner, Adjutant, of the Home, which I hereby substantially repeat:

Total number admitted to the Home from November 25, 1890, to May 1, 1897	463
Total present membership	172
Absent on furlough	52
Present sick in hospital	10
Present for duty	110
Total deaths in hospital	48
Total deaths in hospital, 1897	7
Total members present who draw pensions	159
Average age of members	62

The hospital is equipped with all modern improvements, and has a capacity for 30 patients, and has warm and cold water from the celebrated mineral springs which has a magical effect upon rheumatic patients, curing fully 50 per cent. of those who come there afflicted with the disease.

The Home building is 85 by 132 feet, four stories high; has the healing waters, for bathing purposes, on three floors, both warm and cold. The Home, including hospital, is heated by steam with steam laundry attached. The whole plant is complete with apartments, making a Home for the veterans second to none.

Z. C. Green, at White, South Dakota, Division Commander, Sons of Veterans, reports to me 24 Camps and 402 members in the Division of South Dakota, and three other Camps about to be organized. Commander Green seems to be an active worker, full of energy and zeal in organizing new Camps, and has been so far quite successful.

I wrote to the President of the Woman's Relief Corps, at Hot Springs, for a report of that organization, but up to the present time my request has not been complied with. I learn through other sources that there are now 44 Corps in good standing, 1,198 members in good standing; \$358.80 cash expended in five quarters, January 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897; \$384.40 relief other than cash.

The Roster of the Posts in this Department shows 157 Posts, so you will notice from the Deputy Inspector's report that there has been quite a falling off of Posts and membership. The cause, however, is not a lack of interest in the principles of our Order, but on account of adverse circumstances. During the last four years, in some of the rural districts, there has been a shortage of crops for want of rain, and prices of produce have been low, augmented by the general financial depression, have brought more or less distress to our people and comrades in these sections of our Department have been compelled to struggle for a livelihood. They have not been able to keep up their dues, nor the expense of maintaining Post organization, so that quite a number of Posts stand suspended at the present time.

There is no provision made in this Department for aid to soldiers' orphans as to their education, or in any other respect.

With better, brighter, and easier times the W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans will also increase in numbers and become more permanent and steadfast in rendering assistance to the old soldiers.

TEXAS.

JOHN RUCH, A. I. G.

Having been unable to make a personal inspection of our headquarters at Dallas, I was in attendance upon the Department Encampment, held at Houston, April 21 to 23 inclusive, and was governed to a great extent by reports of Committees on Department officers. I regret to say that I find the Department in a deplorable condition; while I find the books and records of the Assistant Adjutant-General in excellent shape, and the books of the Assistant Quartermaster-General completely kept so that all transactions could be seen at a glance, I also find that in March, 1894, under the administration of Department-Commander John W. Parks, the membership reported was 1,596, with 71 Posts. At Houston, last week, the Assistant Adjutant-General, in his report, says: "While our reports show 42 Posts in good standing, with 786 members, and in accordance with the ruling of the Adjutant-General, we have been obliged to pay the per capita tax upon that number. The facts are that there are 9 Posts, containing a membership of 117, which have failed to render their reports, or pay to the Department their per capita tax as required by the Rules and Regulations. Seven of these Posts have failed to render any report for the year 1896." Therefore, I find from that report that there is in this Department 33 Posts in good standing, with a membership of 669, a loss of 927 in three years. I have found upon investigation that some of those Posts reported in good standing are kept alive "on paper" by some patriotic comrade paying their per capita tax out of his own pocket. Hence, it is safe to say that the Department has lost 66 per cent of its membership in three years. All this in face of the fact that there are 22,000 ex-Union soldiers in the state of Texas. (A grand field for recruiting service.)

The Woman's Relief Corps number 300. It has been governed with ability since its organization, and I believe that if the same interest, patriotism, and energy were displayed by the members of the G. A. R., this Department would to-day number 5,000 comrades. The Woman's Relief Corps—may it ever bask in the presence of Almighty God.

There are six Camps of the Sons of Veterans, who will organize a Division in the near future.

UTAH.

C. O. FARNSWORTH, A. I. G.

There are no National or State Soldiers' Homes in this Department.

There has been a committee appointed at the Fifteenth Department Encampment to take steps in the direction of securing the building in this city known as the Women's Industrial Home, and at present only partially occupied. It cost \$50,000 and considerable each year to care for it and keep it in repair. It was to be used as a home for the polygamous wives and children of the Mormons who discarded them or who wished to be removed from their husbands. There were but very few who took any advantage of its benefits. Later it was used as headquarters for the "Utah Commission," who represented the United States government before Utah was admitted as a state. When I was at the Twenty-Sixth National Encampment held in Washington, 1892, I presented this subject and secured the appointment of a committee who should examine the matter and report to the following Encampment. This was done, but our delegate failed to secure further action, and the question, "What shall be done with the Industrial Home?" is still unsettled. The leading member of our present committee, Commander E. Sells, died in March, 1897. Our Department Commander has endeavored to secure a meeting of the remainder of the committee, but so far has failed, and I can say we have no Home, and a poor prospect of securing one at present.

We have no Soldiers' Orphans' Home. There is one Camp of the Sons of Veterans at Ogden, which is in a satisfactory condition, and has the active encouragement of Dix and Logan Posts. There have been two Camps formed in this city; both have failed, through the apathy of the comrades and lack of zeal in the members. We have strong hopes that when our financial condition is improved, one of these Camps will be revived and become successful and flourishing.

The Posts are in a prosperous condition. All members are reinstated and new ones are coming in, which we trust will give us an increase of 25 to 50 at the next semi-annual report. The inspection of the Posts was made in November, 1896, and I know of no reason for any change here. Our inspections have been held for a number of years in November, as our annual election occurs the first meeting in December, and we aim and desire the inspections shall be held before the elections.

I can state that the affairs of the Department are in the hands of competent officers, whose chief aim and desire is the care for and advancement of the comrades, and we trust the annual reports made December 31, 1897, will show that no Department of our grand organization has developed more nor received larger accessions to its membership in proportion to its size than has that of Utah.

There are several small districts in the Department where a Post cannot be sustained, but where we shall endeavor to locate "Out-Posts," and thereby largely increase the interest in the Order.

VERMONT.

M. J. HORTON, A. I. G.

On the 23d day of April I inspected headquarters of Vermont, now located in the historic town of Bennington, and under the shadow of the magnificent monument erected to commemorate the valor of our patriot fathers' in one of the most important and decisive battles of the American Revolution fought upon New England soil.

I found the books of the Assistant Adjutant-General models of neatness and complete in every particular; all reports and orders are filed systematically, so they can be referred to at any time.

The books of the Assistant Quartermaster-General are well kept and in a business-like manner, and all reports from the several Posts in the Department were promptly made and the dues paid.

On the same day I visited and inspected the Soldiers' Home, which is located at Bennington, and is the grandest institution in the State. The care bestowed upon the inmates makes the institution what its name implies, a home, to the worn-out veterans, where he may calmly wait for the final "roll call." The first inmate was admitted to the Home May 18, 1887, since which time there have been received 310. Of this number 76 have died, 134 have been discharged, 41 of whom have since been readmitted. The present number of inmates is 98, 22 of whom are in the hospital. To support the Home and provide for needed improvements, the legislature of Vermont, at each biennial session, appropriates the sum of \$18,000, and in addition the National Government pays \$100 per annum for each inmate as shown by the reports.

The Woman's Relief Corps are active and prospering, and materially aiding the Posts to which they are an auxiliary, and are constantly aiding the Soldiers' Home, in sending little delicacies and articles for the comfort of the veterans.

The Sons of Veterans are not prospering as they should, and some steps should be taken by the next National Encampment to give more earnest encouragement to these that are soon to take our places.

I am of the opinion that if the inspection of Posts could be made before the inclement season sets in, that better results would follow, as a better attendance could be had, if held between September 15 and November 15.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

EDWARD R. BRINK, A. I. G.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Encampment of this Department was held at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., on the 4th day of May, inst. I was present as a delegate and also in my official capacity. I had already made an inspection of the books, papers, and accounts of the Assistant Adjutant-General and of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, but being assigned as one of a committee to investigate and report upon the accounts of these officers I had the opportunity of making a more thorough and detailed examination.

I made an examination of the Southern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hampton, Virginia. The Home embraces some eight acres of ground, beautifully located, with suitable buildings for the housing, comfort, and pleasure of the old veterans.

There were present at the Home on the 4th of May.....	3,249
Absent on furlough.....	1,184
Total	4,433

Since the establishment of the Home there have been upon the rolls the names of 12,605. This is the only Home of the kind in the Department.

The Woman's Relief Corps has organized in Virginia 19 Corps and 4 Corps in North Carolina, with a membership of 762; and have expended for the relief of needy veterans and their families during the year, \$587.36. The G. A. R. Posts in the Department give encouragement to this grand auxiliary to our work and also to the Sons of Veterans.

The stars and stripes float over a large portion of the school houses in the states of Virginia and North Carolina. There are 59 G. A. R. Posts in the Department, with an aggregate membership of 406.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

GEORGE W. TIBBETTS, A. I. G.

Our Soldiers' Home at Orting is a Home indeed. It was opened June 25, 1891. One hundred and eighty-three acres of fertile land were donated to the State; 50 acres fully cleared; 10 acres are occupied for buildings, lawns, etc.; 40 acres in meadow and garden. Since it was opened there have been 405 old soldiers admitted. The largest number present at one time was 140; average for the last two years was 112, and at the present time there are 104. The average age of those admitted the last year is 62½ years.

The hard times have hit the old boys in this State, and we have had a struggle to exist. Many of the Posts in the country have had a hard time to get enough together for a quorum. The boys are getting old and the small Posts must surrender their Charter and cling to the big Posts in the large

towns. I think the Picket Post system or something of that kind will help the outside country boys out.

The Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans will be on the increase from this on in this state—I look for one of the boom years for both of those organizations. The Woman's Relief Corps has done more to build up the G. A. R. and Sons than anything else in this Department. They have been extremely fortunate in the selection of their officers.

I had the pleasure of a visit to Department Headquarters at Tacoma, and found everything in first class condition.

I would suggest a change in the time for inspection. I think we would get far better results if inspections are held in the early fall, before the bad weather sets in.

WISCONSIN.

JOHN W. GAINES, A. I. G.

I made an inspection of headquarters Department of Wisconsin on April 28, 1897, and have to report that I found the headquarters pleasantly located in Colby & Abbott building at Milwaukee, in charge of Assistant Adjutant-General George B. Merrick, who also has charge of the books of Assistant Quartermaster-General. His correspondence is well and neatly kept. The General Orders from National Headquarters, as well as the General Orders of this Department, are there on file and available for immediate reference.

I visited the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee. It continues to be one of the best conducted, consequently most popular of all National Homes.

The Order of Sons of Veterans is making considerable progress. There is a growing feeling on the part of many comrades in favor of bringing about more intimate relations between the two Orders, and I pray they may. Division Commander W. J. Patton furnished me with much valuable information as to their work for the past year, and while there has not been any extensive growth, they are in a very healthy condition, and I predict great advancement in the coming year.

The Woman's Relief Corps is all that the word Auxiliary in meaning implies.

On May 13, 14, and 15, I visited and inspected "The Wisconsin Veterans' Home." There has been much adverse criticism regarding the management of this Home, and I felt it my duty to go over the situation very carefully. After spending the greater part of three days here, I am of the opinion that no Home in America is better than this one. At the date of my inspection the membership of the "Wisconsin Veterans' Home," was 260 males and 131 females, making a total of 391 inmates. The Post composed of veterans of the Home is in a flourishing condition.

When I commenced this report I intended to say something of the good deeds of the Woman's Relief Corps. Any attempt of that kind is out of the question, as words cannot tell of their noble work in this Department. Everywhere I went that the G. A. R. was represented I saw in bold relief the helping hand of the Woman's Relief Corps; more especially is it noticeable at this Home, and without their helping hand the Grand Army of the Republic would not exist.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., August 15, 1897.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER,
Adjutant-General G. A. R., Omaha, Nebraska:

Comrade:

Herewith I submit the annual report required of the Judge-Advocate-General by the Rules and Regulations.

The duties of the office, which have been somewhat arduous, have been rendered pleasant by the uniform courtesy of the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General, to whom I return thanks.

Studies of cases and points of administration which have arisen lead me to recommend the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations:

1. Add to the second paragraph of article 4, chapter 1, so that it will read as follows:

No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States, except such as belonged to the Southern militia at the outbreak of the war but never took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and afterwards rendered faithful service as Union soldiers; and except also those who, living in the South, entered the Confederate service under duress but escaped therefrom as soon as possible and enlisted in the Union army, and received therefrom an honorable discharge.

I am not particular about the phraseology, and no doubt this can be improved, but I think the time has come when such an amendment can be adopted with entire safety and when it will be an honor to our patriotic Association to reward by admission to it those men who espoused the Union cause under greater difficulties than those which environed us and whose fealty

was never questioned from the moment that they donned the blue.

2. Strike out the last twenty-eight words of section 6, article 6, chapter 5, beginning with the word *until*, and substitute other words so that the section shall read as follows:

SECTION 6. *No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or his successor in office, for his confirmation or disapproval and orders in the case; and no sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Grand Army of the Republic, except by court-martial convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be carried into execution, until appeal shall be waived expressly or by limitation of time, or all appeals shall be finally determined.*

The reason for this proposed change will probably be apparent. The section was drawn when there was no appeal from the decision of a Department Commander. Now that there is such an appeal, the publication of an order of dishonorable discharge ought to be deferred until it is known that such is the ultimate result.

3. Add the following section to article 6, chapter 5:

SECTION 10. *No fees shall be allowed for attendance upon courts-martial to members of the court, to the Judge-Advocate, or to witnesses; but actual costs of travel, entertainment, stenography, copying, stationery, postage, and express shall be paid by the Post, the Department, or the National Encampment, of the courts of their respective jurisdictions, upon the certificate of the Judge-Advocate of the court and the audit and allowance of the Commander.*

Probably this idea can be better expressed, but as there is now no provision whatever for paying the costs of courts-martial, and as the question how it shall be done has arisen this year and has probably troubled officials before, it seems to me desirable to regulate what is now done without regulation.

4. Add another section to article 6, chapter 5, to read as follows:

SECTION 11. *At any time before final decision upon appeal the Department Commander or the Commander-in-Chief may grant a new trial for any cause for which by law a new trial may be granted by civil courts in criminal cases, or when it appears to him that justice or the good of the Order would thus be better promoted than by a disapproval of the sentence.*

At present there is no provision for a new trial, although my distinguished predecessor, W. W. Douglass, in opinions rendered in 1873 (113³⁰ and 113³⁴, Blue Book), assumed that new trials might be had, before either the same court or another. In most or all of the states there are statutes authorizing appellate courts to order new trials when legal cause exists. We cannot well define the legal causes in a rule or regulation. In *Borrow-scale et al. v. Bosworth et al.*, 98 Mass., 36, the court said :

The causes for which a new trial may by law be granted are not defined, and it is not easy to give an exact and complete definition. It was said by Chief Justice Shaw, in giving the opinion of the court in *Cutler v. Rice*, 14 Pickering, 494, that "we know no limit to the power of the court so to interpose," (to prevent the injurious consequences proceeding from accident or misfortune,) "where the plain and manifest dictates of justice require it ; taking care that it shall never be so exercised as to encourage or shield negligence or fraudulent contrivance in the conduct of trials." * * * The power to grant new trials, in order to promote the ends of justice, and to save parties from the consequences of accident and misfortune, is a beneficial power, not to be too strictly limited.

The necessity for a rule of this kind may be illustrated by stating a supposition. Suppose that when a case is pending on appeal new evidence is discovered which would seem to exculpate the defendant. The reviewing officer cannot receive it. He is confined to the record, so far as the proceedings of the court are concerned. Ordinarily he could not inquire into its credibility as a court could, nor hear what might be adduced to controvert it. So he ought to have the power to send the case back to either the same court or to a general court for a new trial.

5. Add a section, to be numbered 6, to article 4, chapter 5, as follows :

SECTION 6. *Members shall not be dropped by taking one vote upon a list, but each name subject to be dropped shall be voted upon separately.*

This requires but a word of explanation. I have learned that it is a practice in some Posts, and possibly it is general, to drop from the rolls by one vote several members who have been long enough suspended as delinquent. This is voting out by list or squad those who were taken in by units, and without any con-

sideration of individual circumstances, while there were careful investigations prior to admission. Such a method seems to me to be contrary to the spirit and interest of our Order.

And finally I would recommend the adoption of the following resolution, or some other of similar purport:

† *Resolved, That the officers of the several Departments are advised to endeavor to procure the enactment of laws by the states and territories within their jurisdictions to prevent the use of Grand Army insignia for advertising or other business purposes, as well as to prevent imposture in soliciting charity.*

This subject is more fully set forth in No. 9 of the following cases. I refrain from formulating a statute, because styles vary in the several states, but the two objects will be easily understood by any legislator who is asked to introduce a bill, and probably they will commend themselves to general favor.

Two of the cases which it has been my lot to investigate have required extended treatment—one by reason of its novelty and the other on account of its involving many questions. With this explanation I have the honor to submit the following report of cases, and to remain,

Very respectfully yours in F., C., and L.,

ALBERT CLARKE,
Judge-Advocate-General.

CASE No. 1.

SYLLABUS.

The proceedings of a court-martial are presumed to be regular and its judgment just unless the contrary is shown.

Reviewing officers cannot inquire as to the veracity of witnesses.

*Apology for an offense will not excuse if offense is repeated.**

Neglect to appear in court, after notice and without good reason, cannot be helped by appeal.

STATEMENT.

Lucius W. Bissell, of John Sedgwick Post No. 4, Department of New Hampshire, was convicted by a Post court-martial of slandering the Department Commander, of speaking disrespectfully and untruthfully of the Grand Army of the Republic in the presence of those who were not members of it, and of other offenses. He was duly notified of the trial, but did not attend. The rest of the facts sufficiently appear in the

* Amended, so as to read as follows: "Apology for an offense is to be submitted to the Court, which shall pass upon its sufficiency as a defense or excuse." Case approved. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 306.)

† Recommended for adoption. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 305.)

OPINION.

The proceedings appear to have been regular, and no ground for the appeal is alleged except that the court was prejudiced and the charges were false. No proof of this allegation is submitted. The legal presumption is in favor of the court and of its judgment. The appellant refers to several citizens of Keene as to his veracity and that of the witnesses against him, but for the Commander-in-Chief to inquire of them would be to try a case not only out of court but outside the Order, which is alone concerned.

The appellant claims that he apologized to Department Commander Aldrich for having slandered him and that the Post ignored the apology. This, however, if true, does not seem to me sufficient ground for reversing the finding and sentence, for these reasons: (1) Because this is only one of four specifications, upon all of which he was convicted; (2) because, for aught that appears in the record, the court may have known of the apology and considered it insufficient as a defense against the charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline;" and (3) because in his letter of August 6, 1896, to the Adjutant-General, the appellant repeats the accusation, which nullifies the apology and which confirms the charge against him.

The appeal states that the accused was a long distance from Keene when the court was convened; but as the number of miles are not given, the Commander-in-Chief has no basis for judging whether or not the accused was treated unfairly in this respect. The appellant admits, however, that he had notice; that he sent no request for adjournment of the court until he could conveniently attend, and he says that instead of meeting his trial he notified the Post Commander that his correspondence should be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief—which was certainly irregular. He also says that his presence in court would have made no difference in the result: This is pure assumption. It shows that he waived his opportunity for defense, preferring to choose his own tribunal—a method unknown to the G. A. R., or to the regulations of the United States Army.

In a careful examination of the whole record and correspondence I find no ground for reversing or mitigating the finding and sentence and I advise that the appeal be dismissed and the sentence confirmed.

CASE No. 2.*

SYLLABUS.

A drafted man who was ordered to special service by the Secretary of War and paid as a clerk, and who was never mustered in but was, after the war, discharged as a private by the Secretary of War, is eligible under article 4, chapter 1, Rules and Regulations.

A man becomes a soldier by enlistment or draft. Muster is an act of government, accepting and obligating him. It operates as a military order, but without it he must obey any other lawful order.

* Disapproved, and applicant denied admission to the Order. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 306.)

One's standing as a soldier does not depend upon the nature of service performed under military orders.

The decision of the War Department, that "drafted men exempt from personal service while employed and paid in a civil capacity by the United States were not in the military service of the United States," held to refer to their fiscal relations and not to their liability to do military duty by a change of orders, and therefore not applicable to the G. A. R.

STATEMENT.

A. E. H. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., was accepted upon his application for membership in U. S. Grant Post No. 12, Department of the Potomac, but before muster the question of his eligibility came up through military channels to National Headquarters for determination. The further facts appear in the following

OPINION.

The question is, can a man who was drafted on the 30th of September, 1864, who was excused on the 13th of October by the Secretary of War from reporting to the Provost Marshal, in order that he might continue in the confidential service of the Secretary in the War Department, and who was discharged June 2, 1865, by a special order from the Secretary, be regarded as a soldier within the meaning of article 4, chapter 1, of the Grand Army Regulations and so be admissible into the Order?

It is not claimed that he was mustered in, that he ever drew pay as a private, that he wore a soldier's uniform, or that he bore arms; though after the war he was commissioned a Major, "for faithful and meritorious service with the Secretary of War while he was doing duty as a drafted man," and in this capacity he served nearly two years, when, August 24, 1867, he was honorably discharged. Of course the question of his admissibility is not affected by this latter service, because it occurred after the time limited in article 4.

If he had been mustered in after he was drafted and then immediately had been detailed for the service that he rendered, and had been discharged either in the regular form or by a special order, I suppose there would have been no question of his eligibility. Objection seems to have been based chiefly upon Opinion 132, by Judge-Advocate-General J. R. Carnahan, dated July 31, 1882, in which it was held that a musician who was not mustered, by reason of his having been only thirteen years of age, although he served in battle with his regiment, was not entitled to become a member of the Grand Army because he was not an actual member of the Army of the United States. In that opinion occurs this language: "*Muster-in* is imperative in order to be a soldier. A citizen is not subject to the order of any United States Army officer."

Is not this language too sweeping? Not doubting the correctness of the conclusion in the case in which it was employed, a study of other cases compels recognition of the fact that a man may be a soldier without a muster.

Those who served in state organizations and came under the orders of general officers of the army are recognized by article 4 as entitled to join the Grand Army of the Republic, although they were never mustered into the service.

And Decision 6, by Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner, based upon the opinion (126) of Judge-Advocate-General Geo. B. Squires, dated November 22, 1881, holds that a soldier of a state regiment, thus in service though not mustered in and having no discharge, can be identified upon a certificate from the Adjutant-General of the state and so become a member of the G. A. R.

What constitutes a soldier? Is it enlistment or draft, or is it muster-in? The process of muster-in consists of taking an oath. Sometimes this does not occur for weeks after a man has enlisted or been drafted and has obeyed orders, borne arms, and performed all the duties of a soldier, with the possible exception of fighting, though I believe there were instances of recruits going into battle before having been mustered.

Enlistment is a voluntary act, by which a man subjects himself to service and orders. Draft is an act of government, subjecting a citizen to involuntary service under orders. If either the volunteer or the drafted man disobeys orders or deserts the service, he is as much subject to arrest, trial, and punishment as though he had been mustered. Taking an oath may impress his mind, but his body has been impressed already. To hold otherwise would be to impair or destroy the power of the government to raise an army.

Objection to this applicant seems to have been based also upon the non-military character of his service and the fact that he drew the pay of a clerk and not of a soldier. But when a man once comes under military command, the nature of the service to which he is assigned cannot, in any way, effect his status as a soldier. Many an enlisted and mustered soldier never saw the enemy or went to the front or bore arms. Milton's line,

"They also serve who stand and wait,"

is axiomatic in military circles. In Opinion 71, by Judge-Advocate-General W. W. Douglass, dated December 20, 1875, it was held that "Those parts of the army that were garrisoned in forts in the Northern States, out of reach of the enemy's guns, formed an essential part of our forces, and as truly served as if they had been in front of the conflict."

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in two cases (*United States v. Morton*, 112 U. S. R., p. 1, and *United States v. Watson*, 130 U. S. R., p. 80) that "cadets at West Point have always been a part of the army, and that service as a cadet was actual service in the army."

In pursuance of this, Decision 14, by Commander-in-Chief Russell A. Alger, based upon the opinion of Judge-Advocate-General D. R. Austin in 1890, held that those who were cadets at West Point between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and were honorably discharged, are "eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic."

Although their service was of a military character, it had no more to do with putting down the Rebellion, which was the work of the Union army

in the civil war, than did the studies of young men at Harvard and Yale and their practice on the river or on the ball ground. And yet the decision that they are admissible to the Grand Army is clearly right.

Now, if the service of soldiers wholly in garrisons far from the seat of war was "important," and if students in the U. S. military academy were "soldiers of the army" and can become comrades of the Grand Army, who can question the value and the military character of the service which had the care of all the correspondence and telegrams between the President and the Secretary of War and between the latter and the generals in the field? Few soldiers were charged with greater responsibility. Few rendered better service than did this applicant in thus guarding the most important military secrets and giving aid to the Commander-in-Chief and his executive agent at the very source of all military authority and operations.

That the high official who best knew the value of this service chose to allow for it a little higher compensation than the government would have been obliged to pay if the man had been detailed, instead of excused from reporting to the Provost Marshal under the draft, cannot make any difference with his military status. He was all the while subject to the possibility of a revocation of the order. In that event he would have been obliged to report to the provost marshal "or be deemed a deserter and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the Rules and Articles of War." If he had not been a soldier he could not have been treated as a deserter in case he had neglected, except under orders from a superior officer, to report to the Provost Marshal. If he had not been a soldier the order of the Secretary of War could not have excused him or assigned him to another duty. That he was considered a soldier by E. D. Townsend, the Assistant Adjutant-General, than whom there was no man of more technical military learning, is proved by the special order, No. 272, dated June 2, 1865, in which he was spoken of as "Private A. E. H. Johnson, unassigned drafted man." Nobody but a soldier is called "Private." The discharge was upon the "condition that he shall receive no pay or allowances." This was because he had been paid already, but the fact was recognized that without this prohibition he would have been entitled, like any other discharged soldier, to have his pay and allowances computed and paid on presentation of his discharge to the proper paymaster.

If it were worth while to pursue the inquiry further in relation to the character of his service, his admissibility would be strengthened by the analogy of those cases in which ex-Confederates, who afterwards enlisted in the Union army, served faithfully and were honorably discharged, have been denied admission to the Grand Army on the ground of having at one time "borne arms against the United States," even though some of them never actually bore arms but served as clerks to rebel quartermasters. Opinion 7, by Judge-Advocate-General D. R. Austin, in 1890, held that "service of any kind, either as a soldier in the Confederate army or as an employe in any of the departments of the Confederate government, was, within the meaning of the Rules and Regulations, bearing arms against the United States." If un-

willing service in the quartermaster's department of the Confederacy, though followed by voluntary and faithful service in the Union army, with the incidents of enlistment, muster-in, and discharge, made the man so much of a rebel soldier that he cannot be admitted to the Grand Army, how could it be logical or consistent to hold that service in the War Department of the United States, by a private who had been drafted and then specially assigned to such service, is not eligible on the ground that he had not "borne arms"? If clerical service under the Confederacy was "bearing arms," then clerical service for the Union by a drafted man under an order of the Secretary of War was "bearing arms." If the former applicant was sufficiently a rebel soldier to be rejected by the G. A. R., then surely the latter must be admitted for the same reason.

The only serious doubt of the applicant's eligibility has arisen from a report of his case made on the 16th of April, 1896, by Col. F. E. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, in reply to a question by the Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. Col. Ainsworth says, that upon a careful consideration of his case by "this department," presumably meaning the War Department, "he has not been recognized as having been in the military service as a drafted man. It is proper to add that the question of the status of drafted men exempt from personal service while employed and paid in a civil capacity by the United States has been carefully considered by the Department, and it has been decided by the Secretary of War, concurring in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, that such persons were not in the military service of the United States."

If the case or cases upon which such opinion and policy have been formed were given, with all their essential facts, we might be able to feel their force as precedents, but I suspect there would be little or no parallelism between them and this case. Judging from the source of this report, I think it probable that most or all of them arose from applications for pensions; and for fiscal purposes it may have been proper to hold that as the men were not paid as soldiers, they could not be pensioned as such. To all other intents and purposes they may have been soldiers.

Suppose that when General Early's army threatened Washington, those drafted men in the government departments had been ordered to the line of battle in front of Forts Stevens and Slocum and had been wounded; can there be any doubt of the right of the President to have given them such an order? Could he have given it if they had not been soldiers? If they had incurred serious disability by such service, would they not have been entitled to have it adjudicated, rated, and pensioned? If they had died in such service or in consequence of it, would not their heirs have been granted their back pay?

It is clear that all this might have happened to this applicant. The strong arm of the government had been laid upon him for service. It had temporarily turned him aside from one duty to another. It might have turned him back at any moment. The government had a right to stipulate

with him, or to order without stipulation, that in consideration of his safer or easier service and higher pay he should receive no other pay and the government should be exempt from liability to pension him if he incurred disability while rendering such clerical service; but I submit that the government had not and has not now the right to say that having drafted him and given him military orders and a military title and a military discharge, he had and has no status as a soldier.

While, of course, I would entertain the highest respect for an opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army and for the judgment and practice of the War Department, and for an opinion of Colonel Ainsworth, if given upon the precise question now before us, there is so large a possibility that decisions in the cases referred to, but not specified, turned upon other considerations than those which affect and should determine eligibility to the Grand Army, that I cannot consider that the logic of the case and the plain recognition of this man as a soldier by the highest legal and military authorities that the War Department has ever had, are overcome or in the least shaken by a report that contains an error of fact as to the law under which this man was drafted (calling it the act of July 4, 1864, whereas it was the acts of March 3, 1863, and February 24, 1864), and that does not cite a single case or make a statement of facts showing similarity between that case and this.

There is another consideration which it seems pertinent for us to entertain, and which would not, of course, find any footing in the War Department. Admission to the G. A. R. involves no question of pay or pension or kind of service and constitutes no precedent that is liable to do harm or cause embarrassment. Recognition of honorable military service, within the limitations of article 4, chapter 1, of the Rules and Regulations, admitting to fraternal relations worthy men who have a feeling of comradeship growing out of close relations and sympathies in a prolonged struggle, and strengthening our resources for charity—these together constitute the spirit and motive of the Grand Army of the Republic. The fact that this applicant is an honorable and prominent citizen, the fact that he desires a membership which, at the age of 69, can have no other motive than the honor and fraternity which it involves, and the fact that he has been unanimously elected by the Post to which he applied, seem to answer and fulfill every requirement for admission if I am right in thinking that he was actually a soldier of the Union at some time during the civil war. The Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Potomac has written three strong opinions in favor of his admission, and other able lawyers in the Department have submitted arguments upon the same side, which are valuable for reference as a part of the record in this very interesting case.

To exclude him would serve no good end that I can discover, and on the contrary would magnify needless technicality and reflect upon the great Secretary and the expert Adjutant-General who recognized and honorably discharged him as a soldier. His close relations with them, and his valuable services since rendered in compiling their dispatches, combine to make him

a most welcome accession to our great association of veterans, and at this late day should give him the benefit of any doubt, if so much as the shadow of a doubt remains in any mind—none does in mine—that he is as much a soldier of record and of service as though he had been through every process of enlistment, muster, pay, and discharge, known to the Army, and as though he had marched and fought under orders through every campaign and battle of the war.

CASE No. 3.*

SYLLABUS.

A comrade summoned for trial by court-martial must be duly notified of the exact charges and specifications. Conviction upon any other, unless notice is expressly waived, will not hold.

Defects in the record of a court-martial cannot be cured by a certificate of the members of the court after the court has been dissolved.

Waiver of objection to material defects is not to be inferred. It is not the defendant's duty to point them out. He has a right to them on appeal.

A judgment of not guilty cannot be reversed by a reviewing officer.

Conviction of guilt that is even undisputed will not hold if the proceedings are fatally defective.

STATEMENT.

Comrade C. H. Holmes, of Post 6, Department of Washington and Alaska, was convicted before a Post court-martial, of levying contributions upon two comrades who were employed by him as janitors of public buildings, of which, by virtue of an office that he held, he was custodian, and he was sentenced to suspension for a term. There were two charges. He was convicted on the first and acquitted on the second. On appeal the Department Commander approved the conviction and disapproved the acquittal. All the other facts essential to an understanding of the case appear in the following

OPINION.

The appeal is based chiefly upon two grounds: (1) Irregularity in the proceedings, and (2) inaptness of the charge and insufficiency of the evidence. Let the first ground be first examined.

It appears that on the 25th of July, 1896, a charge and specification in writing were filed against the defendant by one of his comrades, and that the Post Commander ordered a court-martial to try him, appointed the members of the court, and he was given due notice thereof and a copy of the charge and specification. But when the court met and the accused was present, the Judge-Advocate did not read the charge and specification that had been filed, but instead thereof read two charges, the first of which was wholly new. Upon this charge he was convicted. Upon the second, which was the

* Approved. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 307.)

same with which he had been served, but with different specifications, he was acquitted. The trial upon charges and specifications which were not signed or duly served constitutes the first irregularity.

c The second allegation or irregularity is that the record as made up and acted upon by the Post did not show that the defendant pleaded to either charge; it showed that he pleaded to the specifications only. But after the Post had acted upon it and an appeal had been taken, it appears that the omission was discovered and the Judge-Advocate then interlined the record so as to show that the defendant did plead to the charges. The members of the court, after appeal was taken, and so, of course, after the court had been dissolved, sent to the Department Commander a certificate that the charges and specifications were read to the defendant at the trial and that he did in fact plead to both. It is not claimed, however, that this certificate is any part of the record or that the Post ever acted upon it.

It seems to me that these irregularities are fatal. The first requisite to a valid trial by court-martial is the filing of charges and specifications duly signed; the second is action by the Commander; the third is due notice to the accused, accompanied by a copy of what he must answer to; the fourth is his plea, and that must be to the charge as well as to the specification; the fifth is a fair and regular trial; the sixth is approval or disapproval of the finding, as shown by the record, by the Post Commander and by a majority of the Post present at a duly notified meeting. And in case of appeal the Post has no power, nor has any member of it, but to send up the record of the trial and of the Post's action upon it. Clearly, then, the certificate furnished by members of the court, subsequent to the Post's action, which was designed to cure the defect in the record as to pleading to the charges, is no part of the record and cannot be accepted as such. It is equally clear that the comrade who had officiated as Judge-Advocate had no authority to alter the record, even to supply an omission of fact, for it had been completed and acted upon and he was out of office.

To be sure, when we come to the findings of the court, the record shows that the defendant was found guilty of the first charge, as well as of the specification under it, and not guilty of the second charge. But how could a court properly find an accused man guilty of a charge to which, so far as the record showed, he had not pleaded; and could he have been properly tried upon a charge that had not been filed and signed and of which he had received no notice?

The charge which had been duly signed and filed and of which he had notice was "The commission of a scandalous offense against the laws of the land," but the charge upon which he was tried and found guilty and sentenced, and which had never been signed or brought before to his notice, was "The violation of his solemn pledge, given by him at the time of his muster into the Grand Army of the Republic." On their face, and without specifications, these charges are wholly different; hence it cannot be said that the defendant had such notice as the code for courts-martial and as common fairness require that every accused comrade shall have.

The next question is, was this defect of the nature of those which are cured by waiver or by verdict? Under the common law it is only immaterial variances and the defects of a technical character that are thus cured. The variances between the above recited charges cannot be called immaterial or technical, and as a trial by court-martial is more in the nature of a criminal than of a civil proceeding, the strictest rules of pleading, not as to technicalities but as to essentials, must be insisted upon.

The defendant had a right to be informed ten days in advance of the trial of the exact charge upon which he was to be tried. He had a right to go through, if the court chose to put him through, the form of a trial upon a charge of which no such notice had been given him and to take his chances of acquittal or of the invalidation of the proceedings upon appeal. It was no part of his duty to correct the course of the proceedings. The law presumed him innocent until proven guilty, and to prove him guilty the law must be complied with in every essential particular. He did not expressly waive any irregularities, and in the face of his general objection to the whole proceeding, waiver cannot be implied. Common law, martial law, and Grand Army law are all agreed in hedging about an accused person with every sacred sanction of personal liberty and personal honor. He must be convicted with regularity or not at all. It is no more essential that a jury should be convinced of guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt" than it is that the preliminary notice and the form and substance of the accusation should be in strict accordance with law, and that the record of the proceedings, made at the proper time and by the proper officer, should be the evidence and the only evidence of what was done. In all these respects the case against this defendant is fatally defective.

There are other objections, such as that the record of the court-martial does not show that any questions were asked the witnesses, or does not give the questions that were asked, and that the Department Commander reversed, or undertook to reverse, the finding of not guilty to the second charge, and that the Post refused to adjourn its meeting when the report of the court-martial came up for action, so as to give the defendant, who was then necessarily absent, an opportunity to be present;—but there is no occasion to pass an opinion upon these objections when those already considered compel belief that they are sufficient to invalidate the conviction and sentence.

For the same reason it is not necessary to go into the merits of the case. When I saw that the substance of the accusation related to an alleged abuse of official authority and corrupt dealings with employes of the public, I was in hopes, if the defendant were guilty, that the record would hold and that a good opportunity might be found in it for the Commander-in-Chief to administer a fitting rebuke to official corruption. In too many places it is "poisoning the very springs of national life" and is more dangerous than "the pestilence which walketh at noon-day."

I was in hopes, also, that the case might be found to justify a rebuke for connecting Grand Army membership with public preferment, in respect to which there have been some abuses. Indeed, there is enough of that in this

case, in the testimony of the defendant himself, to the effect that he should not have appointed the men from whom he was accustomed of taking money if they had not been members of the Grand Army, upon which to predicate such reprimand as a court, or a Post, or the Commander-in-Chief might be disposed to administer, if the record only presented the subject in a manner to make such condemnation suitable or regular. But as reviewing officers are properly limited to the record, and as the points first reached in this case are conclusive, there might be impropriety and even danger of error in basing conclusions or reflections upon alleged facts that were developed by an irregular and defective procedure.

My conclusion is that the approval of the finding and sentence by the Department Commander and by the Post should be reversed, and that the judgment of the court-martial should be disapproved.

CASE No. 4.*

SYLLABUS.

A member of a militia company in South Carolina, who served under orders of Governor Pickens in harbor defense against the United States and in support of Beauregard's siege of Fort Sumter, though not actually engaged in fighting, and who left his company after the fort was reduced and came North, entering the Union army and rendering faithful service throughout the war, is not eligible to membership in the G. A. R., under article 4, chapter 1, Rules and Regulations, and the decisions thereunder.

STATEMENT.

Major William T. Seward, of Guilford, Conn., applied to Admiral Foote Post No. 17, Department of Connecticut, for admission to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was by a large majority duly accepted. Before muster an appeal was taken. The other facts are set forth in the following

OPINION.

No question is made but that he rendered a long and faithful service in the Union army and is personally acceptable, but previous to that he had been a member of a militia company at Georgetown, South Carolina, which performed garrison duty under orders of Governor Pickens in aid of General Beauregard's siege of Fort Sumter, from January 18 to April 19, 1861, which was after the firing upon the U. S. steamer "Star of the West," by a South Carolina battery, after the legislature of that state had formally declared that any attempt by the United States to reinforce and provision the garrison of Fort Sumter would be considered as a declaration of war, after the Governor had recommended the defense of rivers and harbors, and after the provisional government of the Confederate States had been formed and Jefferson

* Approved. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 307.)

Davis had been installed as president thereof. His service lasted a week after the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the surrender of its garrison, when his company was withdrawn from the sand fort at the entrance of Winyah Bay, below Georgetown, and shortly after which he returned to his Northern home. His service in the South Carolina company appears to have been voluntary. Gen. Beauregard reported that only volunteers were engaged in the military operations which he then conducted. There is no claim of coercion, but if there were it would not help him, under the numerous decisions in similar cases reported in the Grand Army Blue Book, provided it is established that he bore arms against the United States.

On this subject there can be no doubt. A formal declaration of war by Congress is not necessary to constitute a state of war. All those military operations on the South Carolina coast in the winter and spring of 1861 were carried on against the United States, and none other. Whoever participated in them bore arms against the United States. Not only does article 4 of chapter 1 of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic declare that "no person shall be eligible to membership who has at *any time* borne arms against the United States," but all the decisions have been against the eligibility of applicants who had served the Confederacy or taken part in the Rebellion in any capacity, at any time, voluntarily or under coercion, no matter how long or faithful or heroic their subsequent service to the Union cause had been.

Whatever may have been the wisdom of this rigid policy of exclusion in the early days of the Grand Army, and whatever change of opinion may have been caused by the lapse of time and the hardship of many cases like the one under consideration, no power short of the National Encampment can change the rule of eligibility.

Another question is suggested in the case of this applicant, because of his having served the ex-Queen Lilioukalani in her rebellion against the present government of Hawaii, for which he underwent sentence of death. Thus, it is said, he was "convicted of an infamous crime." But as the first objection absolutely bars his membership, I see no occasion for the Commander-in-Chief to pass upon this second objection.

CASE No. 5.*

SYLLABUS.

A Post which reinstates dropped members of another Post must pay to that Post its regular one year's dues for each.

The fees to be paid to the reinstating Post by a member thus received should be one year's dues of the Post from which he came and one dollar in addition.

*Approved so far as it relates to the payment of one year's dues to the Post from which the reinstated members had been dropped. Disapproved as to the conclusion about membership fee. Appeal of Blenker Post dismissed. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 307.)

STATEMENT.

Louis Blencker Post No. 376, Department of Illinois, reinstated nine members who had been dropped from Dominick Welter Post No. 701 of the same Department.

The reinstating Post exacted but five cents each from the comrades thus accepted and paid over nothing to the Post from which they had been dropped. That Post demanded one year's dues—\$3 each.

The demand was not complied with and the claiming Post appealed to the Department Commander, who, in accordance with the opinion of his Judge-Advocate, decided that the receiving Post should pay to the losing Post fifty cents on account of each reinstated member. It does not appear that there was any authority for naming this sum, and probably it was suggested as a compromise. From that decision the aggrieved Post has appealed to National Headquarters.

OPINION.

As the question arises from one of the Regulations which has often been in controversy and has been several times amended and again interpreted, it may be profitable to examine the record with some care to see if there is any room left for doubt or ambiguity.

A part of section 4 of chapter 5 of article 4 of the Rules and Regulations as last amended reads as follows :

"A comrade may be reinstated in a Post other than that from which he was dropped, upon application duly made, referred and reported upon, and on payment of not exceeding one year's dues, which shall be forwarded by the Post receiving him to the Post of which he was formerly a member, but when reinstated by a Post other than the one that dropped him, he shall pay such additional fee as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the amount charged upon application by transfer."

Decision No. 7, by Commander-in-Chief Walker in 1896, in a similar case, when the regulation read as it does now, seems to me to cover this case so far as concerns the amount to be forwarded to the appealing Post. The question in that case was : "Is the amount required" (by the above quoted regulation) "to be collected and forwarded to his former Post * * * one year's dues of the Post reinstating him, or one year's dues of the Post by which he was dropped?" The decision was that "when a dropped member is reinstated by a Post other than that by which he was dropped the amount to be forwarded by the reinstating Post to the dropping Post is not exceeding one year's dues of the Post from which he was dropped."

In the opinion upon which this decision was founded, Judge-Advocate-General Darté briefly reviewed the evolution of the regulation and expressed the opinion that it ought to be redrawn. Possibly it could be made a little clearer to those who are not familiar with the interpretations, but the several decisions made at various stages seem to me to leave no further room for doubt.

Originally a Post admitting the dropped member of another Post had to pay that Post all of his arrears, which often embraced dues for more than one year. As it was feared that this worked to the permanent exclusion of many good men who had been unfortunate, an amendment was adopted fixing the amount to be paid as "one year's dues," and at the Encampment in 1895 this was changed to "not exceeding one year's dues." Both these amendments must have meant the dues of the Post which had dropped the member, for such had been the former practice. There can be no doubt of the right of the Post which lost the member to collect this limited due, for the language of the regulation next following this limitation is "which shall be forwarded by the Post receiving him to the Post of which he was formerly a member."

I advise, therefore, that Louis Blencker Post No. 376, Department of Illinois, be ordered to forward to Dominick Welter Post No. 701, of the same Department, the sum of three dollars for each member dropped from the latter and reinstated by the former.

So far as the issue between these two Posts is concerned; this ends the case; but as an appeal brings the whole case under review, it cannot be *coram non judice* for the Commander-in-Chief, under his obligation to see that the Rules and Regulations are enforced, to decide whether or not the Post which reinstated these dropped members exacted from them a sufficient fee for its own use.

Over and above the one year's dues to his former Post, the Regulation above quoted says the reinstated member "shall pay such additional fee as may be agreed upon" (obviously between him and the Post receiving him), "not exceeding the amount charged upon application for membership by transfer."

That amount is specified by section 2 of chapter 2 of article 3 as "not exceeding the amount required from recruits" and that amount is specified in section 8 of the same chapter and article as "not less than one dollar." Here, then, we have both the maximum and minimum limit and unavoidably it must be one dollar in addition to the three dollars due the former Post.

Decision 18, by Commander-in-Chief Veazey, which was rendered before the Regulation limited the payment of arrears to "not exceeding one year's dues," held that "a dropped member, to be reinstated, must pay the arrearages due his former Post, and be elected and pay admission fee as a recruit." Judge-Advocate-General Lochren, who wrote the opinion in that case, advised that "as the Rules and Regulations neither provide for nor apparently contemplate any other admission fee than in case of a recruit, that is the admission fee that should be paid. There is no basis for a supposition that it was intended that he" (the dropped member) "might be reinstated and acquire Post membership without any admission fee."

Five cents, the fee charged in the case now under consideration, is not such a fee as was ever recognized as being suitable either for the admission of a recruit, the acceptance of a member by transfer, or the readmission of a dropped member. It is without authority and could not be considered rea-

sonable even if the Post accepting it were under no obligation to pay anything to the Post from which the members came. To accept it would be to offer a premium on desertion. The obligation of comradeship between members has a corollary in the implied courtesy between Posts. And while it is the evident tendency of recent National Encampments to provide for the readmission of dropped members on terms that may be easier in many cases than those imposed upon the faithful on the assumption that they may have been unfortunate, there is no reason to suppose that a National Encampment ever intended to make their entrance easier than that of recruits, or to tempt them to leave one Post for another.

If it is contended that the payment of a year's dues to their former Post should be sufficient, the answer is that the Regulation requires an "additional fee," which we have seen must be one dollar. To interpret the Regulation otherwise would be to ignore its language, disregard precedent, reverse all former decisions on the subject, and offer a reward for infidelity to obligations.

I therefore advise that Louis Blencker Post No. 376, Department of Illinois, should be ordered to collect a fee of one dollar from each of the nine members dropped from Post 701 whom it has reinstated.

CASE No. 6.*

SYLLABUS.

An honorably discharged soldier of the Union army now residing in a foreign country may be mustered into the G. A. R., under a dispensation to comrades residing or travelling there, if he is a citizen of the United States or is willing to take the obligation of this order which enjoins paramount allegiance to this government.

STATEMENT.

A letter from the Department Commander of Missouri states that Post No. 1 of St. Louis would like to muster General Osterhaus, "a citizen of Germany."

"A Post was chartered," says the letter, "in Canada some years ago, attached, I think, to Department of New York, and there is one in Mexico, belonging to the Department of Tennessee. Both of them, I am told, have members who are citizens of those countries. As there are two comrades of the Post who are in Germany, who could be detailed to muster him, I hope," etc.

OPINION.

Sections 3 and 9 of article 2, chapter 2, Rules and Regulations, confer authority upon a Department Commander or the Commander-in-Chief to grant a dispensation for mustering recruits outside of the proper territorial limits of a Post. State lines have been ignored, and possibly also the na-

*Cases Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 approved. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 308.)

tional boundary, in admitting members. I do not happen to be in possession of the facts about Posts in Canada and Mexico as stated in Department Commander Rodgers' letter. If such precedents exist, it would seem to me that the only question remaining is as to the citizenship of the proposed member. I should have no difficulty in holding that citizens of the United States might become members of the Grand Army of the Republic, under the dispensations referred to, in whatsoever country they may reside, either temporarily or permanently, but whether the subject of a foreign prince or the citizen of a foreign country is eligible or not, in view of the objects of this great Association and the obligations which members take, is a question of some difficulty.

It will be observed that section 3 of article 2, chapter 1, declares that one of the objects of membership is "to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to its constitution and laws," etc. The oath of allegiance which the citizens or subjects of a government are required to take embraces a renunciation of fealty to all other governments. If General Osterhaus is under such an oath in Germany, he may hesitate to take the obligation of the Grand army, which enjoins paramount allegiance to the United States.

But it is possible that he is a citizen of this country, never having renounced his allegiance thereto. In that case there would be no difficulty in his becoming a member of the Grand Army. I would advise that if the Department Commander of Missouri issues a dispensation for his muster the comrades upon whom the authority may be conferred be instructed to call General Osterhaus' attention to the provisions of our Rules and Regulations above referred to, and if he feels at liberty to take the obligation I think he may be safely admitted.

CASE No. 7.

SYLLABUS.

A Post Commander is subject to punishment for deciding an election against evidence, and for refusing to allow an appeal.

A man falsely declared elected to the G. A. R. is not subject to court-martial for an offense, but must be dropped from the rolls.

STATEMENT.

Review by Commander-in-Chief, of Department court-martial which convicted Alfred H. Forrest, Commander of Post 606, at Elmira, in the Department of New York, and John C. Pierce, Adjutant of said Post.

Post Commander Forrest was found guilty of a violation of the Rules and Regulations for declaring Pierce elected a member of the Post when seven of the nineteen votes cast were black balls, and for refusing to allow an appeal from his decision, and he was sentenced to be degraded from his office and suspended from membership for three years.

John C. Pierce was convicted of (charge 1) the commission of a scandalous offense against the laws of the land, and (charge 2) of conduct unbecoming a soldier and gentleman in his relation to the Grand Army of the Republic, for converting to his own use \$14 belonging to the widow of a deceased comrade, for which offense he had been tried and convicted in a local court, and for obtaining for said widow, while acting as member of the Post relief committee, \$5 worth of supplies from the county without her request, and converting the same to his own use.

OPINION.

The constitution of the court and the proceedings of the trial appear to have been regular, and the finding was in accordance with a clear balance of evidence. I advise that the sentence of said Forrest be approved; but I must advise that the sentence dishonorably discharging said Pierce from the Grand Army of the Republic be disapproved, for the reason that he was never legally elected a member, and should therefore be dropped from the rolls.

The evidence that he was not elected appears in the trial of Forrest. There was some disagreement of witnesses as to whether the number of ballots was eighteen or nineteen, but this is immaterial, for eight comrades testified that they cast black balls, and their testimony was not disputed. Two would have defeated him. (Sec. 4, art. 2, ch. 2, Rules and Regulations.) An attempt was made to prove that two of them were not there, but the witnesses for the defense were uncertain of this, their testimony generally being that they did not remember seeing them there. But even if their absence and that of as many more were proved, there were still more than sufficient black balls to defeat Pierce's election.

As he was not elected in fact, and as the Post Commander's declaration that he was elected, from which no appeal was allowed, could not, by lending the sanction of authority, overcome either fact or law, he was in no sense a comrade, but a mere civilian, and therefore not subject to our jurisdiction. "If a man was not legally introduced into the Order he is not a member." (Judge-Advocate-General Douglass, Blue Book, p. 66.) Decision No. 1, by Commander-in-Chief Adams (1894), based upon the opinion of Judge-Advocate-General Rassieur, declares it to be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to "direct that a person be dropped from the membership roll of a Post when the clearly established facts unmistakably indicate that such person is not entitled to membership therein, and has obtained the same by fraud and deception."

In the present case the fraud and deception were on the part of the Post Commander, who is the applicant's brother-in-law; but I hold that the fact of Pierce's non-election is sufficient, irrespective of his personal motive or conduct in connection therewith, to cause him to be excluded.

His offenses undoubtedly deserved the stigma of a dishonorable discharge, but it is more important for us to be governed by law than to administer justice without strict legal right, and we may find even more satisfaction in the knowledge that one who has proved himself so unworthy never belonged

to our honorable Association than we could have found in branding and turning him out.

CASE No. 8.

SYLLABUS.

A Department officer-elect may be installed at any time by the Council of Administration, or before his Post under a dispensation from the Council.

STATEMENT.

The comrade, who was chosen Medical Director at the recent Department Encampment in Illinois, was not present to be installed with the other officers, and I am asked what is the legal way to install him. Last year's Medical Director claims that as the newly elected officer was not installed before the Encampment adjourned, he is entitled to hold the office until the Encampment again convenes.

OPINION.

Section 1, article 7, chapter 2, of the Rules and Regulations provides that "all officers, whether elected or appointed, shall hold office until their successors are installed." The opinions of Judge-Advocate-General Cogswell (34³²⁴ Blue Book) hold that there is no vacancy and the Commander cannot create one, and that the old incumbent holds over until his successor is duly installed. Other opinions concur in holding that installation is essential to incumbency. There can be no doubt, therefore, that last year's Medical Director is the present lawful occupant of the office.

But as his successor was duly chosen and nothing remains to complete his title to the office except installation, and as there is no requirement that this formality must be conducted at the Encampment, it is my opinion that the Council of Administration, which, according to section 9 of article 6 of chapter 3 of Rules and Regulations, has "charge of the working interests of the Department," can install the newly elected official at any time and that he will then be entitled to take immediate possession of the office.

If it is not convenient for the officer-elect to appear before the Council, it is my opinion that the Council may grant a dispensation to any comrade to install him at a regular or special meeting of his own Post. I am not sure but that a private installation would be equally legal, but as it is a ceremony designed to give sanction and endow with authority, I think it had better occur at a meeting of the Council or in the presence of a Post. If before the Council, due record of it will be made; if under a dispensation, the installing officer will report the fact to the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department, who will thereupon, in either case, publish the same in general or special orders.

This action by the Council will not be to declare a vacancy and provide for filling it. The Encampment did that, and it cannot be that the framers of the Rules and Regulations intended that an election should become void by the absence from the Encampment of the person elected. The Council is simply to complete the work of the Encampment. The act is purely administrative. It is a part of the working interests of the Department.

CASE No. 9.

SYLLABUS.

A comrade can be punished within the Order for the misuse of insignia for advertising purposes, but neither he nor a stranger can be punished for it under existing state laws, which go only to the extent of prohibiting the misuse for "obtaining aid or assistance."

STATEMENT AND OPINION.

Complaint against Comrade J. N. Ketcham, of Post 23, Department of Missouri, for the misuse of a Post letter-head for outside business. The complaint did not take the form of charges, but of an inquiry. The comrade admitted the fact and apologized for it.

He had carelessly caused a letter to be written on the letter-head of his Post, commending a patent medicine, addressing the same to the proprietors of the business at Augusta, Maine. Apparently the medicine company reproduced his letter as a *fac simile* circular and probably sent large numbers throughout the country. This, I am willing to believe, was done without his knowledge or consent. The comrade states that the letter was written by his request when he was ill, and he had no thought that the comrade who wrote it for him was using the Post letter-head. He regrets that this was done. The Senior Vice-Commander, who is Acting Commander of the Post, endorses the comrade and recommends "the greatest of leniency." I approve this recommendation, and would advise a reprimand to both Comrade Ketcham and Comrade W. H. Feagan, who did the writing.

The National Encampment, held at St. Louis, resolved "that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic are strictly forbidden to use the badge of the order or the letters G. A. R. as a sign or advertisement to any private business whatsoever." I regret that this cannot be applied to non-members as well as to members. In several states laws have been enacted forbidding the wearing of the badge by all not entitled to wear it, but I have been unable to find any statute which forbids the use of our insignia for advertising purposes, although such use is even more offensive than the wearing of the badge by a few impostors.

The laws of Maine, chapter 294, Acts of 1893, provide that "Any person who shall willfully wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic or of the Sons of Veterans, or who shall use or wear the same to obtain aid or assistance thereby within this state, unless he shall be entitled to use or wear the same under the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Maine

G. A. R., or Sons of Veterans, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed 30 days in the county jail or a fine not to exceed \$20, or by both such fine and imprisonment." This is a prohibition of use for "obtaining aid or assistance," presumably in the way of charity, and can hardly bear the interpretation of preventing its use for business. Therefore, I cannot see any ground for causing a prosecution to be instituted against the offending firm. But I hope that the next National Encampment will make a recommendation for legislation in the several states to effectually prevent this misuse of the insignia of our Order.

CASE No. 10.

SYLLABUS.

It is not within the power of a Post to drop a suspended member who pays his arrears.

STATEMENT.

W. J. Dunn Leavy, Commander of Post 15, Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, inquires if a Past Post Commander who was suspended for non-payment of dues and has since paid up must be received back into the Post.

OPINION.

I think that there can be no doubt but that he must be received. Membership in the Grand Army is a personal privilege. Once accepted, a member cannot be discharged except by his own request or as the result of a trial by court-martial. Suspension is only a disciplinary action, the object of which is to bring about a desired result. In this case the result was accomplished. This fully restored him to active membership. A Post has no option in such a case. If he had been discharged and had applied for reinstatement, the case would be different.

The letter mentions his rank, but that presents no question. So far as the right of membership is concerned, one who has held office stands no differently from one who has not.

CASE No. 11.

SYLLABUS.

*The fact that two of the eight members of a court-martial had served on the committee of investigation which recommended a trial is not evidence of conspiracy or of prejudice sufficient to invalidate a conviction by a vote of 6 to 2.**

Persistency in preparing one set of charges after another, until one would hold, is not evidence of malice and conspiracy.

Zeal, or even prejudice, on the part of the Judge-Advocate of a court-martial, though reprehensible, will not invalidate a trial that is fairly conducted by the court.

* Amended by striking out the words "conviction by a vote of 6 to 2," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "judgment." (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 308.)

Co-operation is not conspiracy, and it is no offense to conspire to prosecute a person thought guilty.

It is immaterial who prefers charges. It is not a fatal irregularity for the Post Commander to sign them unofficially though they were voted by the Post.

*When a comrade is being tried for an offense, the exclusion of evidence that the Post Commander became a party to it is no ground for reversing a judgment of guilty. (Division does not excuse.)**

The admission as evidence of a letter from a Post Adjutant stating an act of his Post, instead of requiring a certified copy of the record, though error, is not fatal when the objection is only to the form of the evidence and not to its substance.†

A court-martial has a right to amend its record to accord with fact up to the time it is closed and certified to the reviewing officer.

It is the duty of the President and Judge-Advocate of a court-martial to certify and submit its record and report, and of a Post Commander to review the same. Such certification and review are prerequisite to any action by the Post. Action without them is invalid. In such case it is the duty of the Department Commander to order a revision.

The omission of a minority of a court-martial to attend a meeting to revise its report, in pursuance of orders, does not affect the revision.

Review is not retrial; neither is revision. A defendant is not twice placed in jeopardy by the examination by Commander or Post, or any appellate authority of the record of his trial, or by the correction of their mistakes.

Intent is essential to offense, but proof of a wrongful act is proof of the intent. The law implies it.

Reviewing officers or bodies cannot receive evidence tending to contradict or overcome what was accepted by the court. They are confined to the record.

The vote of a Post that the "comrades be notified of the time that the report of the court-martial will come before the Post," which was once complied with, was equally applicable to subsequent meetings, though they were regular meetings which it was not customary to notify. The failure to give such notice necessitates sending the case back to the Post for review at a duly notified meeting.

Such return does not affect the finding of the court or the approval by the Post Commander. If the Post approves the sentence, appeal may be taken, but not for any cause pertaining to the earlier stages, because they are concluded by this review.

STATEMENT.

This case came up on the appeal of Comrade L. Edward Jenkins, of Post 159, Department of Massachusetts (at East Boston), from an order of dishonorable discharge issued by the Department Commander as appellate reviewing officer.

* Amended by striking out the sentence "Division does not excuse" and inserting in lieu thereof "Both are equally guilty."

† Amended to read: "The admission as evidence of a letter from a Post Adjutant stating an act of his Post, instead of requiring a certified copy of the record, though error, is not fatal, when the evidence is brought out by questions asked by the complaining party. Case approved. (See report of Committee on Judge-Advocate-General's Report, page 308.)"

The appellant was convicted by a Post court-martial (1) of vouching as a Post meeting for a dropped member of another Post, thus causing him to be admitted to a meeting and of course to a knowledge of the countersign and other secrets, and (2) of threatening in a Post meeting, openly and to the Commander, to kill the Commander if he undertook by force to carry out a certain ruling. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, the sentence was approved by the Post Commander, by the Post, and by the Department Commander, and was announced in Department general orders before the expiration of the time allowed for appealing to National Headquarters. The case comes up on appeal, and the "grounds of appeal" allege (1) a disapproval by the Post instead of an approval, (2) an unwarrantable interference by the Department Commander, causing a reversal, (3) of a conspiracy on the part of members of the court and certain officers and members of the post, (4) many irregularities in the proceedings which should invalidate them, and (5) putting him twice in jeopardy by reversing the alleged acquittal.

Charges were first preferred against him September 25, 1895; but defects were found in them and it was not until after four attempts to prefer charges had been made that, on November 13, a court-martial was ordered by a vote of 13 to 7 and the Commander appointed the court. December 4 notice was served on the defendant to appear for trial December 17. The court sat fourteen evenings and the defendant conducted his own defense. He did not challenge any member of the court, but objected to the whole court as being composed of men who were prejudiced against him. By a vote of 6 to 2 he was found guilty of all the specifications and both charges and was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged.

At the next meeting of the Post after the trial was concluded, which was held April 15, 1896, it was "voted that the comrades be notified of the time that the report of the court-martial of Comrade L. Edward Jenkins will come before the Post." A notice was mailed to each comrade that the report would come before the Post April 29. At that meeting the Commander introduced the President of the court to make its report to the Post; thereupon the President made an oral report of the findings and sentence and accompanied the same by a speech deprecating the severity of the sentence (dishonorable discharge being required by the Rules and Regulations for the first offense of which the defendant was adjudged guilty), and appealing for clemency on account of the defendant's brilliant war record. Acting upon this informal report, and possibly influenced by the appeal of the President of the court to reverse his own finding, the Post voted, 27 to 24, to disapprove the sentence.

On the 6th day of May forty members of the Post sent a petition to Department Headquarters protesting against the report of the President of the court for these reasons:

"The report of the President not being in proper form, nor in any sense the authorized report of the court-martial; it being a personal report and not properly submitted to the members of the court or to the Post Commander

before submitting it to the Post. At the presentation the report was coupled with an appeal to the Post that the findings of the court were excessive, giving the impression to the Comrades that it was the opinion of the court that the verdict was not a just one, thereby using undue influence and causing many comrades to vote against sustaining the findings of the court."

On the 9th of June, Department Commander William P. Derby wrote William E. Estee, Commander of Post 159, as follows:

"In returning the report of the court-martial case—*Post 159 v. Comrade L. E. Jenkins*,—with the action of the Post, I will suggest to you that the report as presented be carefully reviewed and all missing links supplied.

"In the petition for a hearing, signed by yourself and thirty-nine other comrades of Post 159, before the Department Commander on this subject, the statement is made that the report of the President of the court was unauthorized by the Court, and was made on the individual responsibility of President Dutton. If this is a true statement of fact, then the communication to the Post was illegal and void, and the action of the Post was null and void. In the words of the Judge-Advocate of this Department, 'the court should submit the findings, records, and sentence of the court to the Post Commander. He should then approve or disapprove the findings of the court, with his decision thereon to the Post for its approval or disapproval.'

"I trust the above statement will assist you in straightening out the matter."

The record of the Post meeting on the 10th of June, which was a regular meeting, contained this entry:

"The Commander declared the report of Comrade L. H. Dutton, as President of court-martial, illegal, and all action of the Post upon the same as null and void, and ordered all proceedings back to the court for a report made in accordance with the Rules and Regulations."

The defendant contends that this record is incorrect, and that as a matter of fact the Commander read what he called "Circular Order No. 1," to the effect that in accordance with instructions from Department Headquarters the action of the Post on the 29th of April is declared null and void, and he claims that this order was not recorded or preserved in the files. Whether this is so or not, the legal effect of what the record shows and of what he claims it should show appears to me to be the same.

The record of the next regular meeting, which was held June 17, contains the following:

"The Commander made his report upon the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Comrade L. Edward Jenkins, as follows: That he had carefully reviewed all evidence in the case, and hereby approves the same, and presents it to the Post for further consideration.

"The Commander then put the question, Shall the decision of the court be sustained?

"Comrade Doren moved that the report be laid on the table for one week, and upon vote the motion was lost.

"The previous question was called for and the Commander put the question, Shall the decision of the court be sustained? and by a rising vote of 31 in the affirmative to 4 in the negative the vote was declared to sustain the decision of the court."

The defendant says this record is defective because it does not show the fact that Senior Vice Commander Miller protested against action for the reason that the meeting had not been notified in accordance with the vote of April 15.

On the 25th of June the defendant appealed to the Department Commander, saying that he had heard of the action of the Post on the 17th and claiming that the Post having disapproved the sentence April 29, it was illegal to place him twice in jeopardy, and he asked for a hearing.

July 21 the Assistant Adjutant-General replied to the defendant that the Department Commander "does not find in the Rules and Regulations any authority for the Department Commander to reopen your case as you desire. He is therefore compelled to disapprove of your request."

July 23 the defendant wrote the Department Commander that his letter of June 25, which he said was read in the Post and forwarded by the Post Commander, was not a request to reopen the case but was an appeal, taken in accordance with the Rules and Regulations.

It appears, however, that the Department Commander had received the official report of the action of the Post on the 17th of June and had approved the same, for on the 23d of July, the date of the defendant's second letter to him, and unquestionably before it was received, General Orders No 6 of the Department was published, in which was a paragraph approving the sentence of the court and dishonorably discharging the defendant.

When the case came to me it was accompanied by a complaint from Jenkins that he and his counsel (Comrade Charles W. Bartlett, an eminent member of the Boston bar) had been refused access to the Post records, which they desired to inspect in preparing their case for the review of the Commander-in-Chief. I advised, and the Commander-in-Chief ordered, an opportunity for full inspection, which was then promised. I have since learned that the Post Commander or Adjutant informed the counsel that he could see the records, but that they were not to be examined by his client, Jenkins. Thereupon the counsel, without applying for further orders, refrained from making an examination. But the records were shown to me without objection and I have copied from them all that I deem essential to the history of this case.

As the appeal rested partly upon what had transpired after the work of the court had been finished, I permitted the appellant and the Post Commander to furnish written evidence of the events subsequent to the final action of the court, in addition to the records, which I examined. The counsel for the appellant also enlarged his brief. Thus the case has become voluminous and many of its features have but slight bearing upon the pivotal points. I may not notice all of them, but will discuss such as seem to me important.

OPINION.

Was there a conspiracy against the appellant and was the court packed with his enemies? I find that only two of the eight members of the court had served in the Committee of Inquiry which recommended a trial, and I cannot find evidence that they were hostile or a complaint against either of them. One of the other members of the court had kindly suggested to Jenkins in the Post meeting to take back the threat which he had made against the Commander, and another, the President of the court, plead for him when the report was first submitted to the Post April 29. At least two of the members of the court were Past Commanders and all of them seem to have been as good men as the Post contained. No evidence is submitted to show that any of them had made remarks hostile to the defendant.

It was said by Judge-Advocate-General Baldwin (note 113²⁰), that "The Post Commander in detailing a court-martial should exercise a sound discretion. He should not select those near of kin to the accused, or those known to entertain prejudice. * * * The accused could challenge for cause any such member."

In this case the accused did not challenge any particular member; he contented himself with objecting to the whole court: and yet he did not seasonably avail of his remedy to request of the Department Commander to be tried by a general court.

Opinion 52, by Judge-Advocate-General Douglass (note 113³⁴, Blue Book), held that if the defendant, by omitting to ask for a general court, permitted the Post court to take jurisdiction, "he must be considered as waiving his right to object to it."

As to prejudice on account of the participation by two members of the court in the preliminary inquiry or petition for the court-martial, Winthrop's Military Law and Precedents (edition of 1896, vol. 1, p. 339), having stated the general principle that officers who sat on a former *trial* should all be excluded from the second trial, makes a distinction between completed trials and what may have preceded them, saying:

"But where the proceedings were terminated before a finding was reached, as by the number being reduced below a minimum, or the entry of a *nolle prosequi*, or because of some military exigency, an officer who was a member would not properly be excluded upon challenge from the subsequent court or trial, unless it appeared that the effect of the previous investigation had been so to bias his judgment that he no longer stood indifferent between the parties."

If taking part in a former uncompleted trial is not a disqualification, certainly participation in a preliminary inquiry cannot be held as such, in the entire absence of evidence that it created bias.

The persistency with which one set of charges after another, to the number of four, was brought forth until one was produced which, it was thought, would hold, is urged by the appellant as evidence of malice. Perseverance is not a vice. If comrades had knowledge of facts which, in their

opinion, the good of the Order required should be investigated, it was their duty to prefer charges, and to keep preferring them, until, profiting by practice, they could produce a set which would be good in law,

It is urged that the Judge-Advocate was prejudiced and did not try the defendant fairly. There is evidence in the record that he believed the defendant guilty and worked with zeal for conviction, but I do not think a frivolous or improper objection by him to the admission of a certain piece of evidence offered by the defence was due so much to prejudice as to unfamiliarity with the law of evidence. He was not a lawyer, nor was he experienced in courts-martial. But even if he were prejudiced, and if he objected to evidence that he knew to be proper, this would not invalidate the finding of the court. The court was there to protect the defendant, and the record shows that the witness was left at liberty to give the testimony that was offered. Throughout the trial the largest liberty seems to have been allowed the defendant in putting in evidence.

So far as the make-up of the court was concerned, it had to be out of members of the Post if it were to be a Post court-martial. There is no evidence that the selections were made upon the suggestion of any combination, faction, or clique.

The several rulings against the defendant during the trial show no indication of a predetermination to convict. Some of them may have been erroneous, but they were on immaterial points, and they do not, either singly or collectively, betray a purpose to prevent a fair trial.

Now let us see how these facts tally with the definitions of a conspiracy. Bouvier defines conspiracy as "an arrangement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act which may become, by the combination, injurious to others."

The Century Dictionary says: "In legal usage, a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means."

In the 2d of Burrows, 993, and the 3d of Burrows, 1321, the Court of King's Bench declared that "in every case that can be adduced of conspiracy, the offence depends upon the unlawful agreement, and not on the act which follows it; the latter is but evidence of the former."

In 1 Salkeld, 174, the court held that "it is no offence to conspire to prosecute a guilty person."

In the light of the foregoing facts and authorities, the charge of conspiracy fails. Between some of the members of the Post there was undoubtedly co-operation, and in the court, as in all courts, there came to be a consensus of opinion, but if conspiracy existed it is not shown.

Did any irregularity in the proceedings deprive the defendant of opportunity for fair and full defense? Defendant's contention that the charges were improperly signed by John W. Sprague, unofficially, when they were ordered by the Post and he was Post Commander, is untenable. Opinion

123, by Judge-Advocate-General Baldwin (note 113¹¹, Blue Book), holds that it is "immaterial who prefers the charges." This accords with Winthrop. It there appears in a note, p. 221, vol. 1, that even an enemy held as a prisoner of war, General Burgoyne, preferred a charge against an officer of the Continental Army, which was duly tried, and General Burgoyne acted as prosecutor. In the Grand Army it must be that any comrade can prefer charges, whether in office or not, and whether or not the Post has taken any action on the subject.

Appellant objects that when he offered to prove that the Commander of the Post knew the status of the man who was vouched for by the appellant, the evidence was excluded by the court, and he claims that this exclusion was a fatal error, citing Decision 12, by Commander-in-Chief Burdette (note 113²⁴, Blue Book), in support thereof. He also claims that the Commander, being guilty, desired to throw the blame upon him and made up the court to that end. It is true that such evidence was offered and excluded, but if it had been admitted, the only effect of it would have been to establish a divided responsibility. The Commander was not on trial; the appellant was. The Commander may have been guilty; does that prove the defendant not guilty? In the case cited (113²⁴) the defendants were accused of the misappropriation of some Post property; they offered to prove that it was lawfully in their possession and had not been unlawfully used; this evidence was excluded and Judge-Advocate-General Grosvenor held that the evidence constituted a material defence and its exclusion was unjust to the defendant and a fatal error. The difference between that case and this is apparent. What was offered and excluded in this case was not material to the defence unless it should be held that the offense of an officer, being paramount, excuses the offense of a comrade. There is no such law. Whatever mistake or offense the Commander may have made, the initial of the incident was with the appellant.

Next it is contended that the court erred in accepting as evidence a letter from the Adjutant of Post 23 that the vouched-for comrade had been dropped, instead of getting a certified copy of the record. The objection would be well taken if it accorded with all the facts, but it does not. As this is one of the most important features of the case, especially when taken in connection with the latest developments, it is desirable to state the facts fully.

The first allusion to the letter in the trial was by Commander Sprague. The defendant asked him (Record of Court-Martial, p. 77):

"Def. As a matter of fact of the charges now pending, what do you know of it of your own knowledge?"

"Sprague. Through a letter from Post 23."

The next reference to the letter is on page 80, when the defendant said "I would like to have it read." It was read, and here it is (written on Post letter-head):

"HEADQUARTERS JOSEPH HOOKER POST No. 23,
 "DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 "EAST BOSTON, Sept. 11, 1895.

"*Commander John W. Sprague, Post 159, Dept. of Mass., G. A. R.:*

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 9th inst., I am instructed to inform you that Wm. A. West is not a member of this Post, he having been dropped from the rolls. (I cannot give the exact date at present, the books being at the headquarters.) He has *not* been a member for at least 10 years.

"Yours in F., C. and L.,

"(Signed)

GEO. E. HARRINGTON,

"*Adjutant Post 23, G. A. R.*"

Thereupon the following colloquy took place:

"Def. Do you consider that any better [perhaps these last two words should be *letter any*] evidence of Comrade West's standing in Post 23?

"Sprague. I consider it official.

"Def. Official? How?

"Sprague. It came from the Post.

"Def. Is it not [probably this should read *It is not*] a transcript of Post 23?

"Sprague. It is not. It means that he has been dropped a number of years.

"Def. Does it not mean that it is a personal recollection.

"Sprague. It is from an official.

"Def. Does he not say so?

"Sprague. Yes.

"Def. In a matter of business would you accept it as a straight matter of business?

"Sprague. I would.

"Def. On the strength of that you have preferred these charges?

"Sprague. I did."

At this point the court adjourned to January 23.

The only other allusion to this is in the defendant's argument (p. 120), which is as follows:

"Admitting that I vouched for Comrade West, has it been proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Comrade West is not a member of the G. A. R.? True, a letter has been presented here from the adjutant of Post 23 that to the best of his recollection he was not, but he distinctly says in his letter that the records of his Post are not accessible. Now, referring to De Hart, p. 336, on written testimony, has any evidence of fact been presented to show that this letter is a transcript of Post 23's records? No. On the contrary the letter says that the records were not accessible."

On the 28th of June, 1897, at a final hearing which I had consented to give the defendant and his counsel, and five or six months after they had been given permission to examine all the records and papers in the case, the defendant handed to me the following affidavit:

"This is to certify that I, George E. Harrington, on oath depose and say that I have for the past 12 years been the adjutant of Joseph Hooker Post No. 23, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., located at East Boston, that notwithstanding I gave to John W. Sprague, Commander Post 159 of this Department, a letter conveying my best recollections of the standing of Comrade William A. West in the G. A. R., I now on oath depose and say that I have carefully examined the records, quarterly returns, and descriptive books of Post No. 23 of this Department, and find that the said Comrade William A. West was never dropped from membership in the Post and that by the record he was suspended for non-payment of dues on the 8th day of May, 1888.

"(Signed) GEORGE E. HARRINGTON,

"Adjutant Joseph Hooker Post 23, Dept. of Mass., G. A. R.

"Sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1897.

"(Signed)

ANDREW P. FISHER,

"Justice of the Peace.

"A true copy. Attest :

"WM. HENRI IRISH,

"Justice of the Peace."

I had to decline to receive this affidavit, because, so far as the trial is concerned, reviewing officers are confined to the record.

In trying to determine whether or not it was a fatal error for the court to admit the Adjutant's letter, it is to be observed that the letter was not offered by the prosecution, but was drawn out by the defense.

A party is estopped from objecting to what he himself puts in. Again, the Adjutant's letter did not say that the Post records were inaccessible. On the contrary it said they were at headquarters. Without doubt the defendant would have been permitted to examine them had he applied. The letter was read at the session of the court held January 13, 1896. The court heard testimony at two sessions after that, January 21 and 27, and the defendant had ample opportunity to produce evidence from Post 23 that West had not been dropped if he had supposed that it existed. In the face of his neglect to do it, his protest against the letter must be interpreted as an objection to its form rather than to its substance. Had it been offered by the prosecution and seasonably objected to by the defendant, the court might have excluded it, on the ground that it was not the best evidence of the fact, as a certified copy of the Post's records would have been; but under the circumstances the court did not err.

It is objected that after the evidence was all in the court amended its record by adding the plea of "not guilty" to the second specification of the third charge. This is true, and it was obviously done to supply a clerical omission. The defendant stoutly denies that he ever pleaded or was asked to plead to that specification, and offers the evidence of one or two comrades to prove it. Being confined to the record, I cannot receive the evidence; but the record shows (p. 116), that the court voted 6 to 1 to insert "the original memorandum" of the pleadings in the record, which at that time had

been typewritten, and that original memorandum as copied into the amended record shows that the defendant pleaded to all the charges and specifications. Naturally he would have been called upon to do so, and if he had refused the court would have entered a plea of "not guilty," as required by Grand Army law. This is the plea that *was* entered. It is impossible to see how the defendant was prejudiced by it or by the amendment of the record to show it. Several other amendments in the interest of the defendant were made at the same time. The approval from day to day of the record cannot be held to preclude the court from correcting mistakes in it whenever discovered.

The alleged ignoring of a minority of the court after the informal report of its proceedings (April 29), which is cited as evidence of conspiracy and is claimed as a fatal irregularity, does not appear to have been studied. The fact itself is denied. The court's record shows that pursuant to order of Post Commander it met June 15, 1896, "for the rendering of an official report," in view of the fact that the report previously rendered by Dutton, President, had been declared illegal. At this meeting the Judge-Advocate and all members of the court except the President and John Gurney were present. After writing some time the court chose a President *pro tempore*, and voted to place the proceedings and findings of the court in the hands of the Post Commander, which was done. All this was regular, and the alleged lack of notice rests upon doubtful testimony. But if it were admitted, there is nothing in it which could alone invalidate the conviction, for that was past, or could change the subsequent action of the Post, for that did not depend upon a narrow majority.

Intent as an element of the offense and how far it can be considered on review.—The learned counsel for the appellant contends (1) that the defendant may have been honestly mistaken as to the standing of the friend for whom he vouched, and (2) that his threat upon the life of the Post Commander was made under such excitement and provocation that it ought not to be taken too seriously, especially as it was immediately recalled and afterwards apologized for to the Post. These were good reasons to urge before the court, and were urged, but the court seems to have been convinced that neither reason was well founded or sufficient.

Reviewing officers cannot retry the case. If the evidence showing the defendant's guilty knowledge under the first charge was not positive and complete, it afforded ground for belief, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Therefore, though intent was necessary to the offense charged and was not positively proved, it is elementary in law that intent will be inferred from the offense unless the circumstances sustain the presumption of innocence. In *U. S. vs. Baldrige*, 11 Federal Reports, 552, the court held that "when the proof shows that an unlawful act was done, the law presumes the intent, and the proof of the act being a violation of law is proof of the intent." There was enough proof of this character in this case so that, in my judgment, a reviewing officer would not be justified in reversing the decision on the ground that it was against evidence. There is always a presumption that

the court decided in accordance with the law and evidence unless the contrary is clearly shown, and in this case it is not.

The intent involved in the threat (charge 2d), may have been estimated either seriously or lightly by members of the court. Some may have thought that the defendant meant what he said, in which case the punishment, if based upon that charge alone, is none too severe. Others may have thought that he was either momentarily beside himself with anger, or that he was only "putting up a bluff," and still the sentence, without considering the first charge at all, could not be annulled for severity, because such language and manner are highly reprehensible in a Grand Army Post or anywhere else.

Considering the prompt withdrawal of the words, however, and the apology to the Post (which included the Commander, though he should have been apologized to in person), it is hardly likely that dishonorable discharge would have been meted out for this offense alone unless the court was clearly convinced of malicious intent. I do not find in the case any such degree of malice as that, and if I were able to see a way to disapprove the finding and sentence under the first charge I should advise a reduction of the penalty for this offense. But as the sentence covers both, and as the Rules and Regulations definitely prescribe one punishment and no alternative for the first offense, there is no occasion to consider the second in reference to degree.

The question of second jeopardy.—A "reason of appeal" upon which both the appellant and his counsel lay great stress is thus stated in the brief:

"Because at a meeting of the Post held April 29, 1896, properly notified in accordance with the vote of the Post, the report of the court-martial was presented to the Post in the manner requested by the Commander in accordance with the suggestion of the Department Commander, accepted by the Commander of the Post, with all records and findings properly signed and in his possession, made the subject of discussion and voted upon by the Post, vote standing 27 for acquittal, 24 for conviction. The comrade stood then as if the charges had never been made, his innocence established."

If this statement were correct it might well end this case. But we have seen that it is at variance with the facts. The report of the court-martial was not authenticated by the Judge-Advocate, had not been presented and reviewed by the Post Commander, was not submitted by him in fact or under advice by the Department Commander, and because of these irregularities the Department Commander and the Post Commander declared the Post's action upon it null, sending "all proceedings back to the court for a report made in accordance with the Rules and Regulations." This is shown by the Post records, by the petition of forty members of the Post, by the letter of the Department Commander, and by the written declaration of the Post Commander. I do not see how this array of evidence can be doubted.

In a communication to the Department Commander, dated June 25, 1896, the defendant protested (1) against the vote of June 17, "on the ground that a comrade cannot be twice placed in jeopardy," and (2) that "an ap-

peal from an action already taken can only be made by the accused and not by the accuser."

He was correct about the right of appeal, but in error about being twice placed in jeopardy. He confused the review and revision of the trial with the trial itself. There has never been a second trial of the defendant or even a suggestion that he be tried again. All that the Post sought to do, and all that it subsequently did, was to have the proceedings of the court brought properly before it for approval or disapproval. When this was done the Post acted upon the record. There was no new evidence *pro* or *con*. A review is not a trial. A trial may be reviewed once or more, and the court's finding and record revised once or more, and yet the defendant not be twice put in jeopardy. The review did not and could not enlarge the trial or judgment.

As this supposed second hazard is one of the most important points in the case, a glance at the law is desirable. Bouvier, under the title "jeopardy," says:

"The constitution declares that 'no person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb.' The meaning of this is, that the party shall not be tried a second time for the same offense after he has once been acquitted or convicted of the offense charged by the verdict of a jury, and judgment has passed thereon for or against him; but it does not mean that he shall not be tried for the offense if the jury have been discharged, from necessity or consent, without giving any verdict; or, if having given a verdict, judgment has been arrested upon it, or a new trial has been granted in his favor; for, in such a case, his life and limb cannot judicially be said to have been put in jeopardy."

"The authorities cited in which this doctrine is held are: 4 Wash., C. R., 410; 9 Wheat. R., 579; 6 Serg. & Rawle, 577; 3 Rawle R., 498; 3 Story on the Constitution, sec. 178. *Vile* 2 Sumn. R., 19.

This subject is more fully discussed by Chancellor Kent in his Commentaries, Vol. 1., p. 662, note, and he shows that the cases fully sustain the right of a second trial when the first trial was not complete. If, then, a second trial is lawful when the first trial stopped short of finality, *pari passu* a revision after trial, for the purpose of complying with the law in making up the record and securing a proper review, not only does not conflict with the constitutional inhibition as to jeopardy, but tends to a more perfect observance of it by saving the trial from being a mistrial.

The duty of review and revision.—The appellant claims that the report of the court was in the hands of the Commander, properly signed by the President and Judge-Advocate, on the night of April 29, and assuming that it was not the Commander's duty to review it and submit it to the Post, contends that it was regularly put before them by the President of the court, and that the action then taken was regular and should have ended the case. I find otherwise. The report that night was authenticated by only the signature of the President. The record shows this, and the Judge-Advocate certifies to it. On review the Post Commander and the Department Commander

so found the fact. Moreover, it was the duty of the Post Commander, as the "person ordering the court," to review its finding. There is no law to justify his neglect or refusal to do it. His omission to do it and to first see that the report was properly authenticated, constituted an irregularity which justified the Department Commander in sending the case back to him and justified either him or the Post or both in sending it back to the court for authentication and delivery to him for the review which he subsequently gave. So far from this act of the Department Commander being an unwarrantable interference, it was the performance of a clear duty. Judge-Advocate-General Cogswell held (Note 36¹, Blue Book) that a

"Department Commander may issue an order to annul the illegal proceedings of a Post. Department Commander can overrule decisions of a Post Commander without an appeal having been taken."

As to supervisory power of Department Commander, the same eminent authority declared (note 34⁷, Blue Book), the question being as to the validity of Department Commander's order to investigate a Post election:

"I am of opinion that the validity of the order of the Department Commander in this case is not affected by the manner in which said paper or appeal was forwarded to headquarters (and how it was forwarded don't appear), for the Department Commander had a right to order such investigation if he believed it to be for the best interests of the order, or his duty upon ascertaining the facts, no matter by what means obtained, or even upon suspicion of the facts, without any communication or paper whatever. I am of opinion that such power may safely be inferred from the undefined general powers which such executive and administrative officers must necessarily have."

See, also, opinion by Judge-Advocate-General Douglass (note 113²⁶, Blue Book), and the authorities there cited. Judge-Advocate-General Lochren (note 113⁴⁰) speaks of observance of the "prescribed mode of procedure" as one of the essentials. The 104th Article of War provides as follows:

"No sentence of court-martial shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being."

Section 6, article 6, chapter 5 of the Rules and Regulations contains a similar provision. It makes review "by the officer ordering" the court necessary, and in case of sentence of dishonorable discharge a review by the "officer next superior to the one ordering the court," is also made necessary. De Hart (203 *et seq.*), Benet (146 *et seq.*), and Winthrop (vol. 1, 686) all treat of review as requisite and speak of return and revision for curing defects in record and procedure as proper and usual. And Winthrop (vol. 1, 687) says the reviewing officer "must act personally. He cannot delegate his function as reviewing authority to another officer, as a staff officer or an inferior commander, to act in his stead. If he assumes to do so the act of his delegate will be of no legal virtue."

In this case, therefore, if the Post Commander delegated this work to the President of the Court, as claimed by the appellant, the proceeding was irregular and void.

Irregularity in reviewing, and the effect thereof.—A question of more serious import to the present determination of this case is presented in the contention of the defendant that by vote of the Post there was to have been no action by the Post upon the findings of the Court except at a "notified meeting," though this is a stronger statement than the record presents.

By reference to the statement of the case it will be seen that the vote of the Post April 15 was that "the comrades be notified of the time that the report of the court-martial will come before the Post." The Adjutant claims that this instruction was fully complied with before April 29, and literally it was. The meetings of June 10 and 17 were regular meetings, of which it was not customary to give notice.

It is claimed that friends of the defendant were present June 10, when a revision of the court's report was ordered by the Post, and that through them he probably had actual notice.

Be this as it may, in my judgment a notice that the Jenkins case would be acted upon should have been mailed to every member of the Post a reasonable time before the meetings of June 10 and 17. If this was not strictly required by the vote of April 15, such is a fair interpretation of its meaning. That vote was in the nature of a by-law, and though limited to a single case, was justly applicable to every meeting when this case was to be considered. The question now is, was the omission of such notice fatal?

It seems to me fatal to what was then done, but that it should in no way affect what had been done previously. It leaves the decision of the court untouched, save that it was approved by the Commander. The action of a Post upon a court-martial is a part of the process of review, and should of course be confined to the record, but without doubt the members can fully discuss the case as shown by the record, and can take into account its own interest, and the good of the Order, as well as the questions pertaining to the regularity of the court's proceedings and the sufficiency of evidence.

But it cannot change the sentence. The vote must be approval or disapproval. If the latter, the case will end there and the defendant will be a member of the Post in good standing. If the former, then the defendant may appeal, but in the appeal will be confined to questions arising from the action of the Post in this proposed review, and to whatever may be done by the appellate authorities below the highest. I thus particularize because the other grounds of appeal—those pertaining to the trial and the report of the finding—have been passed upon in this present review.

I advise, therefore, that the order of the Department Commander dishonorably discharging the defendant be disapproved and revoked, and that the approval of the sentence of the court-martial which was voted by the Post on the 17th of June, 1896, be annulled and reversed, and that the Post Commander be ordered to call a meeting of the Post, through the adjutant, to hear this decision, and to review and approve or disapprove the sentence

of the court-martial, by mailing a notice to each member of the Post at least six days before the meeting, and also to the defendant, and that the result of its action be certified to Department Headquarters for review by the Department Commander and orders thereon. To this end I advise that the record of the court-martial and all the papers in the case be returned to the Post through department headquarters.

In conclusion.—I feel that an apology is due for having discussed this case at such wearisome length. I have done it because the appellant and his counsel seemed so entirely confident of the correctness of their views of both the facts and the law, because they have made, and may continue to make, a plucky fight for restoration, and for defeating what I have no doubt the appellant honestly regards as a foul conspiracy against him, and because the case involves principles and practice, the elucidation of which may be of some value in Grand Army jurisprudence. By omitting to treat of complaints that did not seem to me important, I am conscious that I may have overlooked what another might have regarded as having some bearing, and it would be presumption in me to assume that I have made no error in stating the law and the fact.

The appellant has a splendid record of service and promotion as a soldier. His fighting qualities and more than average ability impelled him to ambitious service in the Grand Army which was impatient of the restraints of his environment. The case shows that relations between him and some of the members of the Post had long been strained. All efforts at conciliation failed. He is entitled to impartial justice, and every member of the Post is entitled to an opportunity, under fair notice, to say whether, in passing upon the sentence, he shall be allowed to remain in the Order or not.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR AIDE-DE-CAMP AND CHIEF OF STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF SENIOR AIDE-DE-CAMP AND CHIEF OF STAFF,
TROY, OHIO, August 15, 1897.

THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.:

Dear Sir and Commander:

Allow me to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the honor you conferred upon me by appointing me to be your Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff. In accepting the position I did not do so without doubts in my own mind as to my ability to fill the position as well as my immediate *predecessor*, and at the close of my year's work my mind is not as free from those doubts as I had wished it might be. However, I have done the best I could, and if I have, in a measure, filled the position to merit your approval as well as a *Private Soldier* could be expected to do, I am satisfied, and I again thank you for permitting me to be one of your official family during your administration of our noble organization.

In making my report, as you have requested me to do, I hardly know where to begin. I would most especially call the attention of the comrades who may hereafter be appointed Aides-de-Camp to the national staff associations formed in several Departments during the past year, and can refer to their united efforts as being the most useful way to encourage active work on the part of the Aides-de-Camp for the benefit of the weak and discouraged Posts. Special reports from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and Illinois, where staff associations are formed, have thoroughly convinced me that this is a move in the

right direction, and I most earnestly hope that in the coming year there may be more of these associations. I cannot refrain from particularizing the Chicago Staff Association and that of Rhode Island, and think in the years to come that the comrades who may be honored with the appointment as Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, could be benefited by corresponding with either of these associations. I have received during the year 697 letters making reports of Aides' work, and in most all of them the work has been successfully done and certainly will be fruitful of good, and I take this opportunity to express my thanks, through you, to each of the Aides-de-Camp for their untiring efforts in trying to comply with the requests of General Orders. While I have been very busy this year in my every day work, it has given me pleasure to perform the duties you have assigned to me, as well as it was possible for me to do, and if I have erred, it was not a fault of the heart.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours in F., C., and L.,

J. CORY WINANS,

Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF CHIEF AIDE ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF AIDE ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
NEW YORK, N. Y., August 15, 1897.

THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

Dear Sir and Comrade:

I have the honor to render the following report upon the work done in advancing the cause of the introduction of Military Instruction in the Public Schools.

There was considerable delay in securing the Aides to take charge of the work in the different Departments. As it involved the devotion of considerable time and expense for correspondence and other work, comrades were not infrequently obliged to decline to serve. Those who finally accepted deserve great credit for the patriotic spirit which impelled them to devote their time and money to a task which must have been at times very onerous. As far as practicable the nominations were made of comrades who had served as Aides under the previous administrations. I commend this to my successor, to ensure continuity of the work.

In order to give the work involved a fixed and definite status, I have the honor to suggest that a Department be created similar in its organization and status to the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's, Inspector-General's, and other Departments, to be called "The Department of Military Instruction in Public Schools," or in brief, "Department of Military Instruction." The organization to be as follows:

First—A Chief Aide on Military Instruction, and an Assistant Chief Aide, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

Second—One Aide on Military Instruction for each Department, nominated by the Chief Aide, with concurrence of the Department Commander, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

Third—Assistant Aides on Military Instruction, nominated by the Aide on Military Instruction for the Department, with the approval of the Department Commander, to the Chief Aide on Military Instruction, who submits the same to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment.

The Chief Aide shall have the rank and wear the insignia of other heads of the Departments of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Assistant Chief Aide and the Aides for Departments shall have the rank and wear the insignia of the Aides on the Commander-in-Chief's Staff. The Assistant Aides on Military Instruction shall wear the insignia of the Aides on the Department Commander's Staff, but they shall have the ribbon used by the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

The stationery and printed matter required for the use of the Chief Aide shall be provided from, or authorized by, National Headquarters.

That required for the Aides for Departments shall be provided by the Department Headquarters.

Necessary postage expenses shall be provided for the Chief Aide by the National Headquarters, and shall not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, to be reimbursed semi-annually on vouchers of the usual form.

The postage expenses for the Department Aides shall not exceed twenty dollars per annum, and shall be provided from the Department Headquarters on suitable vouchers, rendered semi-annually.

Correspondence in the Department shall be through the regular channel of the Department.

Aides shall issue all circulars required, only after approval

by the Department Commander, and when practicable, through the Assistant Adjutant-General. The Assistant Aides shall render their report to the Aide of their respective Departments no later than two months preceding the date fixed for the National Encampment.

The Aides shall render their reports to the Chief Aide no later than seven weeks preceding the date fixed for the National Encampment, furnishing a copy of the same to the Department Commander.

The Chief Aide shall render his report to the Commander-in-Chief at least one month before the date fixed for the National Encampment.

But little progress has been made in the Southern States, owing apparently to the opposition of the Confederate Veterans to the Grand Army, embittered by the controversy on the question of School Histories.

As the movement for the introduction of Military Instruction in the Public Schools is for securing the defense of the nation from attack without, the Southern States are as much concerned in the future of the Nation as are the others. The welfare of any state or section of the country is as much involved in the welfare of the rest of the nation as the stomach, brains, and other portions of the human body are interdependent. One cannot thrive without the others. I trust that this will be fully recognized in the Southern States as elsewhere, and that support will be given in the future to the efforts to introduce the Military Instruction in the Public Schools.

Substantial progress has been made in New Jersey, Iowa, Colorado, and Ohio; some progress has also been made in Delaware and Maine. Whilst progress has been made in New York State, I regret to report that there has been a retrogression in New York City, owing to a predominance of sentimental views in the Board of Education.

I deem it of interest, if not important, to give here, in its entirety, the report of the Aide for the Department of Utah, as

showing the effect of this part of the work of the Grand Army of the Republic upon the sentiment of loyalty to country and flag in that part of our Union :

REPORT OF AIDE FOR DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.

It must be remembered that July 4, 1885, the Stars and Stripes were placed at half-mast in this city. When questioned as to the reason therefor, those in authority, and by whose direction the flags were thus floating, replied "that July 4th was not their holiday, and that the government was an enemy to the state—then territory—or the people thereof." The few old soldiers then in this place promptly caused all flags to be placed at the very top mast and remain there during the day. One year later the official Church organ stated that the flags could not be placed at half-mast, but the feeling of the people was just the same as it was one year before. Many places in the state were not fortunate enough to possess a single flag, and the inhabitants of many more did not understand what the flag meant, much less what it cost. It was, therefore, deemed best to teach, as far as practicable, patriotism and love and veneration for the flag before military instructions were extensively given in the public schools of the state. From the teaching of the former the natural sequence would be the latter. With the first end primarily in view, the purpose was to present to the public schools of each town where there was a military organization, a flag, with appropriate and patriotic ceremonies, and invite such organization to participate therein. Through the generosity of the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, the necessary flags and programs were secured. Here it may be properly observed that in some of the public schools to which flags were presented not a single Gentile child was in attendance, all Mormons, including teachers. It was the good fortune of your Aide to have with him at these presentations a flag which was carried at and through the battle of Gettysburg, and a copy of the *Vicksburg Citizen*, dated July 2, 1863, wall paper edition. Flags have been presented to the public schools of the following places in the state to-wit: Tooele, Farmington, Morgan, Hyrum, Laketown, Brigham City, Cannonville, Panguitch, Circleville, Richfield, Manti, Chester, Mt. Pleasant, Heber, Charleston, Beaver, Fillmore, Spanish Fork, and St. George. Each place received one, except Beaver, which place received four, one for each school building. Flags have been promised to the Normal School building at Cedar City when completed, the High School at Richfield, and the public schools at Fountain Green. Most of these presentations were made personally, and many hundred miles of stage riding over mountains and deserts was required. At all the exercises old, middle-aged, and young people attended, and the schools of each and every place entered fully into the spirit of the occasion. It was encouraging and inspiring to hear Mormon children, many of whom had never before seen a flag, singing with earnestness and patriotic zeal "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and other songs of like nature. At

many of the exercises Mormon Bishops and State Presidents fervently and reverently prayed for the perpetuity of the Union and the sacred preservation of the flag. There exists in the people of this inter-mountain region a natural military spirit of a high order, and if properly directed by untainted patriotism, will be productive of much good to state and nation. Salt Lake, Ogden, and one or two other places are well advanced. Especially is this the case in the first named place. Each public school building in Salt Lake has a flag and each school has a military organization. There is honorable rivalry and pride in each of these organizations. A competent officer of the National Guard is detailed to give instructions to each school. Last Memorial Day more than 600 of these school boys, under command of Comrade Corser, 5th N. H. Infantry, took part. The enthusiasm of the boys knew no bounds, and they made a fine showing. When the schools open in Salt Lake in September the intention is to begin a systematic course of military instruction, as far as practicable, in each school. The cheerful and hearty co-operation of the Superintendents and school officers has been secured. The work can easily radiate from this point. That the work above indicated has been productive of much good cannot be doubted. The visit of the National Commander to this Department was of vast benefit, not to the comrades alone, but in the line of patriotic work.

This necessarily brief report is not one upon "Military Instructions in the Public Schools" strictly speaking, but reaches to a principle of more grave importance, patriotism. Without the last the former might bring evil results. This is the apology of your Aide for the course adopted, and which, under the circumstances, is hoped will be accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. TATLOCK,

Special Aide on Military Instruction in Public Schools, Dept. Utah, G. A. R.

The movement has not met with full success in other sections of the country, owing chiefly to the following reasons :

First—Expense involved.

Second—Lack of Instructors.

Third—Crowded curriculum of schools.

Fourth—Opposition on sentimental grounds based on the wickedness of wars and the fear that the military instruction will tend to create a warlike spirit.

To these objections we may reply that the expense involved is but a trifle compared to the good to be obtained. We might cut off or reduce some of the ornamental elements now being introduced in our public schools, to create a patriotic spirit in the

rising generation and prepare them to perform their public duties in very deeds, and not merely in words.

As to the others, I have simply to ask, are we prepared to assume that we are never to be involved in a war from this time and neglect *all* measures for defense, dismantle our forts, lay up our navy, discharge our army? Unless we provide an effective defense, we might as well have none, and trust to the philanthropy and honor of all other nations. As to the likelihood of our views being always accepted by other nations, I have but to point to our recent complications with England, Spain, and Japan. The recent action of Congress as to the tariff, based upon what is thought best for our own welfare, has embittered and outraged all Europe. It has created a spirit which will look upon all acts of the United States through hostile eyes, and will possibly force complications, which will lead to the arbitrament of arms. This will be all the more likely to occur if they see us neglecting our defensive preparations. Arbitration will not be resorted to with the weak and defenseless.

I submit herewith extracts from a paper by Lieutenant-Col. James Jackson, Second U. S. Cavalry, on

"CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL PERMANENCE."

"But patriotism of itself will not save the republic; coupled with it must be power. Weakness for defense or offense is another and perhaps the greatest menace to the permanence of the republic. Among the great military powers rank and consideration is accorded a nation just in proportion to its ability to defend its territory or its interests, and to inflict injury in these respects upon other nations. It does not need much research in ancient or modern history to know that weak people and feeble governments have received little consideration and short shrift when their interests or existence ran counter to those of strong military powers. Current history shows us that the world is no better in this respect to-day than in the past.

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"We have the greatest country, taking all things into consideration, occupied by any nation on the globe, and are entitled to and should stand in the foremost rank of nations in influence and consideration, but can only do so by making it apparent that neither our territory, allies, or commercial interests can be attacked with impunity.

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"Our experience during the civil war should teach us how gladly some of the monarchical governments of Europe would welcome our dissolution and how quickly they would seize upon an occasion of weakness to plant their standards upon this hemisphere, and should induce us as a measure of ordinary prudence to keep the military strength of our country in such a condition of effectiveness that any nation, or combination of nations, would think twice before traversing our policies, interfering with our boundaries, or molesting our commerce.

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"We are the one people feared, from a business point of view, by European nations; our commercial activity, enterprise, and ingenuity have already seriously cut into their revenues and means of subsistence; its continuance and increase will mean their commercial decay, consequently no effort or struggle will be omitted by them to limit that increase or reduce it to innocuous proportions. Nearly all great European nations are striving for the trade fields essential to our prosperity; when this competition reaches the point that involves national prosperity or decadence, arbitration will fail to compose such differences and the song of "Universal Peace" will be hushed in the clash of embattled nations struggling for existence.

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"The young men of our race should be taught to consider the defense of the government and the maintenance of its integrity a part of their civic duty, and a preparation for such defense a necessary concomitant of American citizenship. As a qualification for such citizenship a fair knowledge of the military art should be imparted in all our principal schools, and no diploma ever given that does not carry with it some qualification in this study. Only by some such means can we avoid maintaining a large regular army and still hold our place among world powers, or be sure of any considerable permanence. A weak government, if a republic, is simply the expression of a weak people. Hope for the future lies in our feeling and being strong enough to say to nations that would thwart our destiny or limit our field of action, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.'

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"We are the richest and most exposed nation in the world; the unprotected wealth piled on our seaboard is a constant temptation to needy military powers to combine and take it. The *casus belli* will not be hard to find when once a combination is formed that promises success; sentiment or justice will have nothing to do with the cause; power, greed, self-interest are still the dominant factors in the world's destiny, and the only insurance our wealth, our prosperity, our very existence can have is the war power of the republic. Down the corridors of time, glaring at us from the pages of history, wailing up from destroyed governments, ruined civilizations, and conquered peoples, comes this admonition: Be strong and live; be weak and perish!"

I regret that I cannot give the entire paper, with its forcible arguments and vigorous, sensible patriotism.

To meet the objection to the lack of instructors, legislative action is necessary.

It is necessary to obtain permanency of character to the work of Military Instruction in the Public Schools, as well as to have it uniform in character. It is therefore necessary to secure legislative action to this end, both by congress and the state legislatures.

Bills have been introduced into both houses of congress for three successive years. They have been favorably reported upon by the committees to whom they have been submitted, and placed upon the calendar; but they have failed to be advanced to the point of enactment.

It is proposed to again submit the bill to the coming session of congress, asking for the detail of army officers and non-commissioned officers to give Military Instruction in Public Schools of towns of 25,000 inhabitants and upwards. This will require a detail of about 50 commissioned officers and 150 non-commissioned officers. It is also proposed to ask for the issue of arms and equipments which may be on hand and suitable for the purpose.

These officers and non-commissioned officers would be doing important work in increasing available war strength of the Nation in times of peace, whilst their services will be most valuable for the expansion of our armies which would be required in times of war.

The expenditure required will be very small, compared to the increase of potentiality of the war strength of the Nation which will thus be gained. We must not overlook the gain to the Nation in instilling, in a concrete manner, ideas of patriotism and duty to country in the rising generation, or to the improved physical well-being.

Resolutions in behalf of such a bill have been adopted by various State Encampments, calling upon their respective senators and representatives in Congress to actively aid in passing it.

I trust that a set of forcible resolutions to this effect will be advanced in the forthcoming Encampment.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic have done their utmost to save the Nation in its peril. They would serve it again with their lives if need be. Time has thinned their ranks, and weakened their strength. Before passing away, they would assure the future of the Nation from foreign aggression by giving to the rising generation that military training that most of them lacked, and knowing it essential for the best results.

With this feeling strong in the breast of every thinking member, let a supreme effort now be made with our utmost strength to secure the requisite legislation.

I must express my thanks to you for your hearty support in the work which has been placed in my hands. Your earnest commendation of the work at all of the Department Encampments and other G. A. R. meetings, has assisted in implanting seeds which are sure to produce fruit in the future.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours in F. C., and L.,

E. L. ZALINSKI,

Captain U. S. Army (retired),

Chief Aide on "Military Instruction Public Schools," G. A. R.

On motion of Comrade Zimmerman, of Illinois, it was ordered that the reading of the reports of the officers, except the Commander-in-Chief, be dispensed with, such reports having been distributed, and that they be referred to the appropriate committees.

Comrade Fox, of Connecticut, moved that so much of the report of the Judge-Advocate-General as refers to amendments to the Rules and Regulations be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, and the motion prevailed.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief being in the chair, appointed the following committee on the address of the Commander-in-Chief: Past Commanders-in-Chief A. G. Weissert, John G. B. Adams, Russell A. Alger, Ivan N. Walker, and Thomas G. Lawler.

The Commander-in-Chief having resumed the chair, the following committees were appointed:

On the Reports of the Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief: J. A. Ehrhardt, Nebraska; E. W. Jewett, Vermont; Phil. Schaller, Iowa; George B. Randolph, Alabama.

On the Report of the Inspector General: Charles A. Orr, New York; L. B. Hill, Maine; John B. Davis, Ohio; M. S. Crawford, Colorado and Wyoming; Lewis M. Zimmerman, Maryland.

On the Report of the Judge-Advocate-General: Leo Ras-sieur, Missouri; Alfred Darte, Pennsylvania; M. L. Hayward, Nebraska; A. B. Beers, Connecticut; Halbert B. Case, Tennessee.

On the Report of the Adjutant-General: C. V. R. Pond, Michigan; H. O. Moore, Massachusetts; J. K. Mertz, Minnesota; W. N. Eaton, Virginia; C. A. Partridge, Illinois.

On the Report of Quartermaster-General: A. T. Brins-made, Ohio; H. J. Smith, Iowa; Chas. P. Moies, Rhode Island; John C. S. Burger, Potomac; W. F. R. Schindler, Arizona.

On Rules, Regulations, and Ritual: Rob't B. Beath, Pennsylvania; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey; Thad. C. Mas-

teller, California; Robert W. Hill, Indian Territory; R. M. Smock, Indiana.

On the Report of the Committee on Military Instruction: Ira M. Hedges, New York; Henry S. Cohn, Kentucky; Ed. Ketchum, Texas.

On Report of Custodian: Daniel Ross, Delaware; T. S. Wilmarth, Florida; James Minot, New Hampshire.

On the Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief: T. C. Iliff, Utah; B. Kelley, Kansas; J. R. Lewis, Georgia; Joseph A. Arkle, West Virginia.

On the Report of the Surgeon-General: W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts; C. W. Keeting, Louisiana and Mississippi; E. C. Gearey, North Dakota.

To visit National Convention Woman's Relief Corps: Jas. S. Dodge, Indiana; J. P. Cleary, New York; Geo. S. Evans, Massachusetts.

To visit Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic: Nelson Cole, Missouri; Thos. G. Sample, Pennsylvania; Chas. Burrows, New Jersey.

COMRADE DOWLING, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, I move that the business for 3 o'clock be the election of officers.

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania: There are matters that I think probably are of more or as much importance, at least, to the comrades throughout the country, as the election of officers, and I therefore move you, as a substitute for the motion now pending, that the special order of business for 3 o'clock be made the selection of the next place of meeting of this Encampment.

The Commander-in-Chief having stated the question, Comrade Sampson, of Arizona, said: I think there are matters of more importance to be considered by the Encampment than either one of these, and I think there is undue haste manifested in this. I move that both the motion and the substitute be laid upon the table until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The motion was lost, and a division of the house being ordered, the substitute of Comrade Sample was adopted.

The Officer of the Day announced the presence in the ante-room of a committee from the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps.

COMRADE WAGNER, Past Commander-in-Chief: Commander-in-Chief, I move that 10 o'clock to-morrow morning be fixed as the time for the reception of all visiting bodies.

The motion prevailed.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the Commander-in-Chief announced the special order of business to be the selection of place of next meeting.

COMRADE WAGNER, Past Commander-in-Chief: I move you, Commander-in-Chief, that the nominating speeches for location of next National Encampment be limited to ten minutes, and all seconding speeches be limited to one-half a minute.

COMRADE WINSLOW, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief, I move as a substitute for that motion that all speeches be limited to five minutes.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade Winslow offers as a substitute that all speeches in this Encampment be limited to five minutes. Are you ready for the question?

The substitute prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: One of the cities to be placed in nomination has representative citizens here, and they would like to be admitted for a moment upon this platform to offer their suggestions.

No objection being made, the gentlemen were admitted.

The Honorable M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati was introduced to the Encampment, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Grand Army: It is my pleasant task to present to you the invitation of the business men of Cincinnati, and I will endeavor to do it as well as is possible in the limit of five minutes, which I understand is assigned me.

It would perhaps have been much better if this invitation could have been presented by some of the eloquent members of your organization, but it was thought best that it should be presented by me, as representing the business people of that city. We think we can take better care of you than any other city on earth. We have hotel facilities such as no other city on

this continent has outside, perhaps, of Chicago and New York. We have sufficient. We have the railways to transport you to that city. There are fifteen lines centering in Cincinnati, and they reach all the prominent centers of population in this central territory, and they have each and all agreed that they will make the usual one cent a mile fare for your organization.

Now, gentlemen, we ask you to come, because we think there is no place in America where so many of you can go for so little money. A fare of about five dollars reaches the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Lexington, and Louisville. It reaches probably one-half of your organization. It will be a fare of five or six dollars and one night's ride. As a matter of expense we think there is nothing that can compare with this.

In the next place we want to show you our city, and how it has improved in the last ten years. It requires, perhaps, a little boldness in the city of Buffalo to talk about the paved streets and the smooth surfaces for marching, and the pleasure resorts, but when you reach Cincinnati you will wonder you have ever been contented to go anywhere else. We have three hundred and fifty miles of the best traction railway in the United States, which will be at your service. We have places of resort, the Lagoon, Coney Island, the Zoo, and hill-tops, and for those who do not belong to the temperance societies some fine beer gardens, and we will make the days pass with you so delightfully, and a portion of the nights, that you will regret that you ever have to leave us.

We are not here as a business enterprise entirely. We want to show you the hospitality of our city. You visited it nearly thirty years ago, when your organization was in its swaddling clothes, when we were a city crude and unkempt. To-day you have grown to three hundred thousand, a mighty organization, and we have grown from a country village to one of the best and liveliest cities on earth. It is meet that we should come together and compare our growth and improvement.

We promise you that of the half a million people that live in our city four hundred and seventy-five thousand shall be your hosts, and spend their days in entertaining you. It is a city that is famed for its hospitality. No man or woman for the last ten years has entered its gates in the proper manner who did not go away with pleasant thoughts and memories. We want to bring you from all the cities of this nation. We have a pride in it. We have had no large meeting there for several years, not since we have improved our streets and parks, and as they say in the play, "We want you, honey, and we want you mighty bad."

The Commander-in-Chief notified the speaker that his time was up, and by unanimous consent it was extended one minute. Mr. Ingalls continued:

As you know, that city is on the Ohio river. It is nearly in the center of the population of the United States. It is beautiful in its streets, its pri-

vate residences, its parks and its hills, and I have wandered far and wide in this world, and have never yet seen a fairer land than that between the two Miami's where is Cincinnati. Now come, my friends, come, and we will guarantee to you a warm welcome, and the best attention that warm hearts can give you.

COMRADE WOODRUFF, of California:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Until your valor made this republic a nation, we spoke of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa as "way out west," but now all this is changed. Westward the Star of Empire takes its way. Seward gave us Alaska; the farmer has given us the great eastern slope of the Rocky mountains; the prospector has given us Klondyke; and Comrade McKinley has given us Hawaii, the brightest gem of the Pacific. The hub of the universe has moved from Boston to San Francisco. The center of the United States has steadily moved westward, from Philadelphia to San Francisco.

And to-day it is my proud privilege to extend to you, in behalf of the Department of California and Nevada, in behalf of the city of San Francisco, in behalf of its Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of its Merchants' Association, in behalf of its Board of Trade, in behalf of the California Convention Committee, in behalf of the people of the Pacific coast, an invitation for the Thirty-second Annual National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to meet in San Francisco.

For eleven years you have honored the East and the Eastern center. Eleven years ago you honored us and we did the best we could at that time, but we were young in experience and have improved. The boys and girls of '86 are young men and women now, and want to show you that they have not forgotten the lessons of patriotism taught by your presence then, and they will welcome you as heroes returning from a peaceful but glorious campaign. We want our boys and girls to see the men of '61, and they will welcome with garlands of flowers the venerable men who kept in place every star in the banner they have been taught to love and honor. Our women, whom time but mellow, will welcome the Veterans and swing with you upon our Golden Gate. And the old boys, representatives of every Union regiment, will often remind you of the days when we drank from the same canteen.

Our magnificent hotels guarantee that their prices in '98 shall be the prices of to-day. Our grand transcontinental railroads have assured us that they will at least duplicate and perhaps go it one better, the rates extended to the Christian Endeavorers this summer. That was fifty dollars for the round trip from Chicago to San Francisco and return with time limits and other privileges, which will convince you that our corporations have souls and patriotism.

The grand trip of forty-four thousand Christian Endeavors was made without the loss of a life, a limb, or a piece of baggage, and next year we will duplicate this magnificent record.

To those of you who honored us in '86, I say, come again and we will welcome you, your wives and children, more heartily than before: we will convince you that the flood-tide of prosperity has reached our coast.

To those of you who have not yet visited California, that bright star in the crown of our United Country, I say, we will welcome you with open hearts, homes, and hands to the most beautiful state of this grand Nation, and the journey will increase your admiration for the country you fought to save.

We can guarantee you perfect weather. No rain for the ladies: no sweltering heat for the veterans; but sunshine, tempered with ocean and mountain breezes for all.

We confidently expect that he whom we honor as man and President, whom we love as friend and comrade, will visit the Pacific coast next year, and we expect you to give our Chief Magistrate the grandest trip and escort ever vouchsafed to a human being. Just think of it. From ocean to ocean, surrounded by thousands and tens of thousands of those with whom he marched and fought and suffered.

Again I say, we love you and we all want you. Come to us, come now before the chilling hand of time has cooled your love of the beautiful, your appreciation of hospitality, your enjoyment of a glorious reunion of comrades, and I tell you we will give you such a greeting as no people in the world ever before extended to its loved and honored defenders.

With malice towards none, with charity for all, come, come to us next fall, and from the time you reach the snow-clad summits of the Sierra Nevada mountains until you drink in the stimulating breezes of the Pacific, aye, until you return to your Eastern homes, the hands and hearts of San Francisco and of California will open to receive, welcome, and entertain you.

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, in selecting a place for our National Encampment, we should ask ourselves whether it is such a place as will accommodate the old boys. There are those who attend these Encampments, who unfortunately, perhaps, require a place where it takes the least of their money and the least of their time. I am here in obedience to the command of the Department of Pennsylvania, to second the nomination of the city of Cincinnati, right in the center of the grand population of this country. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri surround it. Let the old boys in those states have an opportunity to go to an Encampment in that city on the Ohio river. Let us locate the Encampment where we can bring the rank and file to take part, and I believe, if we select Cincinnati as the place for the next

meeting we will see one of the greatest gatherings of the old boys that we have seen for fifteen years. It is the right locality. I have a dispatch in my pocket now, from the passenger agent of the Pennsylvania line, guaranteeing to us the regular cent a mile rate in all the territory covered by that line. Let us go to Cincinnati, and let us have such a National Encampment that you will go away feeling that you have done a grand thing in selecting that place.

COMRADE POWELL, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief, I am instructed by the delegation from Illinois to inform this Encampment that that delegation is instructed to vote for Cincinnati.

COMRADE D. M. STEWART, of Tennessee: On behalf of the Department of Tennessee, or at least seven-eighths of it, I wish to speak for Cincinnati. We all remember the unbounded hospitality of the queen city of the West, and if the comrade who talked about going to the Pacific coast will tell us where we are to get forty-five dollars to make up the difference between the expense of going to Cincinnati and going to California, perhaps we will all vote for California. If not, I hope the comrades will vote to go to Cincinnati. The greater part of the old boys can raise five dollars but not fifty. I know hundreds, aye, thousands, of brave boys in Tennessee who have never had the privilege of sitting with their comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in a National Encampment. They want to sit with you before they die. Do not deny them that privilege. Allow the brave boys to have their say.

COMRADE TANNER, of New York: Commander-in-Chief, I desire to ask a question of the California delegation. What is the rate announced?

COMRADE WOODRUFF: Fifty dollars for the round trip from Chicago to San Francisco, with almost unlimited privileges.

COMRADE TANNER: Instructed by the almost unanimous vote of New York to second San Francisco as the place for the

next meeting, I want to say, that for almost thirty years the comrades of the Rocky mountains and West have been coming East to meet us. Once only in the history of the organization have we marched across the continent to meet the men who, when they laid down the implements of war, went out and acquired an empire with the implements of peace. I desire to call the level-headed attention of this Encampment to one remark made by the most honorable representative of Cincinnati. He said that for ten years they had had no great convention in Cincinnati. It is twenty years since I was there at a convention, and it was hotter than hades then. We know they are a great hearted people, but they are down there in a basin where it is hot and stifling, and here is a chance for us once more to take the Grand Army of the Republic on its second visit in return for the visits of nearly thirty years that our comrades of the West have made to the Eastern portions of this magnificent Republic. Why could not the comrades of Tennessee go to Louisville? Pass it around. Let us go out and view the largest domain on earth once more before we go, as I trust we will, to realms of ethereal bliss. Let us go to San Francisco.

COMRADE MINTON, of Kentucky: Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of the Department of Kentucky, I am instructed to second the nomination of Cincinnati, and as my Comrade Tanner has not been to Cincinnati in twenty years, I think he should improve his health by visiting that city. It is no longer a basin, or as hot as hades. We have the beautiful breezes of the Ohio, and as my comrade from Pennsylvania forgot to mention Kentucky, I want to say that she is in the old stamping ground yet, and we second the nomination of Cincinnati and hope the comrades will come there. I will ask my Comrade Tanner to say how many comrades can pay fifty dollars for the round trip to San Francisco? We want to go where we can meet the most comrades. We can read in the newspapers of the grand country in the West, but we are out now to see the boys and not to see the country.

COMRADE WARNER, Past Commander-in-Chief: I shall not occupy to exceed a half a minute. I am here in obedience to the wishes of the Department of Missouri, to express its preference for the location of the next National Encampment, regardless of the contest for Commander-in-Chief, to carry out what we believe the wishes of ninety per cent. of the old comrades of this country, to give them an opportunity to come up and touch elbows with us, whether it is hot or cold. We have been with them in the heat and we have been with them in the cold, we have been with them on the mountain tops and in the valleys, and God knows we want to be with them as long as we can. I second the nomination of Cincinnati.

COMRADE DAVIDSON, of Montana: In behalf of at least a portion of the delegation from Montana, coming from the top of the Rocky mountains, more than two thousand miles away, that we might meet those comrades here, I rise to second the nomination of San Francisco, which we can reach without paying from seventy-five to one hundred dollars. Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and California, have come here paying their expenses year after year, and I appeal to these comrades to know if it is not fair for them, at least once in fifteen years, to come West and see their comrades.

COMRADE BRINSMADE, of Ohio: We have been pleased to hear the commendation of our friends from Pennsylvania in regard to Cincinnati. Without any disparagement to the gentleman who shall be nominated for Commander-in-Chief, I join with my friend here in seconding Cincinnati.

COMRADE SANDS, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Cincinnati, on behalf of the Department of New Jersey.

The ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 733; necessary to a choice, 367. San Francisco, 215; Cincinnati, 518.

COMRADE WOODRUFF, of California: In behalf of the Department of California and Nevada, and the noble friends who stood by us so grandly, I move to make the selection of

Cincinnati as the place for holding the next Encampment unanimous.

The motion prevailed without a dissenting voice and Cincinnati was declared by the Commander-in-Chief to be the place selected for the next National Encampment.

MR. INGALLS: Gentlemen, I want to add one thing which I forgot before. The hotel rates will be the usual rates and no increase. They vary from one to four dollars. Come one, come all, and let me tell you one little story illustrating that and then I will go. I want to show you that you can bring everybody. I happen to be the manager of a railroad down in Illinois, and there is a small station there where they sell a ticket about once a week. That station is kept by an old veteran who served in the army for four years and brought back only one leg. When you held your Encampment at Louisville, he wrote to the superintendent for permission to attend the Encampment, and the superintendent, thinking he would have some fun with him, wrote back and said, "What will the people do while you are gone?" And he wrote to the superintendent and said, "My dear sir, the same all-wise and merciful Providence that watched over our wives and children for four years, when I was fighting the battles of our country, will take care of the people of this station while I go to the Encampment."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I ask the indulgence of the Encampment for a moment while I introduce a patriotic soldier and a Chaplain of the army in the person of Archbishop Ireland.

The Archbishop addressed the Encampment as follows:

Comrades: It is an honor that I most highly appreciate to be allowed to look down upon this assemblage of veterans, and to inhale into my own soul something of the great patriotism with which your souls are filled. Elsewhere through the country I meet Americans and I do not doubt of their loyalty, but here I meet Americans whose loyalty has been put to the test and found to be golden. It is a great deal, indeed, to be able to say, "Yes, I was patriotic, and I went to the war to prove my patriotism." I find many through the country here and there now who would like very much to be veterans, but in 1861, unfortunately, they were not able to go to the war. You went, and to you is the glory to-day of being the Americans of Ameri-

cans. Surely, this is a glory of which you must needs be proud. To have fought in the war which secured forever the union of these states in one indestructible government, to have fought in that war which did so much for humanity at large, is something which seldom, in the history of mankind, comes to men. Without that war, without your victories, there would be to-day no United States. I remember some time ago I visited, with some friends of my state, a Soldiers' Home, and several addresses were made by those friends, and the burden of the addresses, generally, was, "How good the state was to the old soldier, how much it was doing for the old soldier." My turn came to speak, and I said, "Doing for the old soldier, why, the old soldier owns the state, owns the country." There would be no country at all to-day were it not for the old soldiers. And not only there would be no United States on this continent, but there would be no hope of free government in the universe, because the destruction of the United States would have been to the world a proof that a great country could not exist with popular sovereignty as its life-blood; and since the war of 1861 the idea of popular government has been spreading through the world, and everywhere to-day the lovers of liberty point to the United States, the Great Democracy made lasting and indestructible by the valor of the soldiers of 1861.

There is to-day on this continent, thank God, much patriotism, and the millions outside of the Grand Army of the Republic are ready at any moment to come forward and offer their lives on the altar of their country, but let us know well that it is the example of your patriotism that has ignited the souls of millions, and there are so many loyal Americans to-day, so many patriotic Americans, because you triumphed, and because since the war you have been, one and all, personified patriotism. Why, in the days of peace, comrades, you are doing as much for America as ever you did in the days of war. Some people who do not look beneath the surface of things put the question, "To what purpose those Encampments, why those camp fires, why do the old soldiers congregate so often and talk so much over olden times?" The answer is, "They do all this for the sake of America, they do all this to sanctify and teach patriotism." Yesterday, as you marched down the streets of Buffalo, hundreds of thousands felt their hearts throbbing with love for America, and felt the tears of love for America coursing down their cheeks, because of the personification of American patriotism which they behold in the Posts of the Grand Army. Every Post of the Grand Army is a school of patriotism, a school of intelligent Americanism, a school of high obedience to law and order; and it is a blessing to any town or village in America when a Grand Army Post is organized in that village or that city. Young men growing up into manhood, having seen you and heard you, will be for their lifetimes better Americans, because they have seen the Grand Army men; and fifty years hence it will be a proud thing to be able to say, "I have seen Grand Army men; I have seen the veterans of the war." Yes, comrades, for the sake of America, remain long on earth, remain long in the country. Sometimes it is said, "Oh, the veterans are passing away," and I confess to you that sometimes the sad thought comes to me, a few years more and they

will have gone ; but one great lesson which has been taught to me during the few moments that I have been sitting on the platform, is this, that you are going to live long, long years, for you have lungs such as I have seldom heard. When those magnificent speeches were made by the veterans a few minutes ago, with all the enthusiasm of old soldiers, when those voices rang clear through this large hall, "Oh," I said, "there is health and strength in the old veterans, and they are going to stay long with us."

I have long known the Grand Army. I have for many years indeed loved them. It was my good fortune during the war to be Chaplain of a gallant regiment, the 5th Minnesota, but somehow I had not become a member of the Grand Army until last night, by dispensation of the Commander-in-Chief, I was made a comrade. I wear with delight the insignia of the Order, and I assure you that so long as God will give me life, I will love, even more than I have loved, the Grand Army of the Republic, and as long as God will give me life as a comrade of the Grand Army, I will serve America ; and when I die, let it be said of me, He was not an unworthy comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Lew Wallace was called for, and was introduced by the Commander-in-Chief, who said, "Here he is, everybody knows him."

General Wallace said :

Comrades: When I accepted the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief to a seat upon the platform, it was not in my mind that I was to be put to this trial, but I generally accept the situations in which I find myself. We old soldiers, we old veterans, have a little philosophy, which I think may be confined to ourselves. It is this, make yourself as comfortable as you can, and when you cannot, why, do your best.

Whenever I see a body of the Grand Army before me, I have an idea which may be peculiar to myself. It is not only the men that I see, but it is the thought of what they are to-day to the country. What is the usefulness yet of this body ? In the same line with the eloquent archbishop, I will say, it is this, that as long as a respectable proportion of the Grand Army walk this earth, there is a guaranty to the people of peace and tranquility. There is not a man within the sound of my voice, and each one here is a representative of many others, who is not ready, if the need be, and the call is made, to step to the front once more, as he did in the years gone by. Do not tell me, comrades, that you are old. I see that fact, and I feel it. I see it in your gray hairs, I see it in your dimming eyes, and I hear it in your enfeebled voices ; and yet, if you please, I see another body of men behind you. I take it for granted, comrades, that there is not an able-bodied member of the Grand Army, on this floor or elsewhere, who has not at least one man representative behind him. If you are too old, or incapacitated because of your rheumatism, or whatever else it may be, whatever the surgeon's certificate may state, summon the boy, and I will wager my life he will come.

I have heard men say that the coming generation is not equal to the generation which is passing away. I have heard say they were too much given to bicycling and foot-ball and golf, and the like. Comrades, I differ with them. Those are the exercises that make men. I see a game of foot-ball and the thought, in my mind, is not as to the result of the game, but as to the courage and the muscle that is called out. That is the making of the man.

Now, I do not dare to detain you longer ; if the call comes, I repeat it, and I cannot close my remarks with a better thought or sentiment, if the call comes to-morrow, we are ready to do our duty.

COMRADE DOWLING, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, I move you, that this Encampment now proceed with the election of officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the rules be suspended, and that the Encampment proceed to the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year.

COMRADE STAHL, of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief, I think I would like to offer an amendment to the comrade's motion, and I would like to preface my amendment with just a word. If you are going into an election of officers here now, you will not have a corporal's guard left to-morrow to do the business of this Encampment, and there is lots of business to be done. Your Pension Committee has a report to make which is of interest to every soldier in the land, and they want to be listened to by the whole Encampment. I move, as an amendment, to strike out the word "election" and insert the word "nomination."

COMRADE WARNER: I desire to make this suggestion to the comrade: Would it not be well to have the Committee on Resolutions selected, so that it might be out preparing its report while the eloquent gentlemen are placing our comrades in nomination. If the mover of the motion would consent that it be withheld until this order is completed.

COMRADE STAHL: I withdraw my amendment that long.

COMRADE DOWLING: Yes, I will consent to that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion and amendment are both withdrawn with the consent of the seconds.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF announced the Committee on Resolutions as follows: Chairman, William Warner, Missouri; W. H. Black, Alabama; A. B. Sampson, Arizona; C. B. Searle, Arkansas; S. M. Androns, California and Nevada; B. L. Carr, Colorado and Wyoming; S. J. Fox, Connecticut; James Litzenberg, Delaware; P. E. McMurray, Florida; James O. Ladd, Georgia; H. T. Reed, Idaho; W. L. Distin, Illinois; Lew Wallace, Indiana; B. F. Harris, Indian Territory; J. E. Jayne, Iowa; O. A. Reynolds, Kentucky; Ernest Longpré, Louisiana and Mississippi; A. R. G. Smith, Maine; Frank M. Smith, Maryland; E. W. Hall, Massachusetts; Henry F. Deane, Michigan; D. B. Searle, Minnesota; R. F. Fisk, Montana; John M. Thayer, Nebraska; F. G. Noyes, New Hampshire, Chas. H. Houghton, New Jersey; Leverett Clarke, New Mexico; J. I. Sayles, New York; B. F. Bigelow, North Dakota; G. D. Munger, Oklahoma; J. Q. A. Campbell, Ohio; H. S. Allen, Oregon; C. W. Hazzard, Pennsylvania; W. Gibson, Potomac; Jas. F. Hudson, Rhode Island; J. A. Pickler, South Dakota; D. M. Stewart, Tennessee; M. W. Mann, Texas; Rudolph Alff, Utah; N. M. Puffer, Vermont; Edgar Allan, Virginia and North Carolina; William Fox, Washington and Alaska; A. C. Moore, West Virginia; B. F. Bryant, Wisconsin.

Various communications and resolutions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The Committee on School Histories, through Comrade Marsh, of Indiana, presented the following report, which, on motion of Comrade Palmer, of Nebraska, was adopted, with the thanks of the Encampment to the committee for its work:

General T. S. Clarkson, Commander-in-Chief: Your Committee on School Histories beg leave to submit to you and through you to the Thirty-first National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, the following report:

We acknowledge our appreciation of the honor conferred, in our selection as members of this committee, and assure you that we hold in grateful recognition, your valuable personal suggestions, and the many evidences

we have received of your deep interest in our work. The appointment of this committee was the result of years of agitation. There has been a widespread conviction that the text-books used in the public schools do not give as full, accurate, and patriotic account of the war of the Rebellion as the subject demands. It has been felt that the generation now growing up was not receiving proper impressions, as to the meaning of the great struggle between the men who fought to destroy and those who fought to protect the Union of the States. Since the appointment of this committee, however, there has appeared to be a very determined effort, in certain quarters, to prejudice the public mind against the work assigned to us. It has been represented as a movement intended to revive the bitter memories of the war, to "wave the bloody shirt," and to foment and encourage sectional strife. For ourselves and in the name of our comrades, whose representatives we are, we expressly and emphatically disclaim any such purpose. We have greatly misjudged the temper of this organization, if there is any disposition now existing in its membership to call in question the sincerity of the great body of men who belonged to the Confederate army, to impeach their bravery and soldierly qualities, or to cast a reflection upon their devotion, fortitude, and self-sacrifice; on the contrary, we believe that every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic stands ready to meet the men who fought upon the other side, as fellow citizens of a common country, to extend to them cordial greetings, and to pledge with them renewed devotion to our country and its flag. We cannot, however, in self-respect, nor in proper reverence for the memory of the great army of comrades camping upon the other side of the dark river, remain silent while in the histories used in our schools the most important facts as to the causes of the Rebellion and its purposes are ignored, and the truth so distorted, that the children who use these text-books find nothing therein to indicate that there was any difference in the value of the services of those who fought to destroy the Union and those who offered their lives to save it. We insist that our youth shall be taught that the war was more than a mere bloody contest to gratify selfish ambition or to test the military strength of two sections of our country. We demand that it shall be plainly and clearly taught that it was a war, between the Government of the United States, and a part of its citizens in revolt against it; that it was prosecuted by the National Government for the maintenance of its constitutional authority, and the enforcement of its laws; and we further insist that it be made clear and beyond doubt, in the text-books used by our children, that those who fought for national unity in this struggle were right. Your Committee believes that the need of wise and patriotic citizens is not confined to any particular locality or section, that it is a matter of equal consequence what is being taught to the little citizen east, west, north, and south; nor are we unmindful of the fact that the schools of Maine and Texas, Oregon and Florida are alike training children soon to be intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in this peerless Republic. We have, therefore, examined a great number of histories in general use in the schools

of all sections of the Union. Previous to our meeting here, the committee have had one meeting, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, in January last. At this meeting four of the five members were present, and two days were given to an examination of histories before them, and a comparison of the results of previous investigation by the individual members. We find that a number of school histories have been written by Southern authors, for the avowed purpose of giving a history of the War of the Rebellion from a Southern standpoint. We feel compelled to say that these histories are, without exception, intensely partisan, untruthful and unfair in their treatment of the events of the war, and disloyal to our system of government. We have not thought it profitable to quote extensively from these books, and will only refer to one, as a fair sample of its class, and as the most recent of the publications examined. The work from which we quote is that of Rev. Dr. D. W. Jones, published in 1896, and declared by its author to be so written that it "shall be acceptable to the South and fit to be taught in her schools."

In explaining the origin and beginning of the war, the author claims that (p. 240) "Mr. Lincoln inaugurated a war of subjugation," and (p. 24) "that the seceding states not only had a perfect right to withdraw from the Union, but that they had amply sufficient cause for doing so and that the war made upon them by the *North* was utterly unjustifiable, oppressive and cruel, and that the South could honorably have pursued no other course than to resist force with force and make her heroic struggle for *constitutional freedom*." This author in referring to the Emancipation Proclamation declares it unconstitutional, and (p. 293) that "The final consummation of the edict by a triumph of force over justice and right was as bold a piece of wholesale robbery as ever the conqueror inflicted upon the conquered." On page 318 the following reference is made to Sherman's March to the Sea, "Those who sing 'Marching through Georgia' forget that the pillage and burning of private houses and the wanton outrages and insults heaped upon old men, women and children along the track of that army were a blot upon the American name and upon the civilization of the 19th century, and such a blot as all lovers of our country should seek to commit to oblivion." This writer is not willing that the story of the Confederate treatment of Union prisoners shall go into oblivion, and actually declares that the official reports of Secretary Stanton and Surgeon General Barnes show "that nearly four per cent more Confederates died in Northern prisons than of Federals in Southern prisons."

We are glad to believe that these extreme opinions do not represent public sentiment generally in the South. Many of the leaders of those who fought against the Union frankly say that they believe they were wrong and are glad the effort to destroy the Union was a failure. We rejoice when Gen. Gordon pays his eloquent tribute to the Stars and Stripes, but we would not have our children forget that it was the loyalty and valor of the Union soldier that saved the flag, which now represents a re-united country. At the late meeting at Nashville of the Confederate Veterans' Association,

Gen. Stephen D. Lee made a report as chairman of the Committee of School Histories for that organization, from which we quote the following, believing it will be listened to with pleasure by the Encampment:

"We recognize that the destiny of the South is now inseparably bound up with that of this great Republic, and that it is to the interest of the whole Nation and its citizens everywhere that coming generations of Southern men should give the Union the same love and devotion which their fathers so freely gave to the United States and then to the ill-starred Confederacy; that Southern men should not hereafter feel themselves in any way estranged from their country or ashamed of any part of its history, step-children as it were, in the National home."

We have made a careful examination of the story of the Civil War, as found in the school histories, in most general use in the different states which were loyal to the government, and greatly regret that we find none which in our opinion merits the unqualified indorsement of this organization. One vital defect in these books is, that all of them treat the war as a contest between the sections of our country known as North and South, and not as a war waged by the Government for the suppression of rebellion against National authority and meant to destroy National existence. It seems to the Committee that children, depending upon these text-books alone for information, would not be able to distinguish between the patriotism of those who fought to save the Union and those who fought to destroy it. That some of the histories in general use are calculated to give the student false impressions as to the relative courage, heroism, and achievements of the contending armies and of the qualities of their leaders. It seems to us that the recent report of the Committee on School Histories of the Department of Massachusetts expressed the truth in saying that "A commercial spirit largely controls and inspires these publications." In support of our objections to these histories we submit a few quotations which could easily be multiplied. One history that is regarded by the committee as in most respects an admirable book, teaches that the war was a sectional affair, when it declares, "This battle (First Bull Run) began to teach the people at the North that they must not expect to make a speedy conquest of the South."

In one book widely used in the schools of the Northern states we find this statement: "The sectional difference between the North and the South had its source in the difference of climate, which greatly modified the character of the people. Again, speaking of Sherman's March to the Sea: "The army, 60,000 strong, moved in four columns with a front of more than fifty miles, cavalry and foragers swarmed on the flanks, before them was *terror*, behind them, *ashes*."

In another of the books in quite general use, we find three lines devoted to the battle of Stone river, and the same amount of space to a description of the magnificent battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; together, while nine lines are used in telling the story of how Stonewall Jackson, with 17,000 men, drove Banks, with 9,000, out of the Shenandoah Valley.

It should be noted that this author gives the total number of men under Banks and Jackson at 26,000, while the aggregate loss at Stone river is given as 25,000. The same work, giving an account of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, barely mentions Grant and his army, without praise or eulogy, while in a description of the scenes that occurred after the surrender, we find more space devoted to the conspicuous part taken by the War Eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, than is devoted to the description of the battles of Stone river, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge together. We quote as follows: "Among those who took part in the celebration of that victory was the War Eagle 'Old Abe'; he was a pet bird, the hero of many battles, and was carried perched on the flag by one of the color bearers of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment. He had flapped his wings and screamed defiance in the thickest of the fight and now he exulted with the boys in blue over the result."

In many of these works extravagant expressions are used to describe National defeats, as "this crushing defeat." Again, "the Confederates could not be conquered until they were destroyed," and again, "surrender of the few battle-scarred veterans that were living of the once terrible army of Northern Virginia." In several of these books there is a notable omission of even the names of many of the most distinguished Union generals, living and dead, and in many the most flattering and laudatory notices of the character and ability of leading Confederates and no complimentary reference to any of the great leaders of the Union armies. We think we are justified in the conclusion, that each of the histories examined by us and now in general use in the schools of the country is so deficient in the history of the Civil War as to be unfit for use as a text-book. We therefore recommend that this Encampment records a solemn and emphatic protest against the further use of any history of the Civil War, in the public schools of the country, which does not teach that this war was a war waged by the National Government for the suppression of rebellion, and the preservation of National existence; that there was a right and wrong side to the momentous issue decided on the red fields from Sumter to Appomattox, that in the decision of this question the victors were right and the vanquished wrong.

The committee note with pleasure that the recent agitation of the subject under consideration has awakened very general interest, which has led to the revision of some of the older books, and the preparation of a number of new works much less objectionable than those now in general use.

We have given some consideration to the question of the preparation of a school history by a commission and our conclusion is not favorable to this plan; we believe that a committee might be efficient and useful in the collection of materials for the historian's use, but that a real history, properly written and adapted to general use, must be the product of one mind. We realize that there are many and serious difficulties in the way of replacing unpatriotic and improper histories with those which shall be satisfactory. We think that as these books are to be selected, generally, by local officials, the work of reform must be carried out through the Departments, Posts, and

other patriotic organizations. We have no doubt that through these agencies this important work may be accomplished.

The committee, in addition to what has already been said, believe it to be in entire harmony with the purpose of their appointment to make some suggestions on the general topic of patriotic teaching in our schools.

Over one-half of our more than 70,000,000 of people have become citizens by birth or immigration since the first rebel gun was fired on Fort Sumter. Multitudes have come from foreign lands not only ignorant of our language and customs, but also of our history and form of government. The need of patriotic teaching that will make intelligent, moral, and law-abiding citizens is a pressing need of our times. The spirit of lawlessness that is manifested in many ways threatens our free institutions.

What we would have appear in the public life of our country must in some way first appear in our schools, and very much can be done in the creation of higher standards of citizenship. A great point will be gained when the histories in the hands of our boys and girls give the truth about the War of the Rebellion, and the lessons of warning and instruction it should teach. There is a remarkable interest in the study of the events of the war, and not the least significant token is the interest taken in that war by many foreign born people and their children.

We recognize gratefully the fact that in many of the schools special attention is given to all lines of patriotic teachings and observances.

A remarkable number of histories of the United States and other books calculated to intensify love of country, and make intelligent citizens, have been published. Some of the most attractive and beautiful productions of the modern press have been devoted to the war and the heroes of our country. It is significant that the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle," whose headquarters are in this city, in its course of reading has an "American Year," which emphasizes the history, the literature, and the growth of the Nation.

The Woman's Relief Corps deserves unstinted credit for the efficient work already accomplished in the line of patriotic teaching through its able and patriotic committees.

The Committee believe that what is now efficiently done in some of our schools may be done in every part of the country. We believe that the country is ripe for more direct and special patriotic work in our schools, and your committee would respectfully recommend the following points as worthy of endorsement:

First—Intelligent patriotism demands a knowledge of our country's history, and especially of the momentous period from 1861 to 1865.

Second—Our youth should study the lives of our greatest and best citizens. Our young Nation has already a long list of heroic men and women who compare favorably with the best the world has produced, and who have contributed to all that makes this country great. The stories of the noble deeds of our countrymen should become familiar to our young people.

Third—Our children should get acquainted with American literature.

We have authors who are worthy of a great people. In our schools and in our homes we should teach respect for our national poets, we should sing our patriotic songs and become familiar with the eloquent speeches of American orators that contain so much of patriotic instruction. The study of our form of government and of republican institutions should be emphasized.

Fourth—Next to the Cross that stands for all that is sacred in the Christian religion, should be held the banner that is recognized throughout the world as the symbol of our Union of States and that stands for so much of our history. The use of the Stars and Stripes has enormously increased. Its uses for political partisanship or for personal greed should be seriously opposed. The floating of the flag on our schoolhouses and other public buildings is becoming almost a universal custom. The Grand Army has done much to increase the public use of the flag, not as a bit of sentiment, but as a perpetual object lesson to our boys and girls.

Fifth—One of the most important and practical methods of patriotic teaching is by the celebration of special days that commemorate great events or great lives. Such celebrations hold before our youth high ideals and furnish them actual examples of heroism and sacrifice. We are gratified at the increasing number of monuments, tablets, statues and paintings created to preserve the memories of the leaders and the great events of the war. Memorial days properly celebrated are in themselves more enduring monuments than can be fashioned in granite, marble, or bronze, and are of peculiar value in preserving the memory of the heroic services of the private soldier. The birthdays of Lincoln, Washington, and Grant are becoming each year more notable celebrations that tend to create love of country. There is need of guarding our national holidays that they be kept sacred to the work of teaching reverence to the memory of the past and consecration to the work of the present and future. Each year finds our Memorial Day of May 30 more and more widely celebrated. The suggestion has had wide attention, that in order to preserve this day as a Memorial Day, it should be observed on the last Sunday of May, and this question may well be considered by this Encampment. This celebration is a perpetual monument to the memory of those who thought that hardship and suffering and even life itself was not too much to give for one's country. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson has rendered valuable service by his suggestion that on the Friday preceding Memorial Day, old soldiers shall appear, and when possible, speak in all our schools. In a large number of public schools, Memorial day is considered the greatest public observance of the year in the minds of teachers and pupils.

It will be well if every Post and every member of the Grand Army of the Republic join with all patriotic societies and all who love our common country in the work of patriotic teaching. If we can aid the present generation to adopt our patriotic songs, become familiar with our literature, so rich in patriotic suggestion, to observe our memorial days and to increasingly respect the flag and be faithful and loyal citizens of the Republic, our organization will have accomplished a noble work.

We again declare our readiness to unite with our fellow citizens in all

parts of the land in the recognition of the courage, manhood, and devotion shown by the soldiers of the Civil War on both sides. We do not desire to perpetuate sectional strife or partisan bitterness. We reverently bow to the spirit of the injunction of our glorious leader, who paused on the march to his last and greatest triumph, to say, "Let us have peace." We do not believe, however, that we are called upon to purchase peace by any false or unpatriotic coloring of the facts of history. The committee beg leave to make the following recommendations:

First—That this Encampment urge the continued agitation of the question of improved text-books in our schools, that relate to the history of the United States, especially as to the events of the War of the Rebellion.

Second—That the National Encampment authorize the appointment of a permanent committee on the subject of teaching patriotism in our schools, who shall make a report at each session of the National Encampment.

Third—That it be urged upon each Department of the Grand Army of the Republic and recommended to the Women's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, and all allied organizations, that they give direct and persistent attention to the removal and exclusion of the improper histories now in use in the public schools, and to replacing such by suitable text-books, and that special attention be given by these organizations to the matter of training the coming citizens of the Republic in loyal devotion to our country and its glorious flag.

A. O. MARSH, *Chairman.*

D. C. MILNER.

M. N. DICKINSON.

THOMAS J. SAMPLE.

WM. M. OLIN.

COMRADE DOWLING, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief: Some time ago I offered a motion which Comrade Warner, of Missouri, asked me if I would not be kind enough to hold in abeyance until the Committee on Resolutions was appointed. I yielded gracefully, and now renew my motion that the rules be suspended and that we proceed to the election of officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: First nomination and then election?

COMRADE DOWLING: Of course.

COMRADE STAHL, of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief: Some time ago I made an amendment to the comrade's motion, which, at the request of Comrade Warner I held in abeyance until the Committee on Resolutions should be appointed. I have yielded gracefully and now renew my amendment that we

strike out the word election and insert therefor the word nomination.

COMRADE DOWLING: I hope the amendment will not prevail. Many of us are men of affairs, men of business, and we have been here nearly all the week. To-morrow is Friday, and next day is Saturday. We certainly want to get home by Sunday.

Upon a division of the house, the amendment of Comrade Stahl was lost, and the motion of Comrade Dowling prevailed.

Comrade Bartlett, of Maryland, moved that nominating speeches be limited to five minutes, and seconding speeches to one minute, and the motion prevailed.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of Departments. When the Department of Massachusetts was called, Comrade Wetherbee addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of this Encampment: At the Department Encampment of Massachusetts held in February last, a resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote, that the delegates to this Encampment should present the name of one of the beloved comrades of Massachusetts as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief, and to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of voicing that presentation.

I propose to give you a few plain, unvarnished facts, without going into any eulogy of the man whom I present to you. As a soldier he occupied no official station, but he was a private. He ran away from home at 15 years of age and enlisted, and was taken back home again, as his regiment was leaving the state. A short time after that he obtained the consent of his parents, and enlisted in the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, which is acknowledged to have been one of the best sent out by Massachusetts. For a year he was No. 3 man at the gun and for the next two years he carried the powder. He was with that battery through every engagement and with it every day of its service.

As a citizen he has held positions of prominence. He was for several years Fire Commissioner in the city of Boston, and held that office until the commission was legislated out of existence, when he was made Street Commissioner, an office that he holds today, and he is a man honored and respected in the city of Boston, in all the walks of life.

As a Grand Army man, he has been a member of the Order for many years. You have honored him and he has been honored in his Department. He has been Department Commander, and has been Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. During all those years he has been constant in his attendance upon

his post meetings. During the years that he held these offices, he always attended his post meetings when in the city. During the last five years he has not missed six meetings of the two meetings a month which his post holds. He is a working member on the floor, and a member of nearly all the committees, because they know that when they give him a duty to perform, it is performed properly and promptly. He is the comrade who, in 1890, was in command of the Department of Massachusetts, and it is to him, largely, that you, who came to Boston, and I trust enjoyed yourselves, that the success of that Encampment was due. He is a royal good fellow in every respect, and true to his comrades on every occasion. He is constantly working, not for himself, or for his own aggrandizement, but for the benefit of his comrades. He stands high in the Department of Massachusetts. He is constantly doing for the Department. We have there a Grand Army Club, as we call it, which contains a large portion of our membership. It is composed of clergymen, doctors, lawyers, judges, and the rank and file, and is wholly for social purposes. It has been in existence now about eight years, and the comrade whose name I shall present has been its president every year. I am going to present to you the name of Comrade George H. Innis, of Massachusetts, and when I do so, I give you a man who is free born, of good repute, and well recommended.

To the call of the Department of New Hampshire, Comrade Cogswell, of that Department, responded as follows :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades : I admit, and every comrade has the right to admit, that every comrade who has been or may be presented for office in this Encampment, in the days that tried men's souls, did his duty faithfully and well in whatever position he was assigned.

Representing, as I do to-day, the Department of New Hampshire, I am here to present for your favorable consideration the name of a comrade who did his duty well and faithfully in the position he occupied.

In civil life he has been honored in the State of New Hampshire. Commencing in his city as Alderman, he was soon elected one of the Governor's Council. For six years, by the appointment of three different governors, he has held the office of Insurance Commissioner. He is a man who, as a citizen, and as an American, is the peer of any man in this Encampment or in this country.

As a Grand Army man, from the date that the Grand Army was first organized, he has been an active worker in this great association. He has held the various offices of his post ; for two years he was Commander of the Department of New Hampshire, and during that time doubled its membership. It increased from 2,500 to almost 5,000 under his administration.

The Comrade whom I shall name to you did not have the opportunity in his early childhood to acquire such an education as many of you have, but I tell you, comrades, he graduated from one of the great colleges of New England that exist all up and down our rivers, the cotton mill and the machine shop. Graduating from there, that institution known all over this country,

grand old Dartmouth, honored itself and honored him by presenting him one of the highest degrees in its gift.

At St. Paul, one year ago, the man whom I shall name was a leading candidate, but he most gracefully retired from the race in favor of your present honored Commander-in-Chief.

I name, for your consideration, and your election, John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire. As you cast your votes, my comrades, let me ask of you to look over the roll, and see who have been Commanders-in-Chief from New England. Let the old Granite State have this honor at this time.

Comrade R. B. Brown, of Ohio, responded when that Department was called, as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Ohio, with becoming modesty, characteristic of her history for seventy-five years, comes to this Encampment to point a way, as she thinks, to enlarged and better usefulness for the Grand Army, in the candidate that she shall present for your suffrages. I am the more emboldened to name him here when I reflect that in 1875, in Chicago, the Grand Army of the Republic called to its leadership one of the matchless sons of Pennsylvania, and to make it possible for him to lead to greater usefulness, they decreed that the Encampment of 1876 should be held in the city of Philadelphia, within the borders of their own Department. In the great Centennial year, the Grand Army, by its comrades from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, took a new birth in the city of brotherly love, and for the second time honored itself and the great Department within whose borders it met, by re-electing John F. Hartman Commander-in-Chief for the second time. Ohio comes, asking that while the Encampment has been located in the Queen City of the West, the leadership may also be given to the Buckeye Department, to the end that enlarged usefulness and broader work than ever before may follow; and I am commanded by the seven hundred comrades of the Hamilton Encampment of 1897, to name for your consideration and your suffrages, a comrade known throughout the length and breadth of the land, not only as a member of the Grand Army, but a citizen of high repute and high usefulness. His ancestors coming from the old State of Vermont, born upon that soil over which floats the shadow of the monument erected to the husband of Molly Stark, he, himself, first saw the light of day in the good State of Wisconsin. Sent to Ohio in his youth, in 1857, to be educated in Oberlin University, he went to the front in 1861, a soldier in the ranks. I cannot follow his military career, but it would be unfair in me not to say, in passing, that he was engaged in every skirmish and battle that his regiment participated in, and performed every duty entrusted to him until he became a prisoner of war, and in his heart of hearts his chief glory is, that while in the southwest, offered repeatedly employment in aid of the Confederacy and the Rebellion, he declared that he would allow his bones to rest in Louisiana soil rather than forswear allegiance to the Old Flag, and take any sort of service in that

accursed country. Returning to his regiment, he completed his term of service, and then located in the State of Ohio and engaged in the profession for which he was so eminently fitted. As the editor of a newspaper, he has risen to the very highest rank. Never an office-seeker, never in his life an office-holder, not here of his own seeking, the unanimous choice of the comrades of his Department, he is here at our invitation, not to glorify Ohio, or to bring prominence to our Department, but because we esteem him a natural born leader of men, and in the name of the Comradeship of Ohio, I am commissioned to present him to you. In 1886, it was found that 285 men, who honorably wore the blue, had crossed the hills to the poorhouses of the Commonwealth of Ohio, and then rested upon the pallets of shame within our county infirmaries. A commission was constituted of which our candidate was made the President, and for four years he served in that capacity. Ever since that time he has been an active comrade in the ranks. He was once our Department Commander, he is a man above men, a soldier beyond reproach, a citizen honored and respected wherever known, and I have the honor to present for your suffrages, Isaac Foster Mack, of McLean Post No. 19, Department of Ohio.

When the Department of Pennsylvania was called, Comrade Thomas J. Stewart, of that Department, addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: If I was off somewhere at one side, I would take my Comrade Brown by the hand and we would go into some quiet corner and have a little smile about his remark as to modesty. I wish to call attention to the fact that up to the time John F. Hartranft was elected Commander-in-Chief, every Commander-in-Chief had been re-elected. The Encampment went to Philadelphia in 1876 because the people of that city had invited the people of the United States to visit them and witness the great Centennial Exposition. At that time the membership of this Grand Army of the Republic was confined largely to the Eastern and Middle States, and not 500 men west of the Mississippi river wore the badge of the order. To-day we are here in assembly representing over 350,000 men, we are here to consider and determine what will conduce to the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, what will best broaden its beneficence, defend its name, guard its honor, and continue its glory. Not the least of the things committed to the wisdom and the judgment of this Encampment is the choice of one of our comrades who shall be the Commander-in-Chief, and into whose hands the standard of our order shall be placed, and to whom we shall confide the welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic. But one comrade can be chosen to this high office at this time from out our membership of hundreds of thousands. Who may aspire to it? Every man who wears upon his breast as of right the bronze badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. In this organization there are some who are conspicuous in their membership.

Ever since time began men have been led and men have followed; and where leader and led have done their whole duty as here in this organization, they find equal honor. But even here we find some who enjoy above others the confidence of their fellows because of what they are and what they did, and I am instructed by the Department of Pennsylvania, through the action of the Department Encampment, and for the thousands within her membership, to present to you a name for consideration for the high honor of Commander-in-Chief.

When the pillars of this Republic were rocking to their very base, and when the old flag was in danger, he was a boy at the printer's desk. He put his name down on the roll along with the other boys of his town as a private soldier. His companions of that time saw his worth then as we see it and know it to-day, and they made him first lieutenant of his company in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and he served until the end of the first three months' call. He then raised a company in the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, took command of it as captain, rose through the regular grades, until, when Appomattox was reached, and we had come out of the wilderness of war into the sweet fields of peace, he had won by conspicuous service the brevet of a brigadier-general of the United States Volunteers.

The men of the Thirteenth, the Sixteenth, and the Nineteenth Army Corps have felt the elbow touch of the men of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. The men of the Army of the Potomac felt the elbow touch of the men of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania in the Shenandoah Valley. That regiment was one of the great host that kept the flag where it is to day, and they had the elbow touch of every man who wore the blue, just as they gave it. When the war was over and peace came back to our weary land, in 1867—I won't say for "many years," but I will give you the dates—in 1867 our candidate stood at the cradle of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a charter member of his Post, and its first Commander; and he has been in continuous active membership ever since. Always active, always on duty: when others despaired, he was hopeful; when others grew weak in the work of our order, he grew strong; when others accused and assailed, he defended. He was the District Deputy to a Provisional Department Commander before there were any Department Commanders, or Department Encampments, and was unanimously chosen Department Commander in 1886.

In civic station he has been honored by the people of Pennsylvania, and is a leader of the senate of that state; appointed by the governor a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Monument Commission, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Home ever since it was organized, and a member of the commission in charge of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania.

The Commander-in-Chief notified Comrade Stewart that he had one minute of time left. Comrade Stewart continued:

He is a member of other bodies. He is a member of organizations world-wide in their renown, honored for their beneficence and the high character of their membership, and in these he has held the most distinguished place. He followed the flag of his country through all the storm and night of Civil War, kept close up under its folds, and for nearly five years placed his young life in the hazard and chance of conflict.

He has followed the banner of the Grand Army of the Republic for thirty years, and supported with a superb loyalty every leader we have had, and now the Department of Pennsylvania with her great active membership asks the Grand Army to follow him. He will guide you with wisdom, command you with ability. In his hands your standard will be safe, and he will bring it back to you at the next National Encampment without a stain. While in his keeping it will never be lowered save to pay tribute to a soldier of the Union or a defender of the flag. We have written in the years that are gone many names on the pages of Grand Army history. We wrote them there because we loved and trusted them; they were our chief jewels, and now for those I represent I ask that you add the name of Pennsylvania's brave soldier and conspicuous citizen, your friend and your comrade, General John P. S. Gobin.

COMRADE ATKINSON, of New York: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, to me has been delegated by the Department of New York, the duty of seconding the nomination of one of the candidates who has been named. I desire to say on behalf of our Department that we recognize the high qualities of each and every candidate who has been placed before this Encampment. I desire to say also that in the matter of equity and justice we have discussed not only the merits of the candidates, but the justness of the demands made by the Departments that have placed these candidates in nomination. We have found that the Department of Massachusetts has presented a candidate for the office of Commander-in-Chief and we have found also that in the year 1893 the Department of Massachusetts was honored with that high office. We also recognize that in the year 1890, the great eastern section of this country—The comrade was interrupted by the Commander-in-Chief, who notified him that his time was exhausted, and except by unanimous consent he could not proceed. Unanimous consent not being given, the comrade was only allowed to conclude his remarks as follows: The Department of New York desires to second the nomination of I. F. Mack, of Ohio.

COMRADE DOWNS, of New Mexico: While we have a great deal of emigration from Ohio into New Mexico, we second the nomination of the comrade from Pennsylvania.

A comrade from the Department of North Dakota, announced that that Department seconded the nomination of Comrade Gobin.

COMRADE TANNER, of New York: Commander-in-Chief, I congratulate the Grand Army on the richness of character and ability that it possesses, but confronted by the fact that we can vote for but one man, I rise to say of a man whom I have known for many years, that he is capable and worthy to the last degree, and I stand now as I stood a year ago, for that splendid representative of American manhood, the son of New Hampshire, John C. Linehan.

COMRADE SHUTE, of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi: The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi desires to second the nomination of Comrade Linehan, of New Hampshire.

COMRADE KETCHUM, of Texas: I second the nomination of Comrade Mack, of Ohio.

COMRADE CARLETON, of Maine: Commander-in-Chief, I rise from the most eastern state in this great country of ours, the state that gave to the country the immortal Hamlin, the companion of Lincoln during the days of the war, the Pine Tree State, which has given to this country Thomas B. Reed, who presides over your House of Representatives, and which has given to the great State of New York the eloquent Governor whom we listened to here to-day, and in behalf of the comrades of that state, I rise to second the nomination of that peerless comrade, John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire.

COMRADE NORCROSS, of Maine: As a small portion of the delegation of the State of Maine I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Mack, of Ohio.

COMRADE RANSLOW, of Vermont: Vermont believes that the very life of the Grand Army of the Republic depends upon

a fair and equitable distribution of the honors, other things being equal. Vermont therefore stands for John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire.

The Department of Kentucky seconded the nomination of Comrade Mack.

Comrade Evans, of Iowa, on behalf of his Department, seconded the nomination of Comrade Gobin.

Comrade Leonard, of West Virginia, on behalf of the delegation from that Department, seconded the nomination of Comrade Linehan.

Comrade Gray, Commander of the Department of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination on behalf of a majority of the delegates from his Department, of Comrade Mack, of Ohio.

COMRADE GEORGE W. MORTON, of Wisconsin: Representing a minority vote from the Department of Wisconsin, I desire to second the nomination of John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire.

COMRADE DODGE, of Indiana: Commander-in-Chief, born in Ohio, I rendered my country service as a soldier of the State of Ohio. I am proud of the grand old state, and the grand people, but I am prouder of the Grand Army of the Republic. Knowing the history of the organization in the past, and believing that you know it, and looking to its welfare in the future, not speaking on behalf of my state, I say to you personally, and appeal to this organization for the good of this order, to elect Comrade Gobin of Pennsylvania.

The Department of Georgia seconded the nomination of Comrade Mack.

COMRADE NEVIUS, of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief, representing the Department of New Jersey, which lies only across the river from the state of Pennsylvania, we know Pennsylvania's candidate as well as they do. He was one of the five Department Commanders who served with me upon a National Court Martial when it drew blood almost from our veins and tears from our eyes to do justice to the Grand Army of the

Republic, and to enforce its regulations in the only National Court Martial that has ever been held since this organization existed. The candidate from the Department of Pennsylvania was so conscientious a man, so able a lawyer, and he pointed out to that commission the error which sympathy would bring to succeeding Encampments of this Grand Army so plainly that there was no escape, and Comrade Gobin's opinion has been upheld every time that that matter came before this Encampment. He is a Grand Army man to the core, an able lawyer, and while we have had presidents from this organization, we propose to have more, and with him as our Commander we can say, when he stands with the President, he will be heard from with no uncertain sound.

COMRADE McMURRAY, of Florida: Commander-in-Chief, Florida is a small Department way down in the extreme Southern part of the country, but we have a soldier for most every state in the Union, and on behalf of the comrades of that Department, we desire to cast our vote for John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire.

COMRADE WETHERBEE, of Massachusetts: Commander-in-Chief, I can read a sign when I see it, and in behalf of the Department of Massachusetts, I withdraw the name of Comrade Innis.

COMRADE CHENEY, of Illinois: In behalf of a part of the delegation of Illinois, I desire to second the nomination of that splendid soldier whom we have known from a boy, Comrade I. F. Mack, of Ohio.

The roll of the Departments was called, and each Department Commander announced the vote of his delegation.

The Adjutant-General reported the result of the ballot as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 730; necessary to a choice, 366. Comrade Linehan received 181; Comrade Mack received 253; Comrade Gobin received 296.

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered. Before the announcement of the result was made several Departments

changed their vote for Comrade Gobin. Comrade Linehan obtained the floor and addressed the Encampment as follows:

I desire to return my sincere thanks to every comrade who has voted for me here today, but at this stage of the proceedings I deem it my duty to withdraw and to allow each man to vote just as his conscience dictates.

COMRADE BROWN, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades—Ohio, for many years, occupied the position of the right in the line. Ohio is loyal to the Grand Army to-day as ever. Ohio deems the success of the Grand Army of far greater importance than that of any man or any Department, and Ohio asks the consent of this Encampment that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast its unanimous vote for Comrade Gobin, of Pennsylvania.

No objection being heard the Commander-in-Chief put the motion that the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Gobin for Commander-in-Chief, and the motion prevailed. The Adjutant-General reported that he had cast 730 votes for Comrade Gobin, and the Commander-in-Chief declared him elected, and appointed Comrades Mack and Linehan a committee to escort the Commander-in-Chief elect to the platform.

The committee performed the duty directed, and in presenting Comrade Gobin to the Encampment, Comrade Mack said:

Comrades of the Grand Army: I have met my Bull Run, but there is an Appomattox coming, and I take great pleasure in introducing to you Comrade Gobin. I will be one of his most faithful adherents and followers during the coming year.

COMRADE GOBIN addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: There are few honors in life equal to the one you have bestowed upon me upon this occasion. There is nothing else in the gift of men that is so desirable, so above price, as to command the remnant of the great army that made liberty triumphant for all time. Words are feeble, and it is difficult to give expression to the thoughts that bound from the heart, standing in this presence, and on this occasion; but I come to you with some years of service, and, under God's providence, with some left to devote to the interests of the old soldier.

I thank you one and all for this great honor. All in life I asked for was to be at the head of this organization of ours, which is *sui generis*, complete in all its parts, watching only to see, as it passes over the divide, that each one of the comrades keeps up the old step, follows the same old flag, and reveres the same old teachings.

May God's choicest blessings rest upon all of you, separated widely as you are in this magnificent land of ours, we hope now teeming with prosperity, with a future such as no other nation has, with a race of men and women unequalled, and a development of American manhood and womanhood through your acts and the acts of your companions that have placed upon history's pages words that cannot die, and testimonials that will live forever.

Thanking you one and all, and hoping to meet you one and all in your own Departments where we can consult together as comrades, having but one idea, and that, what is best to be done to take care of the old soldiers, and under the guidance of Providence look after the best interests of our Grand Army, again I thank you.

On motion the Encampment adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, August 27, 1897, 9 A. M.

The Encampment was opened by prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief, in these terms :

Our Father, who art in heaven, for Thy loving kindness in bringing us together again upon this bright morning, we tender Thee the gratitude of our hearts. Thou hast watched over us and protected us and Thou hast led us hither, and in Thy name, and in the name of all that is meant by patriotism and love of country, we gather and look to Thee for the gift of that spirit that shall lead us to understand the duties that we are here to perform, and to wisely direct so that all may work together for Thine honor, and for the good of the order that we are proud to belong to. May the spirit of love possess all our hearts, and may we feel indeed that we are one in a common sympathy and a common purpose. We bless Thee for all that has come into our lives in the past to enrich them and to fill us with hope for the future. Direct us in all the deliberations of this day, and may we love one another and love the truth, and love our order, and love our country more ardently than we ever have before. Bless our Commander and all who are associated with him. Bless him whom we have elected to lead us in the year to come, and give unto him wisdom and strength, sustain him in the work that lies before him, and may he consecrate himself to that as his predecessors have

done, and then shall great glory come to Thee and the land we love. Lift upon us the light of Thy countenance, give us Thine own peace, seal our lives and make them Thine, now and forever. Amen.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that nominations for the position of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief were in order.

COMRADE SMITH, of New York :

Commander and Comrades : I come before you to present for your consideration a candidate from the Empire State for the important and dignified office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of this magnificent organization. One year ago, at St. Paul, we at Buffalo promised you all that men might do to make this Thirty-first National Encampment a magnificent success. We have labored in season and out and done all that we could, and men may do no more. We come to you this morning asking that you leave us something by and through which Buffalo and its people may remember the most remarkable, the most-splendid epoch in his history, that is, the Thirty-first Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Every man in the Grand Army of the Republic must be the peer of any man when he comes before the National Encampment asking for a position at the hands of that body. Here in Buffalo we have a candidate for the office which I have mentioned, and I want simply to call your attention to one thing, and that is this, that when the state of New York enacted laws governing and protecting the old soldier, this candidate for nine years on the Civil Service Commission, amid the clamor of politics and the vociferous demands of those who work for position, presented an impassable barrier in the interest of the old soldiers of Buffalo. We should recognize that when a man does well in one position we may safely trust him with another. No man's character is absolutely perfect, but the candidate we have is the equal of any man who comes to the National Encampment, and no greater tribute can we pay than that.

We are here, as I say, asking on behalf of the Empire State, which last spring at the Rochester Encampment unanimously endorsed him for the position, that you elect to the office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Alfred Lyth, of Buffalo.

COMRADE SHAW, of New York : On behalf of the delegation from the State of New York, and as Department Commander, I would suggest, that inasmuch as it has been a long standing custom to elect the Senior Vice-Commander from the city giving the Encampment entertainment, I would move that the Adjutant-General cast one vote for Comrade Lyth for that position.

No objection being heard the Commander-in-Chief put the

motion that the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Lyth. The motion prevailed, and the ballot having been cast, Comrade Lyth was declared duly elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The Adjutant-General read the following invitation from the city of Toronto :

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY OF TORONTO, July 19, 1897.

TO HON. T. S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Omaha, Neb.

DEAR SIR: It affords me much pleasure to transmit to you herewith, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, a copy of a resolution which was adopted by the council of the corporation of the city of Toronto, at its meeting held on the 13th instant.

Believing that a large number of the members of the Encampment would like to see the city of Toronto, the council unanimously passed the enclosed resolution; and, while we cannot undertake to care for all the members of the Encampment who may visit the city, at the same time we will find extreme pleasure in assisting to make the visit of a number of your distinguished officers a pleasant one, and I can assure you that our people will be delighted to see our city thronged with your members, who will, we believe, find a number of points of interest well worthy their attention.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT J. FLEMING.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, July 29, 1897.

I certify that at a meeting of the council of the corporation of the city of Toronto held on July 13th, 1897, a resolution was adopted, which is in the following words:

"Ald. Leslie, seconded by Ald. Dunn, moves that the members of the Grand Army Encampment, to be held in the city of Buffalo during the week beginning August 23d, next, be invited to visit this city; that they be assured of a hearty welcome, and that Friday, the 27th of August, be suggested as a suitable day for such visit."

Testified to by the seal of the said city being affixed hereto this 29th day of July, 1897.

[SEAL.]

JNO. BLEVINS,
City Clerk.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WAGNER: Commander-in-Chief, the Department of Pennsylvania has a Post organized and in successful operation in Canada, and therefore, as coming

within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, I take the liberty to move that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to telegraph to the authorities at Toronto our regrets, because of our inability to accept their invitation officially.

The motion prevailed.

The Commander-in-Chief sent the following telegram :

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, August 27, 1897.

To his Worship, the Mayor of Toronto, Canada.

By unanimous vote of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I am instructed to tender your city our grateful thanks for your invitation, and to express our regrets at being unable to officially accept the same.

THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief.

Nominations for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief were called for.

COMRADE BEERS, of Connecticut :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades : Representing the Department of Connecticut, I am here charged with the pleasant and highly honorable duty of presenting to you one who shall serve you as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year. The Department of Connecticut is not unmindful of the fact that the office is one which confers distinguished honor, not only upon the comrade who may receive it, but upon the Department that he represents ; and in the selection of a candidate for that office we have endeavored to present for your consideration one who will do honor to the office and honor to the Department from which he comes. Further than that, we have endeavored to do that which is not often done in a National Encampment,—to select out and to honor a branch of the service to which the nation is greatly indebted, the navy. Is there a comrade within the hearing of my voice who saw the passage of the river at Vicksburg by Porter, is there one here who witnessed the bombardment of Fort Phillips at New Orleans, is there one here who saw the bombardment and capture of Mobile under Farragut, is there one here who saw the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher under Porter ? If there is, his heart will beat responsive to the call for recruits to elect a member of the navy to this office. The comrade whom I shall nominate served in the navy from 1862 to 1866. He was upon the James river at Malvern Hill in 1862. He served upon the blockading squadrons in 1863 and 1864. He was at Mobile shortly before the attack upon the fort, and the ironclads, and had been relieved from his command and ordered to Virginia. He saw the impending conflict. He went to Admiral Farragut and asked permission to stay and serve as a volunteer officer in that engagement. Permission was granted, and as such volunteer officer he served upon the Port Royal, the

second ship in line at the entrance to Mobile Bay. That is the character of the sailor that we offer to you. As a citizen his record has been superb. He is one of the most honored citizens of the state of Connecticut. He is vice president of one of our largest insurance corporations. He has been honored by the Naval Veterans by being promoted to be Commander of their organization. He possesses every requisite for this position, and in behalf of the Department of Connecticut, and in behalf of the Naval Veterans of the United States, who are members of the Grand Army of the Republic, I ask this Encampment to elect him Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. He is Francis B. Allen, of Connecticut.

COMRADE AYARS, of Delaware :

I have been directed by the Department of Delaware to place in nomination one of its sons, and a comrade who is not a stranger in these National Encampments. As a soldier his record stands second to none. He gave over three years of splendid service and bears on his person to-day honorable scars as mementoes of that great war. As a citizen he has had the honor of serving the city of Wilmington in its council and upon its school board, and you will find the schools of Wilmington marked A number 1, in the standing of the schools of this great Republic, the credit for which is largely due to the comrade whom I shall name. As a Grand Army man he stands at the head of one of the committees of this National Encampment, and you will find on the rolls of this Encampment for eighteen years the name of Comrade Daniel Ross, of Wilmington, Delaware, whom we present to you as a candidate for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE WILSON, of Kansas :

Comrades, this is the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. For thirty odd years the state of Kansas has been coming up here and loyally transacting its portion of the business of this Encampment. During all those years, Kansas has had no representative in an elective office of this Encampment. Kansas from 1861 to 1865 sent almost every able bodied citizen it had into the army of the Union. The women turned out as well as the men. Kansas has ever been loyal and true to this order, whether she had any representatives or not. She comes to you to-day after waiting thirty-one years, with a candidate for the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and she has the honor to present the name of a comrade who did service in the army. He was a boy of fifteen when the first call was made and too young to go, although he was willing. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania our candidate threw aside the scythe and rushed with the one-hundred-day men to the defense of the Union. He was then but a boy but he was as brave as any. He was determined that the honored state of Pennsylvania should not go down before the rebel hosts. When the engagement of Gettysburg was over, and the hundred-day men were mustered out, he went into the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and served there with honor

and distinction. I have the honor of naming for your consideration, Comrade C. L. Knapp, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

COMRADE RANSLow, of Vermont: As one of the very few members present here to-day who served in the navy of the United States, I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Allen, of Connecticut. I do so because it seems fair and right that the Navy should be represented in the honors which are here distributed. There was a time when the gun-boats and the men-of-war looked mighty good to you, that was when we were throwing our camp kettles over your heads and into the ranks of the enemy. It is only fair that that branch of the service should be recognized.

COMRADE CLARK, of South Dakota:

Commander and Comrades: South Dakota comes before you, last but not least, and presents to you her candidate for the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. That we are young is a matter of history. Our title papers as a state bear the signature of that magnificent representative of the Grand Army, Benjamin Harrison. That we are vigorous is proven by the fact that, notwithstanding it cost us from fifty to seventy-five dollars apiece to reach this Encampment, one hundred and fifty-three names are recorded here from that Department. Our condition is peculiar. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kansas have a state pride to support, and we glory in every one of them, for we belong to every one of them. Go out into Dakota and you will find your blood flowing in the veins of the Grand Army men in that magnificent commonwealth. We came from Pennsylvania, from New York, from New England, Ohio, and from all these magnificent states and Departments that are represented here. Our candidate hails from the Empire state. He was born within ten miles of this beautiful city. He enlisted in 1861, served three months, returned and recruited a company for the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, was commissioned its lieutenant, became Captain of his company, and Major of his regiment, served under Banks, helped chase Early up and down the Shenandoah Valley under Phil. Sheridan, and commanded his regiment in two or three of the hottest battles of that campaign. As a citizen he occupies a position of importance and dignity. He stood at the cradle of the Grand Army of the Republic. He joined the order in 1867, and has been in it ever since, serving faithfully in every capacity. For eight years he was Assistant Quartermaster-General, and for two years he has served us in other capacities. We made him finally our Junior Vice Commander, and two years ago we elected him our Department Commander. I name George W. Carpenter of the Department of South Dakota.

Comrades Vernon of Maryland, Gray of Wisconsin, Cheney of Illinois, Cook of Colorado, Eaton of Virginia, Townsend of Ohio, Derby of Massachusetts, Scott of Rhode Island, Minot of New Hampshire, Carleton of Maine, and Masteller of California seconded the nomination of Comrade Allen.

Comrade Ehrhardt, of Nebraska, seconded the nomination of Comrade Knapp.

Comrade Davidson, of Montana, seconded the nomination of Comrade Carpenter.

COMRADE BAKER, of Oklahoma: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, I have no speech to make to you. We of Oklahoma have come about sixteen hundred miles to represent that Department in this Encampment. The Department was represented at St. Paul with a good delegation, and we now ask to be recognized by this Encampment by the election of Comrade J. P. Cummins, Past Department Commander of Oklahoma, as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Jones, of Wisconsin, moved that the nomination and seconds be closed, and the motion prevailed.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that delegations from the Woman's Relief Corps and the organization of Army Nurses were in waiting.

Comrade Pickler, of South Dakota, claimed the floor for the purpose of making a nomination. Comrade Warner moved to reconsider the vote by which nominations were closed, and on a division of the house the motion was declared lost.

A committee from the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, consisting of Mrs. Isabelle T. Bagley of Ohio, Miss Jennie Bross of Illinois, and Mrs. Clare H. Burleigh, was presented to the Encampment.

MRS. BAGLEY said: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I bear to you, Commander-in-Chief, the official report from the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, which annually we file with you, and very briefly will give you

a little data touching our membership and the work of relief of the past year.

The committee presented the following communication :

OFFICE OF NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 26, 1897.

THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

COMRADE: I have the honor to extend to you, and through you to the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the greetings of the Woman's Relief Corps, and submit to you the following report of our membership, financial standing, and amount of relief extended during the year ending June 30, 1897:

Number of members.....	142,883	
Expended in relief.....		\$57,254 94
Turned over to Posts.....		30,139 09
Relief other than money.....		52,046 59
For National Relief Corps Home.....		10,012 01
Army Nurses outside Home.....		245 00
In pension work.....		305 20
National Headquarters Relief.....		64 00
For Memorial Day.....		12,963 30
For Memorial Day in the South.....		773 97
Total amount of relief extended.....		\$163,804 10
Number of persons assisted by the various Corps.....	50,947	
Balance in Relief Fund.....		\$54,967 38
Balance in General Fund.....		104,401 99
The National Treasurer's Report shows a cash balance in General Fund.....		7,022 74
Supplies to the amount of.....		5,456 86
Cash in all funds.....		13,182 17
Total assets.....		18,639 03
Liabilities, none.		
Total amount of Relief since organization to June 30, 1896..	1,373,111	42
Total amount of Relief since organization to June 30, 1897..	1,536,915	81

Yours in F., C. and L.,

AGNES HITT,

National President Woman's Relief Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced Mrs. Emily Woodley, President of the National Body of Army Nurses, who addressed a few words to the Encampment and in turn introduced Mrs. Ransom of California, the oldest surviving army nurse. Mrs.

Ransom made a few remarks calling up reminiscences of her service as an army nurse, after which the Commander-in-Chief introduced Mrs. Scott of Missouri, who addressed the Encampment on behalf of the colored veterans.

A committee from the National Convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of Mrs. Cahoon of Ohio, Mrs. Bries of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Larne of Ohio, who presented the greetings of the organization represented by them, in the following terms:

Commander-in-Chief and Soldiers of The Grand Army of the Republic: I greet you in Fraternity, and in Charity, and in Loyalty.

There has been given to me the greatest honor of our convention, that is, to come to you and convey the greetings of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of your dead and living comrades. You can remember, as though it were yesterday, how they girded on your sword and bade you go forth in the defense of your country.

The mystic wires that stretched between the camp-fires and our Northern homes, over them were borne messages of encouragement, and of love, and of affection, which strengthened you to endure the end. And you will also remember that neither the words, "surrender" nor "compromise" were ever sent quivering over those lines from home. But this was always the sentiment, "Ruth can drive the oxen, John, and I can handle the hoe."

How truly the poet sang, we know too well when he said, "Their's is the bitterness who stay behind."

As it was then, so it is now; on your last march down toward the setting sun. It is ours to keep step with you, and bind up the wounds, and care for the maimed and health-broken soldiers, and tender to them every possible aid and comfort.

Our tenure to perpetuity is our glory. In the golden ages of the future, when all titles of nobility have perished from the earth, will it not be counted more than the blood of royalty to trace the lineage back to the brave heroes who offered their lives upon the altar of their country from 1861 to 1865, that this Union might be saved? More than a third of a century already separates us from the scenes of that mighty drama in which you played your glorious parts, and to the memory of which, a Nation's debt of gratitude grows heavier as the years go by.

Proudly I greet you, as a soldier's daughter, and as the wife of a soldier who carries an empty sleeve, and as the sister of a brave boy who laid down his young life for his country in 1864.

Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic [cheers, and all hail to you], your presence here is history in life, your faces shall be our inspiration

and your voices shall speak a benediction for our jubilee. In your ranks are the truest, the noblest, the grandest, the best men that ever lived in this Nation—men who, in the hour of their country's peril, and when the life of the Nation was trembling in the balance, were ready to go to the front to do, and to die if need be, that that flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes, might float in peace and triumph over this broad land of ours. You saved the past, and secured the future. The Union as it was, the constitution as it is; one flag, one country; with equal liberty and equal laws for all, these are eternally safe; they shine as fixed stars in the heavens of American freedom; they stand grand and immovable as the everlasting hills; they will endure, we may hope, unchanging and unchangeable to the last syllable of recorded time.

We greet you with love from the mothers who have borne you and trained you duty-ward,—

The wives whose prayers like incense rose daily to the Lord. Whose hearts kept time to drum beats, and tears poured down like rain. Now let them share the honor, as they have shared the pain.

“Veterans of the Great Grand Army,
Soldiers, battle-scarred and brave,
You, who bear to-day the banner
Which you nobly fought to save;
You, whose battle flags were riddled,
Pierced with shot and torn with shell,
You to-day we crown with laurels—
Take them; you have won them well.”

The Committee on Resolutions, through Past Commander-in-Chief Warner, presented its report, which was acted upon by subjects, as follows:

COMRADE WARNER: There were many resolutions referred to the committee upon the question of discriminating against old soldiers by the civil service rules. We acted upon one from the Department of Illinois, which we have changed to read as follows:

“Recognizing the wisdom and justice of section 1754, Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

“‘Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability from wounds or sickness, incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess a business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices,’

“We demand its observance by those in authority, in letter and in spirit; and

“WHEREAS, the Statutes of the United States further provide that in

'grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease, or expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give them preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employment': Therefore be it

Resolved, That the nation, by its acts, give life and vitality to the recommendations it makes to others. This statute is more honored in the breach than in the observance. No rule of the Civil Service Commission or any other body should be permitted to debar a worthy comrade from civil appointment."

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Comrade William H. Armstrong, of Indiana, and the recommendation was concurred in :

Resolved, That the incoming Administration, through the Commander-in-Chief and Executive Committee, be instructed to cause the Report of the Committee on School Histories to be published in the least expensive form of pamphlet and in sufficient number for distribution to G. A. R. Posts and comrades, auxiliary organizations, and school boards.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Comrade S. L. Wilson of Kansas, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolved, That the pensions for soldiers' widows should be equalized by leveling up to \$12 a month.

On a resolution from the Department of New York that the Commander-in-Chief be empowered to appoint a committee of thirteen to foster public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration by legal measures, etc., the committee reported recommending that the matter be referred to the Council of Administration, and the report was adopted.

On the petition of Patrick Lynch, 93d N. G. N. Y., and of sundry members of the 27th New York Infantry, stating that by reason of delay in forwarding recruits, of one or two days in each case, these recruits fall short that much of being given preference in the public employment under the law, and asking that

the National Encampment memorialize Congress to have the act referred to therein so amended as not to discriminate against them either in the matter of bounty or employment in government service, the committee presented the following resolution :

Resolved, That your committee is not possessed of sufficient information to recommend such action.

A motion was made to concur in the report of the committee.

COMRADE ATKINSON, of New York : Upon the report of the committee, this would seem to be an individual case. That is not so. The case is one illustrating only what opinion has been rendered by departments of the United States government in regard to the status of veterans. This comrade was refused registration in a department of the general government at the Navy Yard in New York, on the ground that because he had served only one hundred days and been honorably discharged he was not a veteran and not entitled to those privileges which have been accorded to veterans under the law. We admit to membership in the Grand Army all who have been honorably discharged from the United States service, regardless of the term of service, and it is our duty, as comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, to stand by the comrade here, and demand that the government of the United States shall accord to every honorably discharged soldier, regardless of his term of service, every right that is accorded to veterans under the law.

COMRADE HOPKINS, of the Potomac: Commander-in-Chief, we of the Department of the Potomac spend our days and our nights at the front on these questions. Not a day passes but that the Commander of the Department is required to visit the heads of the several departments of the government upon questions somewhat similar to this. Upon this question I am thoroughly conversant, and that is my excuse for intruding upon you at this time.

When the present administration came into power we were met in the Navy Department by a strange condition of affairs.

We found that in the employment boards of the several navy yards, rules had been established whereby, in order that a soldier might take advantage of the privileges accorded to a veteran, he must have had two discharges; therefore, a man who served nine months and three months became a veteran, under these rules, while a man who served three years at the front was not a veteran. We found, further, that a man who had served since the War of the Rebellion, who had never fired a shot in behalf of the flag, if he had two discharges, was a veteran, and took preference over the man who served three years at the front. We found, further, that the man who served three months and may have been in one or more engagements and may have lost one or more of his limbs in the service of his country during the War of the Rebellion, had no preference whatever, but stood upon the same plane with a man who stood by during the four years of that rebellion and never lifted his hand in behalf of his country. You can imagine, Commander-in-Chief and comrades, the feelings of our hearts when we found that condition of affairs, and perhaps you can imagine our feelings when I tell you that when I presented the case to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, from the great State of Massachusetts, I found no response whatever, except a negative one. For over four months I labored with the Secretary of the Navy, who was surrounded by influences inimical to the soldier. For months I labored with him, as hard as I ever labored in behalf of my comrades in my life, and now I want to say to the comrades from New York that that has all been changed, and that he evidently is not fully informed as to the present condition of affairs. About thirty days ago I had my last interview on this subject with the Secretary of the Navy. I demanded that the men who served at the front should have the highest privilege. I demanded that the men who served since the close of the war should have no privilege, as compared with the men who served during the War of the Rebellion. I demanded that the man who holds an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, during the

War of the Rebellion, whether he served one day or three months, should be ahead of the man who served since the War of the Rebellion and of the man who gave no service whatever.

To be brief, the present status of the case is this : The man who served at the front stands at the head, whether he has one discharge or three. The man who served one day or three months, although he did not give that service in the field, stands second. That is the present state of affairs, and I think that we need not complain when the soldier who saw active service at the front is recognized as the veteran and given the first place, and the man who gave a very short service is given second place. I want to say in conclusion that since the fourth day of March, the Department of the Potomac has had reinstated in the Departments at Washington and promoted, one thousand comrades.

COMRADE JOHNSTON, of Indiana : I move to disagree with the report of the committee and adopt the resolution.

COMRADE WARNER : To settle the question, I will take the authority to accept the amendment on the part of the Committee on Resolutions.

The motion prevailed.

The resolutions are as follows :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Encampment that one having served in the army of the Union during the Civil War for any period and having been honorably discharged therefrom, is entitled to all preferences for employment under the general government accorded to veterans under the law.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly authenticated, be forwarded to the Department of the general government at Washington, and that such measures be taken by the Commander-in-Chief as will secure the veterans all rights to which they are entitled under the law, regardless of length of honorable service.

The committee reported back a communication from the Department of Oklahoma, recommending that a Soldiers' Home be established upon Council Grove Military Reservation, containing 640 acres of fine timber land, with a view to the preservation of such timber from depredation and to provide for

the convenience and comfort of the four thousand soldiers in the territory, and the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the resolutions be approved, and that the Commander-in-Chief communicate with the Board of Soldier's Homes and the proper officers having charge of such matters, strongly urging them to act favorably upon the application as presented in this memorial.

The communication is as follows :

The old soldiers' of Oklahoma are hopeful that the government will set aside the Council Grove military reservation in Canadian county for use as a soldiers' home.

The reservation contains 640 acres of the finest timbered land in the territory and is adjacent to the line of the Choctaw railway. It is just such a place as the old soldiers desire. They prefer it to the Camp Supply reservation, and have twice asked congress for it. There are over 4,000 old soldiers in Oklahoma and the government will be strongly urged to act favorably upon the recommendation of Inspector Carmichael. The reservation was originally set aside as a timber supply for Fort Reno.

The report was concurred in.

The committee recommended that a resolution offered by Comrade Tracey, of the Department of the Potomac, expressing approval of the proposed annexation of Hawaii, and urging the early ratification of the pending treaty, lie upon the table, for the reason that the question trenches upon politics.

The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee reported back a communication from the superintendent of the National Military Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Virginia, reciting that there are 15,290 soldiers buried there, and that the work of Memorial Day requires a larger effort than any one Post is able to put forth, and asking the National Encampment to make provision for proper services, etc., with the following resolution :

Resolved, That this matter be referred to the Council of Administration with a favorable recommendation, provided there are any funds at its disposal for that purpose, and that in any event the Commander-in-Chief request the voluntary co-operation of some adjacent Post.

The report was concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

COMRADE ALLAN, of Virginia: I think it is due to the Department of Virginia to make this statement: Last Memorial Day Phil. Kearney Post, of Virginia, undertook the services at Fredericksburg. The addresses were made by Comrade Ballou of Rhode Island, Taintor of Connecticut, Sholes of Georgia, and Allan of Virginia. We went sixty-one miles, and carried 150 loyal people from Richmond with us. We had a band of twenty pieces and a drum corps of four, and 3,500 of the citizens of Fredericksburg and the adjoining country made such a scene as was never witnessed at the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg in its history before.

The committee reported back the resolutions from the Department of New York calling attention to the rule adopted by Civil Service Commission in regard to veterans, and recommended that inasmuch as the Encampment had acted upon a similar resolution, no further action be taken.

The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee also reported back a communication from the Lincoln Monument League, San Francisco, California, asking the National Encampment to endorse the object of the League, which is to encourage the erection of monuments to the Great Emancipator in every town and city in the United States,—with the following recommendation:

Your committee think that the American people cannot be too often reminded of its Martyr President, who so fully dedicated his life to the interests and honor of his country, and the efforts of the Lincoln Monument Association are commended to favorable consideration.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On a communication from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through Mrs. Ellen M. Thacher, of New Jersey, and also a resolution by Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, of Pennsylvania, that the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General be and they are hereby authorized and directed to memorialize the proper authorities to abolish the several "canteens" now existing in the Soldiers' Homes, National and State, the committee reported the following:

Resolved, That your committee are not possessed of sufficient data to warrant it in interfering with the management of the said homes, and therefore recommend that the matter referred to in the resolution be referred to the incoming officers.

The report was concurred in.

The committee reported back a preamble and resolutions with a memorial, from the Washington Light Infantry, and papers from the governor of South Carolina, the comptroller general, the secretary of state, the state treasurer, the chief justice, three associate justices, United States circuit judge, United States district judge, the bishop of Charleston, and sundry other distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina, addressed to the Congress of the United States, said preamble and resolutions and communications being in favor of building in the harbor of Charleston, and on the site occupied by Castle Pinckney, a sanitarium for the use of officers and men of the army and navy, to stand for a monument to the memory of Major Robert Anderson. Accompanying the said papers is a copy of Bill No. 2050, now pending in Congress, for the erection of said sanitarium, and also a copy of suggestions by Gen. William B. Hazen, favoring the same.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That this National Encampment join in this petition, by official letter of approval, to be sent by its Commander-in-Chief to the presiding officer of both houses of Congress and the chairman of the committee having in charge the bill referred to.

COMRADE WARNER: Upon the matter of erecting this memorial to Major Robert Anderson, I understand that Dr. Bays, an ex-Confederate soldier, is here, and wishes to speak. I have no motion to make.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have this suggestion to make, my comrades, that this Confederate veteran is so greatly in favor of the building of this sanitarium for veterans of the war that he has come at his own expense up here to plead with me that I may give him the opportunity if possible to say

a word or two to this Encampment on the subject of the construction of this sanitarium. I beg of you that you will permit him to talk at least a few minutes.

No objection being made, Dr. Bays addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, and Members of the Grand Army: The generosity of this imposing presence gives to your speaker a new and unique experience, for while he has had the privilege of addressing almost every character of audience, social, commercial, civil, and religious, he has never before, sir, had the distinguished honor to address the relics of that veteran army, whose chivalry and heroism stand unsurpassed in the annals of time.

For the first time I address members of the Grand Army of the Republic. And may I not say, sir, one of the grandest armies and of the greatest republics on which the sun has ever shone.

Since the organization of our government in 1776 the American army, under the stars and stripes, has never once met with defeat in the last and final analysis of the conflict.

That such achievement is due to the favor of Providence and to the chivalry of the soldier is no longer an open question among civilized nations.

To test the temper of American steel has been a disastrous pastime to those who have had the folly to try it. To evoke the spirit of war and impel the American soldier to take the field in defense of his home, flag, or country, has thus far been to court sure and certain defeat in the end of the contest.

Nor has this uniform result of final victory to American arms been due to any want of courage or heroism on the part of opposing armies.

To plead that the success of American arms has been the result of cowardice, or inefficiency on the part of opponents would be to dim the lustre and dull the glory of American valor. The assertion that right has been on the side of your arms, and hence your uniform successes, is one, sir, that adds more honor to the American name than would be the conquest of the world merely for the sake of empire.

Our contests have not always been with feeble or indifferent armies. The American soldier has more than once met a foeman worthy of his steel. His prowess on the battlefield has been challenged by the chivalry of both the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races, and on both native and foreign soil.

The courage of American seamen has been equal to that of her soldiers, and the fame of their conquests on the high seas rivals the glory of Syracuse, Trafalgar, and Salamis.

In all the most famous achievements of American arms, the Grand Army of the Republic has been a noted factor. With the chivalry of the Spartan, the prowess of the Carthaginian, and the courage of the Roman, you have a record for future ages worthy of your name, your ancestry, and your native land; and a record, too, worthy the stars and stripes, which now floats over a united and happy people.

Under the genius of our institutions, the sword which has maintained the federal union, offers peace to every section of the country, and pledges its protection to the humblest citizen who holds allegiance to the American flag.

That peace, sir, once offered upon the faith of the surrendered sword and upon the integrity of the brave warrior who wore and surrendered it, the soldiers of the South accepted with pledges of fraternity and good will; and they have kept these pledges inviolably true, for they have been neither the movers of riots nor the champions of revolutions.

And now, sir, after the lapse of more than the third part of a century, with no apology for the fight, and with no complaint for defeat, we come to renew our allegiance to the flag of our common country. Your flag, sir, is our flag—for now we have one country and one flag under which to work out the achievements of a providential destiny, and I assure you sir, that it offers an ex-Confederate soldier no mean honor to address the brave men who once followed under the leadership of your famous captain, Ulysses S. Grant, and his interpid lieutenants in a contest for chivalrous daring unsurpassed in the annals of civilized warfare.

But, sir, we are the children of a common ancestry, we share the protection of the same laws, and we worship God at the same or similar altars; our destinies therefore are cast in a common mould.

With these general reflections, and with assurances of patriotic good will, we bear to you the fraternal greetings of the old "City by the Sea," and make known to you the special object of our visit to your Encampment at this time.

Under the able direction of your worthy comrade, Gen. James P. Averill, the commander of the department of Georgia and South Carolina, G. A. R., a small delegation of gentlemen from the city of Charleston and vicinity, composed of your speaker, Capt. James O. Ladd and Mr. A. C. Kaufman is here. Capt. Ladd is an honored member of your body who has lived long in the South, and who has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Capt. Ladd carries an armless sleeve as the best testimonial of a soldier's courage—lost on the day when Antietam was red with the blood of a nation. He is here to endorse the enterprise we represent.

And last, but first in point of unselfish devotion, Mr. A. C. Kaufman, one of Charleston's most patriotic and public spirited citizens. He is the leading spirit in this enterprise, as he has been in others of like character. Mr. Kaufman has devoted most of his life to the interests of the public; and in order to aid this patriotic movement he is giving time, talents, and means with no hope of personal gain or reward. Such devotion on the part of a private citizen deserves the commendation of the country.

We come to you from the remote South to ask your endorsement of an institution which, if established, will be alike honorable to every section of our country—East, West, North, and South. For it is a National enterprise, one in which seventy millions of Americans are directly interested.

There is in Charleston harbor, directly between the city and Fort Sum-

ter, a beautiful island of about fifty acres, on which is located the now dismantled Fortress of Castle Pinckney. This historic piece of earth is indeed an "island in an inland sea."

There is a bill now before congress for the government to convert the old fortress and island into a national park and sanitarium for the comfort and pleasure of the aged soldiers and seamen of the United States army and navy.

The conception of such an enterprise was the happy thought of your late comrade, Major General William B. Hazen. General Hazen was on a visit to the home of an ex-Confederate captain whom he had captured in the late war. Because of his kindness to the Confederate soldier the latter invited General Hazen to visit him at his home in Charleston after the war was over. On a mid-winter morning the general and his ex-Confederate friend were taking a walk on the Battery near the sea wall.

To the east lay Charleston harbor, placid as the face of a maiden queen, with Forts Sumter and Moultrie still bristling with the guns of recent battle. General Hazen stood for a moment as if held by some invisible spirit. He then remarked: "Why, sir, in the North the whole country is locked up in ice and snow, while here you have spring in mid-winter. What a generous retreat from the cold north winds would be a soldiers' park and sanitarium at Castle Pinckney yonder!" pointing at the same time to the old fortress only a few hundred paces across the harbor. General Hazen did not live to see his patriotic suggestion carried out. But now, sir, South Carolinians, many of whom wore the gray, are determined, if possible, to see the suggestion of your comrade consummated.

To this end we are here to ask you to lend us the potential arm of the Grand Army of the Republic in the endorsement of an institution conceived by one of your comrades, and which is to bear the name of another. For it has been suggested, and the suggestion meets with universal approval in the South, that the institution be named in honor of Major Robert Anderson, the first to draw his sword in defense of the stars and stripes which floated over Fort Sumter in 1861. And you will permit me to say, sir, that a similar flag is floating in triumph over the same old fortress to-day. There may it ever float until every island in the Atlantic shall be free, and all the Americas shall hail our republican institutions with raptures of delight; when like a mighty surge of the sea they shall thrill the hearts of the people from the Rio Grande to Alaska, and from Portland to Honolulu, for Hawaii must be ours and Cuba will yet be free.

The people of South Carolina have not forgotten the patriotic and soldier-like bearing of your chivalrous comrade, Major Robert Anderson. To do honor to his memory they have become active in this enterprise. And the generous people of the old city on the Atlantic (you will permit me to speak of their virtues as I am not a South Carolinian) ask you to do them the honor—and yourselves a like honor—of joining them in the endorsement of an institution which is to be a monument to the first soldier who drew his sword in the defense of the federal union in 1861.

His name, sir, will remain through ages to come as a distinguished member on your roll of honor. Is there not an historic propriety in the proposed monument to his memory? The place of its location—under the shadow of Fort Sumter? The people who are active in the enterprise—the people of South Carolina and the city of Charleston?

Could you know the name of your comrade who fired the last decisive shot in the late conflict, you would do him great honor,—a fact, however, that will never be known; but, sir, you do know the name of the brave soldier who is entitled to the much greater honor of being the first to draw his sword in the defense of his country, and that soldier was Robert Anderson. And to this day, sir, no polished mausoleum or national monument has been erected to his memory.

Such an institution in the very place where the first gun was fired in 1861 would be a significant reminder to future ages that the brave are not forgotten and that the memorials of peace are alike enduring with the monuments of war. Whatever tends to abate sectional strife and remove personal or local prejudice should be hailed with approval by every American citizen. For the strength of human governments is not patriotic sentiment merely, but the unity, concord and harmony of patriotic sentiment. A people may have the most zealous type of patriotic sentiment and yet be a weak and helpless people because rent and torn by sectional strife. Our institutions should touch the life of all the Americas and shape the destinies of this western world. The American flag has been justly termed the "symbol of human freedom."

And while there is an arm on these western shores which wears a chain, or a neck that bows beneath a yoke, the final and providential destiny of our mission has not been reached.

That we may never disappoint the exalted destiny of our providential birth, or be unworthy of the glory won by the American sword, we must be a united people.

To rear a vast empire on the wreck and decay of the aboriginal races of this western hemisphere merely for selfish, sectional, or parsimonious ends would be to insult the Divinity which has been guide to our footsteps from the beginning, and reproach the providence which has aided us in the achievements of the past century. We therefore come to you in behalf of this substantial token of our fraternal and patriotic good will, and ask you to lend us the aid of your endorsement of an enterprise which will broaden our political benevolence, enrich our patriotism, and bring to pass the answer of a nation's prayer: No North, no South, but East, West, North, and South, the union of all hearts and the glorious achievement of a nation's destiny "under the folds of a common flag."

To this end, sir, we pledge to you the best endeavor of head, heart, hand, and sword, and we shall be your rivals only to make the American Republic what its past achievements portend: the friend of the oppressed, the foe of the despot and tyrant, and the champion for the liberty and freedom of mankind.

The greatest achievements of a nation do not, however, always come from the din and smoke of battle. The clash of arms and the boom of cannon may sometimes be the potential tokens of a nation's wrath, while the monuments of peace, such as we plead for to-day, are the silent proofs of a nation's fraternity, and the enduring pledges of a nation's love.

And as I look into the faces of the brave men before me, I plead with the God of battles that the people of this nation may never more have cause to spill each other's blood.

To avoid such a disaster, and as an evidence of our good will, we ask your aid in this monument and memorial of peace. Your generosity since and during the late conflict warrants our appeal to your chivalry in behalf of this patriotic movement.

In the remote South there is no such institution as the proposed sanitarium. That the petition for such an enterprise should come from South Carolina and from the city of Charleston may be a surprise to the people of the North.

I can almost imagine that I hear some of my hearers inquire: "Can anything good come out of Charleston?" If so, I answer: "Come and see."

And when you come you will be constrained to exclaim: "Behold, the half has never been told."

Why, sir, there is no part of our country which has more heroic associations than Charleston harbor and its environments. Almost every wave that beats upon the sea wall is an impressive reminder of some heroic deed in the past.

The revolutionary associations of this section are indelibly written upon the memory of a grateful and patriotic people.

Lodged behind a rude fortress made of palmetto logs on the crest of Sullivan's Island, Sumter's heroic band met and defeated the fleet of Sir Peter Parker in the stormy days of the revolution.

In the same section was born, lived, loved, and died, the intrepid Marion, who taught the Tory bands of the bloody Tarleton that liberty was won by the soldier's sword, and that blood was the price to be paid for empire. There, too, on the historic waters of the Pee Dee, fought, and bled, and died the brave Baron DeKalb, at the mention of whose name Americans pause with uncovered heads and bated breath. The Atlantic seaboard from Boston to the Everglades is rich in the relics and memorials of heroic endeavor and patriotic achievements.

Chickamauga, Antietam, and Gettysburg, like Marathon, Cunaxa, and Thermopylae, are to mark arenas where the most gifted captains of any age fought for the empire of the fairest prize on earth, and where the destinies of a nation trembled in the balances of an hour; and these fields, sir, must forever augment the glory of Cowpens, King's Mountain, Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Camden.

And now I pause to pronounce my parting words. I thank your distinguished Commander for his generous bearing and kind reception, and you

for the cordial welcome you have extended to your countrymen from the South.

The chivalrous and brave, sir, are always generous, and kind. Give us the endorsement of your approval of the soldiers' sanitarium, and this shall be the best evidence to our friends on the Atlantic that you have accorded to us the honor of a "soldier's couch and a soldier's fare."

Over the gateway of the institution may be written the memorable words of your most distinguished comrade: "Let us have peace."

And while the balmy breezes of the Atlantic shall blow on bush or tree, and while the orange and magnolia shall bud and bloom, we, too, say: "Let us have peace."

And in conclusion, and before we part, I lay upon the hallowed altar of our common country these parting words: By all the ties of life and death, and on the tombs of our honored dead, we extend to you our hands and hearts over the bloody chasm of war, and hold aloft the olive branch of fraternity under the stars and stripes of a common country and say: "Let us have peace!" "One altar, one destiny, one people, now and forever!"

"The granite, the marble, the branch of the cypress,
The emblems of peace, shall thy gateway enshrine;
Then take this memento, the best we can offer,
A home for the soldier, the tribute is thine."

The report of the committee was concurred in, all comrades present voting in the affirmative excepting four, who voted nay.

The Departments of Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, and Pennsylvania changed their votes for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to Comrade Allen.

Comrade Ross, of Delaware, said he thanked the comrades for the vote given him, and desired to withdraw his name and change the vote of Delaware to Comrade Allen.

The Departments of Ohio and New Jersey changed their votes to Comrade Allen.

The name of Comrade Carpenter was withdrawn, and on motion the Adjutant General was directed to cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Francis B. Allen, of Connecticut, for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, which having been done he was declared duly elected.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report as follows:

The committee reported back a communication from the

Department of Virginia, asking a contribution toward a monument to Union soldiers and sailors in the West Point Cemetery at Norfolk, Virginia, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Commander-in-Chief, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee also reported upon a resolution offered by Comrade W. J. Smith, of Tennessee, approving and commending to the confirmation of the United States Senate the treaty made with the Republic of Hawaii, for annexation, etc., and said that they deemed it inexpedient for the Grand Army of the Republic to pass the resolution, and recommended that it be laid upon the table.

The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee reported back a preamble and resolution offered by Comrade Fielder, of New Jersey, recommending that measures be promptly taken to secure Appomattox Field for a National park, by providing for a committee to draft a bill and present to Congress, etc., with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief-elect be and is hereby empowered to appoint a committee of five, with full power to draft and present such a bill before Congress as will carry out the import of the resolutions, provided that said committee shall act without any cost or expense to the National Encampment.

The report was concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

Upon a communication from Comrade Charles Anderton, Senior, of Dayton, Ohio, recommending that Sons of Veterans in good standing be admitted to Post meetings upon their being qualified by obligation the same as comrades are now admitted to their Camps and upon the same terms, the committee recommended that the same be laid upon the table, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee reported upon a preamble and resolution favoring the passage of a bill now pending in Congress to establish a National park upon the battlefield of Stone River, Tennessee, and recommended that the preamble and resolution

be adopted and the Commander-in-Chief be requested to forward an official copy of the same to the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The preamble and resolution are as follows :

WHEREAS, There is now pending in Congress a bill (H. R. 1996) to establish a national park upon the battlefield of Stone river, in Rutherford county, Tennessee ; and

WHEREAS, one of the hardest fought and most important battles of the late war between the states was fought upon that field : and

WHEREAS, The important points of that battle, made memorable by the valor of the American soldier, ought to be preserved and perpetuated, while those who took part in it are yet alive : Therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled at Buffalo, New York, that the old soldiers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic here assembled do most heartily endorse the establishment of said national park, and respectfully petition the Congress of the United States, to pass the bill herein above referred to, and that the Commander-in-Chief is hereby requested to forward an official copy of this preamble and resolution to the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On a preamble and resolutions from comrades of the Department of Massachusetts, favoring the erection of a National monument to Abraham Lincoln, in the city of Washington, and recommending that the cost thereof be raised by collection through the post-office department by sale of suitable stamps or some other satisfactory method, the committee reported the following resolution :

Resolved, That your committee approve of the sentiment contained in the resolution, and trust that a National monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln may become an accomplished fact at no distant day.

The committee reported back resolutions from the Department of New York, Post No. 540, Hiltonville, Indiana, Gettysburg Post No. 493, Spencer, Indiana, and Williams Post No. 78, Muncie, Indiana, asking that Memorial Day be changed from the 30th of May to the Sunday nearest the 30th of May, and also certain protests against such change from Archer Post No. 28, Princeton, Indiana, and Dixon Post No. 299, Dixon, Illinois, with the recommendation that the same be referred to

the Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual, Comrade Warner saying :

Your committee generally were in favor of letting Memorial Day stand just where it is.

Comrade Shaw, of New York, moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and that the following be substituted for such report :

Resolved, that this Encampment recommends that Memorial Day be observed upon the last Sunday in May, in order that the associations of the holy Sabbath may be thrown around the one day in each year sacred to the memory of the saviors of the Nation, as was the original intention.

Upon the motion and resolution, Comrade Shaw addressed the Encampment as follows :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades : I offer this resolution in the belief that it will be wise to adopt it at this time for several reasons which I will proceed briefly to lay before you :

As we all know, Memorial Day is one of the monuments marking the new birth of full freedom in our great country. It took its place in the list of grateful memory days after a conflict for freedom and free men unparalleled in the records of human history. At the first, its solemn and universal observance marked the recurring May Day of sunshine and green fields, when loving hearts bent over new-made graves of departed heroes, bedewing them with their tears and decorating them with flowers. The fresh grief in homes and memories over the sacrifices of brutal war made this day at the first one of general sympathy and deep gratitude for services rendered in behalf of a whole free people. But as years went by, the holiday took the place largely of the holy day, and little by little there crept in disturbing and irritating elements opposed to the spirit of the tender Memory Day of its founders. Games of various kinds, races by water and on land, excursions to points outside of the hallowed cemeteries where patriots sleep were made, and this custom has gone on until the secular and merely enjoyable characteristics of the day mar its solemnity and weaken its noble, historic commemoration of the precious services and heroism of our volunteer soldiers in our life and death struggle for a higher and juster national life.

I have taken pains to consult a large circle of thoughtful people as to how we can safe-guard this Memory Day so that it shall be fittingly and reverently observed after we are all gone out of this world. With but two or three exceptions I have received wide and general endorsement of the selection of the last Sunday in May as the best thing that can be done to protect the observance of Memorial Day in future years. If the jarring irritations of the present, while so many old veterans are living, have assumed such

annoying proportions when Memorial Day falls on a week day, how much more general will become the detracting environments of this day in a few years hence, when no more living comrades lend their presence to its beautiful and impressive ceremonies.

I am one of those who believe in the old command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." As I read history, the lessons therein taught, as the sum of human experience, are clearly to the point that nations founded in righteousness are first in the circle of civilization. Memorial Day is a new holy-day, in the widest sense, in the commemorative calendar of appreciative gratitude for brave deeds of brave men who gave all they hold most dear, their precious lives, for the true glory of their native land. The day set apart for their honor and memory should be free from distracting games of every sort, and the only way in my judgment to secure this is to have it always fall on Sunday. This is the American's day of rest. It is the one day in seven honored by a vast majority of American citizens as the Lord's Day. The observances of Memorial Day are far better in keeping with the Sabbath day.

I have received one criticism from a leading religious paper wherein doubts and fears are expressed that the bands of music and marching lines would detract from the serenity and sacred character of the Sabbath. This criticism surprised me. I cannot see how appropriate music by a band should be any more out of place on Sunday leading a march to the cemetery to strew patriots' graves with flowers, than is the noble strains of a great organ in church worship! I am free and frank in saying that the Sunday excursion is an assault on the sacredness of the American Sabbath, as perilous as it is weakening in its moral influences on the youth of our country.

Whatever tends to develop a love of the sentiment of true liberty and righteousness in the heart of a child is good seed sown for God and country. The lessons of Memorial Day are not only precious to the living veterans, but their greatest glory lies in their influence upon the children of the present and the future. I do not know of a more impressive sight than that presented when flags are set and flowers placed over the dear dust of volunteer soldiers on Memorial Day. How best to make this permanent and preserve the custom for the far future is, I believe, no easy thing to determine. It surely will not outlast half a century in its original solemn characteristics unless some change is made in its observance. As the veterans pass away, games and secular enjoyments multiply on week day Memorial days. No one who has carefully considered the facts can doubt the truth of my statement.

Now, I have no doubt that making the last Sunday in May Memorial Day would throw about it the shield of the Sabbath and secure for its future honor a nation's proud and general observance.

Another objection to the resolution I have offered was based upon the view that to change the date of what has been for years a generally observed Memorial Day would be a confession that it was in danger of losing its significance and that veterans were afraid that its observance in the true spirit would end with their lives. I do not agree with this criticism. I do not be-

lieve that the fixing of the last Sunday in May as the future Memorial Day would in the slightest detract from its historic dignity or weaken its hold upon the hearts of Americans.

On the other hand, it seems clear to me that now is the time to take action that will strengthen the holy observance of the day, and I am sure that the way I have suggested would accomplish this desirable result. The 30th day of May I presume was arbitrarily selected without much thought at the first as to what experience would develop in its observance on a week day.

But let me go a little further and point out how much would be gained by the change. In the first place, our clergy are a hard-worked profession. When, for instance, Memorial Day falls on Saturday or Monday, the extra work is no light matter for the preachers of our country. If Memorial Day fell on the last Sunday in May, I have full faith to believe that its impressiveness and general observance would be greatly increased. What I am contending for is to have this Memorial Day so fixed in the great Christian heart of the nation as to perpetuate it for future generations in all its solemn and sacred features. It will not be long before old veterans will march no more to mingle their tears with the flowers they strew upon the graves of comrades of the past. A new generation must soon stand guard over the heritage of heroes' graves. The fife and drum, even, may become silent in the near future as attending incidents on Memorial Day. Those who follow us in the ties and blood of families will see to it that the sentiment of patriotism is kept alive by remembering to go to the burial places of their soldier-dead in succeeding years.

Again, the observance of Memorial Day on the Sabbath would bring to its defense the influence of the Christian church.

That nation is in no danger of decay whose patriotic impulses in periods of peace lead it to honor the sacrifices of those who periled their lives for the common good in times of war. The spirit that teaches us to go into our chamber and be still, in contemplation over the majesty and mystery of human life, would take the thoughtful and the patriotic into our cemeteries on Memorial Day on the sacred Sabbath. This view is based upon solid grounds of sentiment and experience. The greatest monument in this world is that founded by Jesus Christ in the institution of the Lord's Supper. It was to be perpetuated "in remembrance of Me." How gloriously this simple religious rite has moved millions of hearts, and after more than eighteen hundred years is more firmly fixed in the faith of humanity than ever before. So let us provide that Memorial Day may fall on the last Sunday in May, in order that the sacredness and solemnity of the Sabbath may help protect it from games and associations at variance with the memories of sacrifices made for the freedom of man and the glory of the nation.

Comrades, our work is largely done. We are regarded as old men. What we do to empty ourselves into the hearts of the children must be done quickly. We learned in blood and tears how hard the treadmill of brutal war was in our manhood's morning. We have seen the shock of battle and

we have experienced the sacrifices of a soldier's life. We fought for no unholy conquest. Ours was a sacrifice of patriotism. We feel the glow of just pride as we recall our parts in the mighty struggle of 1861-5. We know that the worthy veteran's life cannot be a failure. His record is his crown of glory as a volunteer and an American citizen. We do not crave undue praise, but we do plead for safe moral forces to protect the future in all that inspires patriotism and insures the peace, happiness, and true glory of our country.

To this end let us pass the resolution I have proposed, believing that it is based upon considerations of wisdom and righteousness, and that under its influence a higher and holier significance will follow its adoption as each Memorial Day comes round in the cycle of future ages.

In the great days of Athens the bones of fallen heroes who died fighting for their country were annually brought together, and commanding eloquence stirred the multitudes as their deeds on many a battle plain were recounted. We do these things better in our day by strewing flowers over the dear dust of our soldier dead and teaching the lessons of patriotism to the children of the Union,—now 14,000,000 strong.

If we paid as much attention to the safety of the Union in times of peace as we are forced to do in periods of war, our nation would rise from high to higher in a ratio of safety and righteousness astonishing to behold. If we can transmit our quickened love of the flag we followed along flaming lines of fire to the children who are to come after us we need have no fears for the future patriotism of our beloved country. The sentiment of loyalty to flag and union has already secured the stars and stripes a lasting place over the school houses of a large section of our country; and this has followed the spirit of liberty born of our last great struggle to enlarge our bounds of freedom.

Let us, while we can, set our seal of approval on the final selection of the last Sunday in May as the blessed Memorial Day which is to keep sweet the memory of the volunteer soldiers who won a new birth of freedom for our Nation, in our great age.

COMRADE WAGNER: I trust that this proposition to make Sunday the Memorial Day will not be agreed to. I take this position, not from any matter of sentiment, but simply because of the impracticability of the suggestion. After all these years of effort we have succeeded in securing in all the Northern States and in some of the Southern, acts of legislation, making the 30th day of May a holiday. We have an act of Congress to that effect. Now, why, after having done these things, and reached this point in thirty years, tear this whole thing up by the roots and start where we began thirty years ago?

COMRADE SAMPSON, of Arizona: I want to say that the sentiment expressed by Comrade Shaw in favor of the change to Sunday is the very thing that condemns the proposition, for, instead of meeting with the approval of the great moral and religious sentiment of the country it would be repulsive on every hand. As has just been suggested, when Congress has legislated, when the states have legislated, and fixed upon that day, why should we attempt to change it? Let it stand as it is and not insult that great element in our country that will not be in accord with the celebration on Sunday.

COMRADE BOYLE, of Pennsylvania: I will not take off my hat to any man on this floor in the recognition that I give to sacredness of the Sabbath Day, and everything that is immediately associated with it, for the benefit of the human race. I want to submit to you that if the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic will hold up their hands in favor of changing Memorial Day to Sunday, it will simply be an acknowledgment on their part that there is not enough in connection with Memorial Day to sustain it. I am not prepared to take any such position as that. Sabbath is a religious day. Memorial Day is a patriotic day. And there is sufficient connected with it to sustain it. I want to call your attention to the fact that those who have the Sabbath at heart and try to guard its interests, have just about as much to contend with, so far as the lack of sacredness is concerned, as those of us who have Memorial Day to take care of, and you are simply asking us to get out of the frying pan into the fire. Let us stand by the date that was originally fixed, and let us say to the American people everywhere that if they have respect for the old soldier they will recognize the sacredness of that day; and I want to say that if you make the appeal to the American people, those that have patriotism in their hearts will respond to that appeal, and you will not make it any better by changing. Let it stand as it is, as a patriotic day.

COMRADE JOHNSON, of Ohio: It seems to me remarkably

strange, Commander-in-Chief and comrades, if the Grand Army of the Republic in this Nation cannot have one day of its own. It would seem passing strange if we cannot have one day set aside when the loyal people of this country will recognize the purpose for which it is set aside. Memorial Day is the veteran's Sunday, and every man who does not belong to our organization is just as willing to observe that day, if loyalty is in his heart, as every Christian who does not belong to a church is willing to observe the Sabbath day. We have seven days in the week. Some of the people of this country recognize the seventh day and some the first. Let us, as the Grand Army of the Republic, recognize the 30th of May as our day, and let us see to it that it is observed. In the state of Ohio we have a statute upon this subject, which provides that if there are games to be played, plays to be carried on, sports of various kinds, it can be prevented within one or two miles of any place where Memorial day is being observed. Similar legislation has been enacted all over this country, and it applies to the 30th day of May. If you undertake to change that day, you will have to change this legislation. Let us stand by the Sunday of the Grand Army of the Republic.

COMRADE TAYLOR, Chaplain-in-Chief: Commander-in-Chief and Commrades: Do not lay your hands upon our sacred Memorial Day. Let it continue as long as the Grand Army lasts.

COMRADE SHIVELY, of Indiana: I am a minister of the gospel. I think I know what is proper on the Lord's Day, and what is improper, and I give you my assurance in the name of the ministry, if you take Sunday as Memorial Day, you will alienate the whole ministry and the church-going Christians in this country. Now you have the sympathy of that people. You make the change and you will lose that sympathy. In the name of the ministry, and in the name of every Christian, I advise you not to make any such change. You will regret it if you do.

The motion of Comrade Shaw was lost and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that a resolution which has been presented in favor of placing the National Flag over every voting booth in the country be not adopted, inasmuch as state elections are under the sole control of each individual commonwealth, and it is deemed a matter for consideration by Department Encampments. The report was concurred in.

On the resolution presented by William Fox of the Department of Washington and Alaska condemning the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroad Company for not giving G. A. R. rates to delegates of this Encampment, the committee reported it was not in possession of the facts, and therefore made no recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection this stands approved. There being none it so stands.

The committee recommended that preamble and resolution offered by Comrade Ernest Longpré of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, that Congress be memorialized to appropriate \$75,000 for a soldier's home in New Orleans, be referred to the incoming Commander-in-Chief for his consideration, and the recommendation was concurred in.

On an invitation from the Governor of Tennessee to visit the Centennial Exposition at Nashville, the committee recommended that the Encampment return its acknowledgments and hopes as many of the veterans as can do so will attend. The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the preamble and resolutions offered by Comrade Losch of Pennsylvania, and also by Comrade Hoard of Wisconsin, be adopted, with a proviso that the committee therein provided for serve without compensation from the National Encampment, and the report was concurred in.

The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The operations that culminated almost simultaneously at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July, 1863, not only mark the turning point in the War of the Rebellion, but also constitute an epoch in the history of our

country, and both should be commemorated in the most impressive and enduring manner possible; and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a national military park at Vicksburg will be an appropriate monument to the great commander whose genius planned the Vicksburg campaign and brilliantly carried it to a successful issue: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic again endorses the bill to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg, and respectfully petitions that it be passed by the present Congress.

Resolved, That the comrades of the Grand Army, in urging this request, recognize that Congress has been liberal in establishing national military parks on battlefields of the War of the Rebellion, but to Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga and Shiloh, now appropriately commemorated in this impressive and enduring manner, they ask that Vicksburg be added.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief, Past Commanders-in-Chief A. G. Weissert, John S. Kountz, John P. Rea, I. N. Walker, T. S. Clarkson, and Comrades G. M. Dodge and Frederick D. Grant, Department of New York; A. Hickenlooper, Department of Ohio; John McNulta, Department of Illinois; W. D. Hoard, Department of Wisconsin; Wm. H. Hodgkins, Department of Massachusetts; Samuel A. Losch, Department of Pennsylvania; Nelson Cole, Department of Missouri; William Humphrey, Department of Michigan; George F. McGinnis, Department of Indiana; and C. L. Davidson, Department of Iowa, be constituted a committee to promote the prompt passage by Congress of the Vicksburg Park Bill, and that Department Commanders and other officers of the Grand Army be, and are hereby, instructed to co-operate with the committee in securing this result.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to Comrade William McKinley, President of the United States; Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Joseph R. Hawley, chairman of the Senate Committee on military affairs, and John A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Committee on military affairs.

The committee recommended that a resolution offered by Comrade A. S. Cushman, of Massachusetts, recommending the adoption of some feasible plan for planting a tree by each Post in the Order as a constant souvenir for posterity in remembrance of all who have fought for the preservation of our national liberties, be referred to the Council of Administration; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee reported back the following resolution, presented by the Department of Connecticut:

Resolved, That the committee on legislation be, and they are hereby, instructed to use every reasonable effort to procure the passage of a bill now pending before Congress to restore to Dorence Atwater, the soldier who secured the lists of the dead at Andersonville, his rights as they existed prior to September 22, 1865.

The committee recommended that the Commander-in-Chief ascertain the evidence in this case and lay it before the committee which is now considering a bill for the relief of Comrade Atwater; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution offered by Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania, be referred to the Council of Administration with a favorable recommendation, and the report was concurred in :

WHEREAS, The contract made on September 1, 1891, for one hundred thousand badges has been filled; Therefore,

Resolved, That the incoming Council of Administration be, and it is hereby, instructed to invite proposals for the manufacture of badges and buttons for a term not exceeding two years from January 1, next.

The committee reported back the following invitation with the accompanying resolution, which resolution they recommended to be adopted by the Encampment, and the recommendation was concurred in :

Be it resolved by the council of the city of Richmond, the board of aldermen concurring, That the council of the city of Richmond heartily approves and joins in the movement of the citizens to extend to the Grand Army of the Republic an invitation to hold their annual Encampment in this beautiful city in the year 1899, and assure them they will be extended that welcome which is always characteristic of our people, and extend to them all the courtesies and respect which they can anticipate at the hands of every American community.

Resolved, That the clerk of this council be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the commanding officer of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Adopted by the common council.

Concurred in by the board of aldermen.

Approved by the mayor, August 20, 1897.

BEN T. AUGUST,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., August, 1897.

To General T. S. Clarkson, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic,

DEAR SIR: It is my pleasant duty to transmit to the Grand Army of the Republic the accompanying resolutions, which were adopted by the common council, concurred in by the board of alderman, and approved by his honor the mayor, August 20, 1897.

Very respectfully,

BEN T. AUGUST,

City Clerk.

Resolved, That we express our great appreciation of the efforts of the Young Men's Business Association of the City of Richmond, Virginia, in regard to holding the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in that city in the year 1899; and while this Encampment is not called to act upon the proposition, it receives with pleasure the resolutions of the city council and board of aldermen of Richmond presented to this Encampment.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That the Council of Administration be, and is hereby, instructed to require of the city which will entertain the National Encampment, that they furnish proper rooms, or hall, in which the departments can meet for registration and visitation without cost.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution offered by Comrade J. O. Ladd, of South Carolina, and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic do urge upon the Congress of the United States to so legislate as that the National Flag shall be floated over all presidential post-offices throughout the National domain.

On a communication from the directors of the Loyal Women's Memorial, the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That we commend the patriotism of the Loyal Women of the war, and reaffirm our previous action on this subject.

The committee recommended that a copy of a bill to equalize pensions and abolish all agencies except that at Washington, all pension examining boards, special pension examiners, and

providing for a service pension of eight dollars per month, with an additional service pension of one cent per day per month for each and every day of service, be laid upon the table, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was unanimously concurred in by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this Encampment cannot adjourn without expressing its great appreciation of the liberality of the municipal authorities and all the citizens of Buffalo, for the labor of love and patriotism they have performed in preparing for and entertaining the members of this Encampment and its visiting friends.

The committee reported favorably upon the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:

Resolved, That the time has come when justice demands the immediate passage by congress of a service pension law, and this Encampment commends as just and equitable the provisions of the bill favorably reported by the committee at the first session of the fifty-fourth congress allowing three dollars per month on account of the enlistment, and in addition thereto one cent per day per month from time of service.

The recommendation of the committee was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A motion to adjourn to 2 o'clock was lost.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the next order of business to be the election of a Surgeon-General, and said nominations were in order.

COMRADE DOIDGE, of Indiana: Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to present a comrade for the position of Surgeon-General. He belongs to Post 17, of Indianapolis, has been medical director of the Department of Indiana, was surgeon of the 24th and 67th Indiana Volunteers in the field, and we present him as a man who was a surgeon during our service in the country's hour of need, a man of education and ability in his chosen profession, having received his education more than forty years ago at the University of Buffalo in the state of New York. He has stood high in the profession since, is a gentleman, a sol-

dier, and a comrade, and a higher recommendation cannot come from the hearts of his delegation. We present Comrade Charles S. Boynton, of Indianapolis.

Comrade Heath, of Wisconsin, moved that the Encampment now adjourn until 2:30 P. M., and the motion was lost.

COMRADE ALLAN, of Virginia: Commander-in-Chief, I have been requested by the comrades from a number of Southern states to ask that this Encampment will not bunch its honors all around Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. It was our purpose to present a candidate for Chaplain-in-Chief, but since we came here we have heard that the great city of Chicago had a candidate to present for that office, and, believing that it needed the prayers of the Chaplain-in-Chief worse than we did in the South, we determined not to present our candidate for that office, but ask that the sick of your Southern comradeship might be attended to through the services of the Surgeon-in-Chief. The candidate whom I shall present has not been always a surgeon, but part of his life was a private soldier. He, too, went from the Empire State of New York, and for twenty-seven years past has lived in that great empire of the West, the Lone Star State of Texas. Comrade David McKay, whose name gave him the right to enlist in the 79th Highlanders of the State of New York, entered the service in 1861 as a private soldier. After a year in the ranks he was made an assistant-surgeon, and long after the last gun had been fired he continued in the medical service of his country, attending to the sick and the wounded until the month of November, 1865. He is a man of literary attainments, I venture to say, second to no comrade in this Encampment. As a surgeon in private life, I can speak personally, for I have met him often in the city of Dallas, Texas. He has a practice in the profession, which shows that he honors his comradeship in attainments as a physician and a surgeon, and I ask in the name of your Southern comradeship that you give us this position at this Encampment, by the election of David McKay, of your Highland regiment, the 79th, surgeon-general for the ensuing year.

COMRADE SAMPSON, of Arizona : We desire most heartily to second the nomination of Dr. McKay, of Texas, believing that this Encampment will realize that the time has come when the comrades of Texas should be recognized, with one officer at least.

Comrades Ketchum of Texas, Bliss of Michigan, Ehrhardt of Nebraska, Smith of Iowa, and many other comrades from different departments seconded the nomination of Comrade McKay.

COMRADE BOYNTON : Commander-in-Chief and comrades, the proudest day of my life was forty years ago, when within a stone's throw of this building I received my degree in medicine. The next proud day was when the Department of Indiana indorsed me for Medical Director, which she has done a second time, but, sir, I am a soldier and I am a Grand Army man, and I do not want this Encampment to understand that I put my personal preference over the choice of this Encampment, and I thank my comrades for the compliment they have paid me, and most respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for surgeon-General, and move that the election of Dr. McKay be made unanimous.

There being no objection, the Adjutant-General was directed to cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade McKay, which having been done, he was declared duly elected.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that nominations for the position of Chaplain-in-Chief were in order.

COMRADE NEVINS, of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: New Jersey is a small state, the eastern shore of which is washed by the Atlantic ocean. We are here with twenty-three votes, and we always attend the National Encampments, whether held East or West, and generally with a full delegation. We think at this Encampment we should be recognized, and I have been delegated by the Department of New Jersey to place in nomination one of its most worthy comrades for Chaplain-in-Chief of the G. A. R. The comrade whom I shall nominate

was born in the District of Columbia. He was prepared for the ministry and for over fifty years has been a minister of the gospel. During the rebellion he was selected from eighteen candidates as chaplain of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers and earned for himself the name of the fighting chaplain, both for fighting rebels and the devil. He possesses all the requisites for Chaplain-in-Chief, both as to character and ability, and there is no truer G. A. R. comrade in this Encampment. He has been eleven times unanimously elected Chaplain of his Post, and the last ten years he has served as Chaplain of the Department of New Jersey, and every time elected unanimously. I now voice the sentiment of every comrade in the Department of New Jersey in asking you to elect him Chaplain-in-Chief, and let this loyal, true old veteran, who has devoted so many years of his life to the G. A. R., retire with this honor to his credit. I nominate Comrade Charles E. Hill, Post 61, Department of New Jersey, G. A. R.

COMRADE VAN SANT, of Minnesota: One year ago I nominated for Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade Bruner, of Illinois. It was late in the afternoon of the last day of the Encampment, as it is now. Everybody was tired, as you are now. For the sake of harmony and to expedite business, I withdrew his name. I now renominate him. I had prepared an address, and, even in Minnesota's cold climate, have kept it carefully packed away on ice; but I will not tire you and perhaps harm my candidate by its delivery.

A moment ago I was asked if my preacher was a chaplain during the war. Why bless you, he was too young to preach but not too young to fight. At the tender age of fifteen he left mother, home, and school, seized his gun and fought with the rest of us until secession lay dead at our feet. I tell you he comes from fighting stock; he has the proud distinction, perhaps enjoyed by no other comrade, of being a veteran, the son of a veteran, and the grandson of a veteran. Think of it, three generations fighting valiantly for liberty and union.

All the Bruners were fighters; they were in favor of the last war and will favor the next. Comrade Bruner not only fought in the war but he has been fighting the devil ever since. He enlisted as a boy, returned as a boy, and is one of the "boys" now. He completed his education and for years has been an honored minister of the gospel, never forgetting, however, to teach and to preach the sublime lessons of patriotism so essential to the Nation's life.

You will make no mistake in selecting him to pray for us, and if you would make that old Illinois mother infinitely happy, let the news flash over the wires that her boy has been elected Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. I again name Frank C. Bruner, of Illinois.

COMRADE SEXTON, of Illinois: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, I am very thankful to Comrade Van Sant for performing a duty that the Encampment of Illinois instructed the Illinois delegation to perform. Comrade Bruner is an active, aggressive fighter in the Grand Army of the Republic. He is always on the right side. As Chaplain he is in close communion with the Great Commander of us all, and his prayers are always sincere and concise. You will never wait for him to say "Amen," and he says it with emphasis. Comrade Van Sant served with him in one of Illinois' great cavalry regiments, the 9th, and I could not help but admire his zeal and his display of that affection that one comrade bears for another who slept with him under the same blanket. We never had a Chaplain in Illinois that was more esteemed by his comrades than Comrade Bruner, and I commend him for your favorable consideration.

COMRADE SHAW, of New York: Commander-in-Chief, New York is pretty close to New Jersey. Illinois, although we love her much, had the Commander three years ago, and she doesn't want the earth. Now, New Jersey is somewhat dangerous, and so we want Comrade Hill to stand up between the mosquitoes and our State, and we second his nomination.

The Departments of Kansas, Connecticut, Nebraska, Texas,

Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, and Mississippi seconded the nomination of Comrade Bruner.

The Departments of Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Tennessee seconded the nomination of Comrade Hill.

Comrade Nevius, of New Jersey, withdrew the name of Comrade Hill, and Comrade Watson, of Illinois, moved that the Adjutant General cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Frank C. Bruner, of Illinois, for Chaplain-in-Chief, and the motion prevailed. The ballot having been cast by the Adjutant General, Comrade Bruner was declared duly elected Chaplain-in-Chief.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief was called to the chair, and the Committee on the Commander-in-Chief's address, through Comrade Weissert, of Wisconsin, Past Commander-in-Chief, presented its report, which, on motion, was adopted. The report is as follows:

To the Thirty-first Encampment, G. A. R.: The Committee on address of Commander-in-Chief has carefully considered the same and report as follows:

We commend the earnestness and devotion of the Commander-in-Chief to the interests of the order during his administration and desire this Encampment to heartily endorse the same.

We approve of the recommendation that Memorial Day remain as fixed in the beginning on the 30th of May of each year.

Military instruction in the public schools is most commendable, and we trust this Encampment will give this feature of our work heartiest commendation.

In the line of school histories we advise that the committee be continued and the work of thoroughly and carefully scrutinizing the different histories shall be effectively maintained, with a view of securing a proper presentation of the facts.

In the matter of finance your committee cannot agree with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, that the per capita tax be increased, but they respectfully recommend that the expenditures be kept within receipts by immediate retrenchment.

We respectfully recommend that no salaries be allowed except to the Adjutant General and the Custodian of Records, and that in all other matters involving the expenditure of money, the strictest economy be maintained, consistent with the interests of the order.

Your committee avails itself of this opportunity to express the high

esteem of its members, in common with the members of the entire Order, for Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, and to thank him for his patriotic purpose, untiring zeal, and the devotion which has distinguished his services.

A. G. WEISSERT, *Chairman*,

J. G. B. ADAMS,

THOS. G. LAWLER,

I. N. WALKER,

Committee.

COMRADE OLIN, of Massachusetts: Commander and Comrades, at St. Paul, one year ago, the National Encampment appointed a committee of three to procure a suitable testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief Walker, of Indiana. The Committee, in the performance of that duty, has procured a set of silver, encased in oak, suitably inscribed. It is solid silver, and seasoned oak. The silver is emblematical of those sterling qualities of heart and mind which have endeared our Comrade Walker not only to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, but to all who know him. The seasoned oak is emblematical of the strong fibre of his magnificent manhood. Comrade Walker, in the name of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I place in your hands the title to this testimonial, made of materials so enduring that after you have gone to your rest it will tell your children and your children's children of the great love which this magnificent order had for you. I now present it in their name. I cannot say more than this without trespassing upon the time of this Encampment, but, comrade, I could not say less in justice to the sincere and profound respect and deep admiration in which you are held and ever will be held in the hearts of these comrades.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER: Comrade Olin, Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: For the fourth time in my life I stand before comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic with a heart full of emotions of gratitude and affection. When the veterans of Indiana called me to be Department Commander I felt that it was the highest honor that I had ever received. Then came the promotion to Senior Vice-Commander-

in-Chief, but when the National Encampment at Louisville, with unanimous voice, called me to the station of Commander-in-Chief of the survivors of the armies that had been commanded by Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas and Logan, I knew that there was no other honor on earth higher for me. If, during my administration, I met the approval of my comrades, I am content. That I gave my whole heart and all the energy and ability that I possessed to the service, I think I need not say. I will take this testimonial, my comrades, to my home, to my wife and children, where it will be held as a legacy from the Grand Army of the Republic.

My comrades, the shadows lengthen. We are not so young as we were in the days of the war. Our activity and strength are not so great as when we hurled Pickett's Division back at Gettysburg, or when, with flashing eyes and fixed bayonets, we scaled the heights of Lookout and Missionary Ridge, and charged the battery of the enemy on the crest. In our meetings our roll-calls show that loved forms and voices are not with us. My comrades, I want you to believe me when I say that this, although the closing act in my official connection with the Grand Army of the Republic is performed with a full heart. May the whitened locks of the surviving comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic be covered with all the blessings that can be showered upon them. I thank you.

Comrade Torrance, of Minnesota, presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic: Your committee would respectfully report that by the action of the 30th National Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief was instructed to appoint a committee, consisting of seven members, to represent the Grand Army of the Republic in securing the erection at the National capitol of a monument to the patriotic women of the Union, such monument to be designed not only to emphasize and teach the devotion and sacrifice of womanhood to the cause of self-government from the founding of the Republic, but to serve as an inspiration to future generations of American women to cherish, defend, and preserve the sacred heritage, and to memorialize the Congress of the United States to appropriate the necessary funds with which to erect such monument.

That pursuant to such authority the Commander-in-Chief constituted said committee as follows: Ell Torrance, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.; Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Chas. Townsend, Athens, Ohio; James A. Sexton, Chicago, Illinois; Geo. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Washington Gardner, Lansing, Michigan.

That since said appointment no regular session of Congress has been held, and legislation on the subject at the late extra session was impossible.

Your committee would further report that an effort has been made to secure the co-operation of other patriotic organizations, and that the sentiment thus far expressed is in hearty approval of the undertaking.

It is the purpose of your committee to prepare a bill and have the same introduced at the next session of Congress asking for an appropriation of the necessary funds to erect said monument, and to the end that favorable legislation may be secured with as little delay as possible, your committee recommend that the incoming Commander-in-Chief bring the subject to the attention of the several departments with the request that they urge the Congressional delegations in their respective states to favor the necessary appropriation.

ELL TORRANCE,
I. M. HEDGES,
WASHINGTON GARDNER,
GEO. A. NEWMAN,
CHARLES TOWNSEND,
JAMES A. SEXTON,

Committee.

COMRADE ARMSTRONG, of Indiana: I move the appointment of a committee of five comrades of the Encampment, charged with the duty of procuring, to be presented to the retiring Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Clarkson, a suitable testimonial, expressive of the affection, the comradeship, and the appreciation for the faithful discharge of duty, of the members of this Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief appointed the following as the committee called for in the motion: William H. Armstrong, of Indiana; M. B. Taylor, of New York; C. A. Suydam, of Pennsylvania; J. A. Ehrhardt, of Nebraska; and T. B. Rodgers, of Missouri.

The Adjutant-General read the following list of names of comrades recommended by the different Departments for members

of the Council of Administration for the ensuing year, and, on motion, the Adjutant-General was directed to cast the ballot of the Encampment for the comrades named, which having been done, they were declared duly elected :

Alabama	M. D. Wickersham	Mobile.
Arizona	Wm. M. Moore	Tucson.
Arkansas	G. W. Clark	Little Rock.
California and Nevada	Charles A. Woodruff	U. S. A., Gov's. I., N. Y.
Colorado	Byron L. Carr	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Thacher	Hartford.
Delaware	Elwood Craig	Wilmington.
Florida	T. S. Wilmarth	Columbia.
Georgia	James O. Ladd	Summersville, S. C.
Idaho	Judson Spofford	Boise.
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott	Fairfield.
Indiana	William H. Armstrong	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Robert W. Hill	Muscogee.
Iowa	Luman L. Caldwell	Decorah.
Kansas	Homer W. Pond	Fort Scott.
Kentucky	Joseph H. Browning	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi	Paul Bruce	New Orleans.
Maine	Herbert R. Sargent	Portland.
Maryland	M. A. Brian	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Wilmon W. Blackmar	Boston.
Michigan	William Jibb	Monroe.
Minnesota	D. B. Searle	St. Cloud.
Missouri	F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis.
Montana	John Halahan	Anaconda.
Nebraska	L. F. Horton	Stanton.
New Hampshire	Albert L. Hall	Newport.
New Jersey	J. J. Kents	Trenton.
New Mexico	Hiram Crampton	Santa Fé.
New York	James Owens	227 E. 124th st., New York.
North Dakota	P. Latourette	
Ohio	E. R. Monfort	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	W. H. Baker	Ponca City.
Oregon	T. C. Smith	Salem.
Pennsylvania	W. H. Graham	Pittsburgh.
Potomac	N. B. Prentice	Washington City.
Rhode Island	Nelson W. Viall	Howard.
South Dakota	J. A. Pickler	Faultkon.
Tennessee	Charles W. Biese	Chattanooga.
Texas	J. W. Ayers	Dallas.
Utah	E. W. Tatlock	Salt Lake City.

Vermont.....Seymour H. Wood.....St. Albans.
 Virginia and N. Carolina, James E. FullerNorfolk.
 Washington and Alaska..H. E. Farnsworth.....Pomeroy, Wash.
 West VirginiaW. C. LeonardParkersburg.
 Wisconsin.....O. W. Carlson.....Milwaukee.

Comrade Hedges, of New York, presented the following as the report of the Committee on Military Instruction, and on motion it was adopted:

WHEREAS, The defense of the Nation is dependent on levies of volunteers;

WHEREAS, It is well recognized that levies of untrained men are not effective as soldiers;

WHEREAS, The Nation may be confronted with a condition of war too rapidly to give time for effective training to such volunteers;

WHEREAS, The National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic have repeatedly declared that such emergencies should be provided for by giving military instruction in the public schools, and they have charged themselves with the work of endeavoring to have this realized;

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic has frequently caused to be introduced, into both Houses of Congress, bills to authorize the details of officers and non-commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, to give military instruction in the public schools;

WHEREAS, Such bills, although favorably reported on by the committee to which they have been referred, have heretofore finally failed of enactment;

WHEREAS, We feel that our recent relations with foreign nations have emphasized the fact that there is a spirit prevailing amongst foreign nations, antagonistic to us: Be it

Resolved, By this Thirty-first Annual National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, That we must be measurably prepared for war if we would avoid having it forced upon us.

Resolved, That the National authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic be directed to cause a similar bill to those herein mentioned to be introduced at the ensuing session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic use its utmost endeavor and influence to cause this bill to be brought to the point of enactment, and

Resolved, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress, with a request that they give their influence and cordial, active support to this measure and cause it to be enacted.

I. M. HEDGES,
 ED. KETCHUM,
 HENRY S. COHN,
Committee.

Comrade Allan, of Virginia, presented the following report, which was adopted :

RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1897.

To the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Buffalo, N. Y.: The committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, under General Orders issued from Headquarters, to investigate and report to this Encampment in regard to the plans and purposes of the "Fredericksburg National Battlefield Park Association," beg leave to submit the following report :

Your committee arranged to have a meeting in the city of Fredericksburg, commencing on the 27th of May, 1897, and to devote that and the succeeding day to the discharge of the duties delegated to them, so that upon Memorial Day its different members might take part in the exercises at the National Cemetery, which were advertised to be held under the auspices of Phil Kearney Post No. 10, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, from Richmond, Va.

Your committee received a most cordial reception on the evening of their arrival, being met by the Hon. Seymour W. White, Mayor of Fredericksburg, and members of the municipal government, who in turn introduced the members of your committee to the leading citizens of the place, and their ladies, at a formal reception held at night. Apart from the pleasant social features of this reception, it impressed the committee with the unanimity of sentiment felt by the people of the locality in the work which had been delegated to the committee by the last National Encampment.

On the 28th of May, your committee, under an escort of the citizens, had an opportunity of visiting the most important points proposed to be preserved under the plans and purposes of the Battlefield Park Association. After an early breakfast, they proceeded in carriages to Salem Church, four miles; thence to Chancellorsville, six and a half miles; from there to the Bloody Angle, five and a half miles; and thence to Spottsylvania C. H., two and a half miles, and back to Fredericksburg, twelve miles. On the following morning, before the exercises at the National Cemetery, a visit was made to the other side of the Rappahannock, in Stafford county, where other points of historic interest, including the "Lacy House," were brought to the attention of the committee.

Your committee were impressed with the remarkable state of preservation of the various lines of breastworks, particularly those surrounding the Bloody Angle, and the many evidences of the sanguinary conflicts which took place in and around Fredericksburg in the battles for the preservation of the Union.

Your committee paid special attention to investigating the origin of the Association which is seeking the preservation, as a National park or parks, of certain battlefields around Fredericksburg, and the restoration of historic landmarks within the area proposed to be embraced in their undertaking;

and without hesitancy report that they found the enterprise to be absolutely free from any speculative feature, and to have been born, fed, and fostered by the municipal government of Fredericksburg itself, with the aid and co-operation of the leading citizens of the locality, who, though alive to the advantages which success would bring, by reason of the continual stream of visitors to the various locations, seem to be equally imbued with the patriotic desire of preserving for the benefit of future generations "a field where the lessons of patriotism and valor displayed in the late war can be always studied."

Your committee would embody as part of their report, for the information of the Encampment, the following extract from a pamphlet published by the Battlefield Park Association, as embodying the histories which would be preserved by carrying out the designs of those who have undertaken the establishment of a series of National parks along the route covered by your committee's investigation and travel.

It was near the Falls of the Rappahannock, now within the limits of the city of Fredericksburg, that Captain John Smith anchored his little vessel and fought the Indians in 1608, and performed one of his greatest exploits on this continent.

Near Fredericksburg was opened the first iron mine ever worked in America, from the products of which were made the cannon balls and cannon that served the sons of the Revolution in their battle for freedom. Near this city, also, Virginia's famous Governor, Spottswood, whose name is still green in the annals of America, had his home. Near Fredericksburg, also, George Washington was born, and in that city spent his boyhood's days with his mother, growing into the man who was to make the greatest civil and military record in history. From that historic town he went to join the army under Braddock and begin the career that made him the foremost American of all times. It was in that city that his mother was visited by Lafayette, and other famous patriots and statesmen; and it was there too, this noble woman died and was buried. That venerable city appears, therefore, to be closely connected with the revolutionary and pre-revolutionary history of this country.

Fredericksburg is the most historic spot of the most historic state in the Union. Almost within sight of its towers were born some of the foremost and greatest men of the country, Washington, Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, and Lee were all from the section of the country in which that city and the battlefields named are situated. In Virginia the war began and ended. In later years Fredericksburg was the gateway of the Confederacy, and through its portals rolled the bloodiest tide of battle known in history. Five of the most important encounters between the great armies occurred at and near that place, and within a radius of twelve miles from the city, more of war's terrible conflicts are recorded than have been known on any area of the same size in the world. On these fields more men were killed in battle than England, one of the greatest fighting nations on the earth, has lost in all her wars for the past hundred years. The battles of "First Fredericksburg," "Second Fredericksburg," "Chancellorsville," "Spottsylvania C. H.,"

"Salem Church," "The Wilderness," and "Todd's Tavern," present a war record unparalleled in tragic horrors. The actual compass of the six battle-fields shown on the military map was only about ten thousand acres, and yet upon that small area nearly five hundred thousand men were, at different times, engaged in a struggle that deluged this historic spot with blood, and probably about one hundred and fifty thousand men were killed, wounded, and missing in these memorable conflicts. The soldiers who fought on these fields came from all parts of the country, and, unlike the history of other battlefields, every state, North and South, was represented in these terrific battles by valiant sons who now repose in honored graves in the beautiful National Cemetery, which will be embraced in the area which it is proposed to immortalize in a "National Park."

It is not proposed by the association to ask the government, as in the cases of other national parks, to purchase tens of thousands of acres of land, but rather to link together, by the establishment of government roads, making them of easy access, the six or seven battle-fields enumerated in this report, and the purchase of comparatively small parcels of land at each point, so as to preserve the evidence of the raging tide of battle, where shot and shell the fastest flew; where face to face the American soldier breasted the bristling front of foeman's steel, and stood undaunted beneath the fiery hail of the dreadful battle storm, where now vegetation fattens on the corruption of humanity and verdure grows greener on the damp and decay of the fallen braves.

The general consensus of opinion on the part of those interested in the proposed movement seemed to favor the purchase by the government of a reservation of forty to fifty acres of land on each one of the several battle-fields, together with the acquisition of the existing lines of breastworks and fortifications, to the end that these be restored as far as possible to their original condition and the lines preserved intact; and that these reservations and points of interest be connected, or made of easy access by constructing and maintaining such macadamized roads as may be necessary to stretch from one to the other,—to be constructed as far as possible on the existing county roads over which the great armies moved to the memorable conflicts. It is estimated that the roads necessary to embrace the ground in contemplation would be from fifty to fifty-five miles in length, and that the total quantity of land necessary or desirable to be acquired would not exceed 2,500 acres.

Your committee were thoroughly satisfied that the movement was entirely free from danger of exorbitant prices and demands for the different parcels of land which would become the objects of interest to the government in the event of a favorable consideration and conclusion of the plans of the association; that the lands are held by the original owners, and that no options have been given or any speculative values placed upon the property, but, on the contrary, that purchases in every instance could be made from the owners upon most reasonable terms, at prices very little in advance of the present market value per acre of the entire plantations of which they

form parts. Further than this, your committee were assured that in the event of any one of the land-owners obstructing the proposed movement by fixing a fictitious or exorbitant valuation on such of his land as may be desired for the purpose, the legislature of the state would authorize condemnation proceedings to meet the special exigency, while both the state, municipal, and county authorities will take all the necessary steps for securing absolute and complete sovereignty and jurisdiction to the United States over all the property brought within the scope of these operations.

These matters of detail may not have been strictly within the purview of the work delegated to your committee, but such as would more properly receive attention at the hands of the government in the event of its considering and entering into the plans of the association; but we felt that as a matter of interesting information it would be well to carry the investigation thus far and report fully our information and conclusion.

In the judgment of your committee, and as a result of the investigation made by them, they are of the opinion that the Grand Army of the Republic, whose members contributed by their heroism and valor to connect their names and lives with the locality already famed in history as the boyhood home of Washington, the grave of Mary, his mother; the house in which Monroe lived; the historical "Lacy House," often visited by George Washington; where General Burnside had his headquarters; and where President Lincoln sojourned when he reviewed the army of the Potomac; the Marye House and Heights, where T. F. Meagher's Irish Brigade immortalized itself in American history, should not only lend its influence and its name to the preservation of scenes and places so sacred and dear to our organization, but should also direct the attention of the government of our country to the opportunities presented in the plans of the Fredericksburg Battlefield Park Association, to the end that the scenes and memories connected alike with the birth of the Republic and the war which prevented it from being rent asunder, may be preserved to coming generations as lasting memorials to the honor of the architects, builders, and preservers of this "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave."

In conclusion, your committee recommend to the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, First—That the Grand Army of the Republic views with favor the movement inaugurated in the city of Fredericksburg, Va., for the establishment of the battlefield parks, in commemoration of the patriotism and valor of the American soldiers engaged in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, Second—That we commend to the favorable consideration of the executive and legislative departments of the national government the opportunities presented for obtaining control of these object lessons to our posterity.

Resolved, Third—That a committee of seven members of the Grand Army of the Republic be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief,

for the purpose of co-operation in furthering the plans proposed for the preservation of the historic battlefields around the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia; provided that said committee shall act without any cost or expense to the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDGAR ALLAN, *Chairman*,
HENRY E. TAINTOR,
DANL. R. BALLOU,
ALBERT E. SHOLES,
Committee.

The committee on the report of the Adjutant-General presented the following, which, on motion, was adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the Adjutant-General, having carefully considered the subjects presented and the recommendations suggested, submit the following:

The report and the service known to each Department to have been rendered, evidence the faithful and efficient service of the Adjutant-General in the work devolving upon him.

Your committee do not see that they can touch upon the several recommendations of the Adjutant-General, affecting changes in the Rules and Regulations, as the Rules already provide a plan whereby amendments may be made, and no suggestion of the committee would therefore be of any effect in making a change in the Rules and Regulations.

C. V. R. POND,
H. O. MOORE,
J. K. MERTZ,
C. A. PARTRIDGE,
WM. N. EATON,
Committee.

The committee on the report of the Surgeon-General presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

BUFFALO, August 27, 1897.

The committee on the Surgeon-General's report have the honor to report that they approve the suggestions and recommendations of the Surgeon-General, and request that they be acted upon favorably.

WILMAN W. BLACKMAR, *Chairman*,
CHARLES W. KEETING,
E. C. GEAREY,

Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Comrade Ehrhardt, of Nebraska, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

To the Commander-in-Chief, Officers and Members 31st Session of the National Encampment of the G. A. R.: We, your committee to whom was referred the reports of the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, would beg leave to report that we have performed the duty assigned us, and after carefully examining the reports find that the officers have so well performed the duties of their office that they have left nothing for the committee to do but to recommend the approval of their acts. We, therefore, recommend that their reports be approved and adopted.

JOHN A. EHRHARDT,
ERASTUS W. JEWETT,
PHIL. SCHALLER,
GEORGE B. RANDOLPH,

Committee.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 20, 1897.

To the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic: At the last Encampment, Comrade Ell Torrence of Minnesota presented the following resolution, which was adopted and later referred by the Commander-in-Chief to the undersigned committee :

"WHEREAS, The earlier history of the Grand Army of the Republic is of special interest and increasing value to the surviving members of the order, and the proceedings of many of the earlier National Encampments cannot be procured for the reason that the copies published were limited in number and are now out of print : Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the necessity and extent of the publication of the earlier records of the National Encampments, including general orders, and ascertain the cost of republication.

"*Resolved further*, That if this sum shall be deemed by the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration too large to be borne by the National Encampment, that they may, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration, arrange for publication thereof by subscription at the net cost of publishing and delivering the same."

The committee, while agreeing that "the early history of the order is of special interest and increasing value to the surviving members," are not convinced that there is a sufficient demand for a republication of the journals of the National Encampment to warrant the large expenditure which would be required for that purpose.

This, however, can only be demonstrated through a proper effort to ascertain the wishes of members, and that effort we believe should be now made. Before this work is undertaken there should, however, be an expression of the judgment of the National Encampment as to the ground which such

republication should cover. The Journals of the earlier Encampments excluded the debates and cover only the actions of the Encampments. Prior to 1881 the Journals did not contain the General Orders issued. In that year Commander-in-Chief Wagner included the current general orders with the journal, which has since been the practice. While it would be impossible to procure all the General Orders issued of the first administration, there are practically full sets obtainable from 1868, and these should be printed, excluding, we would suggest, purely routine matters of the moment, such as railroad arrangements for Encampments and other minor details which could be wisely omitted. Rejections of applicants were reported in the early years, and these, with all discharges by court-martial, should certainly not be reprinted. To reprint all the Journals with General Orders to date would require say ten volumes, and we may for present purposes roughly estimate the cost at one dollar per volume, say \$10 for the set, dependent, of course, on the number of copies required. There are several hundred copies of Journals of recent years now on hand which are issued by the custodian when called for to make up sets, and a number of such calls have been lately received from public libraries, but these copies would be of no service in estimating for a republication, as the work should be uniform and brought down to date, and hereafter the Journals of Encampments should be made to correspond.

The cost can be largely reduced by omitting all debates, and purely formal or routine motions, and, in the roll of the Encampments print by Departments the names (without address) of members present only, in running lines and not in columns, thus saving considerable space.

The debates are now printed in the Journals because they are of present interest in showing how various important questions were viewed by members, but they would be of no such service in this republication. Their omission would not really deprive any one desirous of viewing the debates, as from eight to ten thousand copies of the Journals for some years back have been printed, and are now and will be for years to come available for any purpose.

We are quite certain that in the liberal printing of the recent Journals the National Encampment has done all that it should do, and that republication should be only at the cost of those desirous to have personal copies and are willing to pay for them.

Any estimate of the cost without closer figuring on the number of pages covered, at this time can be but a guess, but we assume as a fair proposition, on the lines above suggested, that the work can be placed in the hands of subscribers at not exceeding five dollars per set. That figure could be assumed as a starting point, subscribers being assured that if the number should be so small as to make the work much more expensive, it would be abandoned, while if the list is larger, the subscribers would have a corresponding reduction in the cost.

For the purpose of eliciting the opinion of members of the Encampment, and to prove whether there is a desire to have the Journals reprinted, we offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, I. That the Journals of the National Encampment, with the

General Orders for each year, shall be republished, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be had to defray the actual cost, and for this purpose the Commander-in-Chief shall in General Orders state the purpose and invite subscriptions through the respective Departments.

II. The plan to be pursued shall be as follows:

All debates shall be eliminated and the text confined to the action of the National Encampment on all matters submitted. Lengthy communications not adopted shall not be printed in full, but a brief reference shall be made thereto. Reports of officers and of all committees shall be printed in full, except that the tabular statistics given in the Inspector General's report shall be omitted. The roll of officers and members shall contain the name of representatives present only, including alternates who served as representatives. The representatives noted as present shall be arranged by Departments in alphabetical order in running lines, and not in columns.

III. The Commander-in-Chief, subject to the approval of the National Council of Administration, shall arrange for the preparation of the work upon the above general plans, deciding as he may judge best on all other details in reference to the work, and when the manuscript is prepared, procure estimates for the printing and binding in substantial style from first class printing establishments accustomed to book work, awarding the same to the lowest responsible bidder. The charge will include expenses for collation and delivery to subscribers.

IV. The National Encampment shall subscribe for 500 copies, which shall be retained to meet future calls, and to be sold at cost. Public libraries throughout the country shall be notified of the project and be given the option of subscribing on the same general terms.

ROBT. B. BEATH,
JNO. M. VANDERSLICE,
J. H. HOLCOMB,

Committee.

Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, presented the following report, which was adopted by the requisite vote:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, REGULATIONS, AND RITUAL.

To the National Encampment: Your Committee on Rules, Regulations, and Ritual express their gratification at the small number of propositions presented, proposing amendments to the Rules and Regulations. This, we believe, is due in large part to the requirement that all amendments must first receive the approval of a Department Encampment before being presented to the National Encampment. This is a wise rule. The question now arises, should it not be applied to similar recommendations made in the reports of National Officers? It is undoubtedly a fact that inattention to this

rule has been productive of confusion, and that in one instance conflicting reports were made from two separate committees reporting on the same point. The experience of our officers is of great value, yet we believe, excepting upon such points as might be unanimously agreed to, the rule of previous publication, at least so that each member may have timely notice of such proposed changes, should be strictly adhered to.

The Adjutant-General makes a recommendation, for which he gives reasons, to require annual instead of semi-annual returns.

The Judge-Advocate-General makes a recommendation to enlarge the clause on eligibility to membership so that men who were in the Confederate service, but deserted and afterwards entered the Union Army, may be eligible to membership.

All these propositions strike us favorably, but we deem it right not to waive the rule prescribed for these or any other amendments not previously published. They can be duly presented hereafter. We confine ourselves then to the proposed amendments as published in General Orders No. 9, dated, Headquarters, July 22, 1897, and on which we report as follows:

I. The Department of Massachusetts offers an amendment to section 4, article II, chapter 2. The paragraph affected reads:

"If on a count of the balls deposited, it appear that not more than twenty are cast, and two or more of them are black, the candidate shall be declared rejected; but if more than twenty are cast, then an additional black ball for every additional twenty shall be necessary to reject."

The proposition is to strike out the second clause and insert: "one additional black ball for every ten balls deposited shall be necessary to reject." The section will then read:

"After the reading of the report the Commander shall give opportunity to any comrade having objections to the election of the applicant to state the same, after which a ballot with ball ballots shall be had. One black ball for every ten balls deposited shall be necessary to reject. If a less number of black balls than above provided be cast, the candidate shall be declared elected," etc.

In view of the reduced membership in so many Posts we believe the change to be a good one and recommend its adoption.

II. The Department of Connecticut presents a proposition to change the article on Eligibility to Membership by adding to the clause, "No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States," but service previous to May 1st, 1861, in the militia of any seceding state, and without having taken an oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States, shall not be regarded as having borne arms against the United States." The case upon which this action is based presents the facts cited in the Judge-Advocate-General's report, Case No. 4. This man as a member of a militia company was called on for garrison duty for South Carolina, but immediately after he came north, enlisted in the Union Army and served with credit, being honorably mustered out after the rebellion had closed. There may be a number of cases equally meritorious, but we cannot

recommend a change of this important article of an organic law to meet any such cases and we must therefore report against the adoption of the proposition.

III. The same Department asks to have the titles of the Assistant-Adjutant-General and Assistant-Quartermaster-General of Departments changed to Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. This would involve numerous changes in the Rules and in all the blanks. We can see no reason for it and report *adversely*.

IV. The Department of Pennsylvania, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, proposes a change of dates for inspection under article V, chapter V, and also on forms of reports which we think are desirable. We therefore recommend that the first section be changed to read as follows :

ARTICLE V.

INSPECTION.

Section 1. An annual inspection of each Post shall be made between September 1st and December 31st by the Assistant Inspector, Department Officer, or other comrade assigned to such duty, the report of the same to be made to the Inspector of the Department within thirty days after the inspection.

Such additional inspection shall be made as the Commander may deem necessary, on the recommendation of the Inspector, or when directed by the Inspector-General.

The Inspector shall consolidate the reports of his assistants for the information of the Commander, and shall furnish a summary of such reports to the Inspector-General, within thirty days after the completion of the inspection of their several Departments.

The matter of blanks is practically within the control of the Inspector-General but the above change simplifies the instructions and will be a considerable saving in work and blanks.

The same Department proposes that the service-strap of the Assistant-Inspector-General on the Commander-in-Chief's staff be a silver eagle, the same as for the Aides. Their duties are somewhat similar, and the change may as well be made, as the expenses are borne by the recipients of these honors. We recommend its adoption.

VI. The same Department also proposes an amendment to section 1, article 3, chapter 5, by adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided that Posts shall be exempt from the payment of a per capita tax on all comrades who are exonerated, on account of actual inability, from the payment of annual dues by their respective Posts, and the number of members so exonerated shall be stated in the returns of the Post Commanders to Department Headquarters, required by chapter 5, article 2, section 1, of the Rules and Regulations." This proposition was before the Encampment last year. It was there argued that while at the first reading the proposition seemed fair to exempt Posts from dues to their Department on members whose dues had been remitted for cause, as provided in the Rules, yet Posts would be tempted to excuse too large a proportion of their membership, which would undoubt-

edly be a heavy burden on comrades often not much better able to pay dues than those released. A great deal of charity is now properly used in relieving members of dues when they show a desire to remain and share in the work of the Order, and we think it desirable that the laws on this subject remain as at present until a greater necessity be shown for such change. In fact, additional taxes on those who remain in good standing, even for such a good purpose, might in itself drive many members away. We therefore report *adversely*.

VII. In the matter of the request presented by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Michigan, to permit the name of Comrade Russell A. Alger to be placed upon the Department Roster as Past Department Commander:—The committee have in their possession documents and conclusive evidence which have only been found since the adjournment of the last Department Encampment. These documents and evidence show that at the time of the revival or reorganization of the Department of Michigan, by some oversight or omission the name of Comrade Alger, the first Department Commander, was not placed on the Roster as Past Department Commander, although other names were so placed. Under our Rule adopted at Denver, the Department of Michigan must take action in the matter before the name of Comrade Alger can be placed on its Roster. We therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Department of Michigan is hereby authorized to place the name of Comrade Russell A. Alger on its Roster of Past Department Commanders—if, after consideration of the facts, it shall so desire.

ROBT. B. BEATH,
T. C. MASTELLER,
R. M. SMOCK,
H. M. NEVIUS,
ROBT. W. HILL.

Committee.

Comrade Leo Raisseur, of Missouri, presented the following, which was adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Thirty-first National Encampment: The undersigned, your committee on the Judge-Advocate General's report, beg leave to submit that they have carefully considered the same and make the following recommendations, to-wit:

I.

Believing that the use of the G. A. R. insignia for advertising purposes or to assist imposture in soliciting charity is an abuse which should be prevented, as far as possible, by legislative enactment, wherever such legislation has not already been procured, we recommend for adoption the resolution

prepared and submitted on that subject by the Judge-Advocate-General as follows, viz.:

“Resolved, That the officers of the several Departments are advised to endeavor to procure the enactment of laws by the states and territories within their jurisdiction, to prevent the use of Grand Army insignia for advertising or other business purposes, as well as to prevent imposture in soliciting charity.”

II.

Regarding the syllabi, opinion, and conclusions prepared and arrived at by the Judge-Advocate-General in the cases submitted to him during his term of office, which form a part of his report, we recommend as follows, viz.:

1. Amend syllabus of Case No. 1, so that the part thereof which refers to the effect of the making of an apology for a wrong done, may read as follows, to-wit:

“Apology for an offense is to be submitted to the court, which shall pass upon its sufficiency as a defense or excuse.”

As reason for this amendment, we submit that the language used on that subject in the report admits of the inference that an apology, when made before trial, will constitute a defense to any charges that may be preferred. A great many offenses are of such a character that no apology can condone or excuse the same, and hence the use of language admitting of that construction or of such an inference might mislead the comrades. The amendment proposed by your committee leaves the consideration of the sufficiency of an apology in any case with the court where it properly belongs.

Your committee fully and heartily concurs in the remainder of the syllabus and in the result or conclusion arrived at by the Judge-Advocate-General in this case and therefore recommends approval thereof.

2. Your committee regrets its inability to agree with the conclusion arrived at by the Judge-Advocate-General in Case No. 2, in the learned opinion prepared by him upon the facts therein set forth.

The question presented by this case is simply the following: Is a man who was drafted for service in the U. S. Army during the War of the Rebellion while in the employ of the War Department of the Government as a civilian, who by the order of the War Department continued in such service as a civilian and drew pay as such to the end of the war, and who merely presents a certificate of discharge as a private, signed by the Secretary of War, but who was never examined by the Medical Department as to his physical fitness for service, never mustered into the service, never rendered any service as a soldier, and never paid as a soldier, eligible to membership in the G. A. R.? We believe that the proper answer to the question stated should be in the negative. The Grand Army is an association of soldiers and sailors, as its preamble clearly shows. Service as a civilian in the War Department during the War, however patriotic or valuable, does not constitute a soldier. An erroneously issued certificate of discharge signed by the Secretary of War, without a proper foundation upon which to base the same, does not make a soldier, notwithstanding the fact that the War Department

had charge of our civil war. Enlistment or draft did not make soldiers, as is satisfactorily shown by the well known facts that thousands of men who were enlisted or drafted did not become soldiers by reason of the fact that medical examination of the same disclosed that they were physically unfit for the duties of a soldier. It may even be conceded that a man may have been "a soldier without a muster," but such has never, as far as we know, been held to be the case except where it clearly appears that the man actually rendered the service of a soldier. In the case before the Encampment, the applicant for membership only rendered the service of a civilian, and continued in such service to the end of the war. He was never sworn to serve his country as a soldier is by law required to do. When he was drafted for the service, he might have elected to submit to a medical examination, to be sworn to serve his country as a soldier (or to be mustered into such service, as it is called in military parlance), and then to have himself detailed to do the work for a soldier's pay theretofore performed by him as a civilian. He saw fit to serve as a civilian for a civilian's pay without assuming the obligations of a soldier, and having thus made his choice of a civilian's duty, and merely performed the same, he ought not now to be admitted to membership in an association of soldiers and sailors and share the honor attached thereto.

This organization, pursuant to the opinion of Judge-Advocate-General Carnahan, rendered July 31, 1882, denied admission to its ranks to an applicant who enlisted and actually served as a drummer boy with his company in battle because he was not mustered into the service. Following that precedent, and concurring in the opinion of Judge-Advocate-General Tanner, rendered February 20, 1893, which was duly approved by our organization, that "muster in and muster out in an honorable manner seem to me to be requisites to membership which we should not lightly lay aside," we feel compelled to recommend that the syllabus and opinion in case No. 2 be disapproved and the applicant denied admission to our order.

3. It is a pleasure to recommend that the syllabi and opinions in cases Nos. 3 and 4 be approved together with the conclusions therein set forth.

4. Your committee are unable to agree with the Judge-Advocate-General in his construction of that part of section 4, of article IV, of chapter 5, appearing in case No. 5, which requires from a dropped member who is reinstated by a Post other than the one from which he was dropped, the payment of "such additional fee as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the amount charged upon application for membership by transfer." If it were not for the appearance of the phrase "as may be agreed upon" in the above quoted part of that section, we might possibly be able to subscribe to the views expressed in the report. The maximum of additional fee has been clearly fixed by the language used in the section, as being the amount required as a transfer fee. The minimum is left without any limitation whatever and is to be ascertained or fixed by agreement between the Post and the member to be reinstated. If the National Encampment had deemed it proper to fix a minimum limit, it could easily have done so by the use of appropriate language to that effect. In order to uphold the contention or decision of the report

on this point, it is necessary, by construction merely, to interpolate in the rules words which were discarded by the Encampment which amended the same and adopted the rule as it now stands. We cannot approve legislation by construction in our Order. The clearly expressed intent of the framers of the rules was to leave the amount of the additional fee to be paid to be agreed upon between the dropped member and the reinstating Post, and Louis Blenker Post No. 376, having agreed to accept five cents per member as such additional fee, the payment of same by the dropped members will comply with the rule. We therefore recommend that the decision of the Judge-Advocate-General on this point be disapproved.

An appeal from Louis Blenker Post from the decision of the Judge-Advocate-General regarding the amount to be forwarded by the reinstating Post to the Post of which the dropped comrade was formerly a member, has been placed before us for our consideration. The report or decision on this point satisfactorily arrives at the conclusion that the reinstating Post must forward to the original Post, by which the member was dropped, the amount of one year's dues of such original Post. Whatever the amount of such dues may be, must determine the amount which the original Post may insist upon. The language of the rule has been construed to that effect in Judge-Advocate-General Dart's report in 1896, and hence we recommend that the decision of the Judge-Advocate-General on this point be approved and that the appeal of Louis Blenker Post No. 376, of Illinois, be dismissed.

5. We also take pleasure in recommending that the syllabi and opinions in Cases Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 be approved.

6. We recommend, for the purpose of making the syllabus of Case No. 11 clearer, and so that it may accord with the opinion and facts, striking out the sentence "Division does not excuse" and inserting in lieu thereof "Both are equally guilty"; also recommend that the sentence following the above quotation be modified so as to read as follows, to-wit:

"The admission as evidence of a letter from a Post Adjutant stating an act of his Post instead of requiring a certified copy of the record, though error, is not fatal when the evidence is brought out by questions asked by the complaining party."

The above amendment accords with the spirit of the opinion and is based on the facts of the case as set forth in the same, and hence is recommended for adoption.

Also amend the first paragraph of the syllabus of Case No. 11 by striking out the words "conviction by a vote of 6 to 2" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "judgment," in order that it may not be said that the principle set forth is dependent upon the number of votes by which the result was secured, and in order that the principle may be applicable to a judgment of acquittal as well as one of conviction.

The remainder of the syllabus and opinion, as well as the conclusion arrived at by the Judge-Advocate-General, is recommended for approval.

The committee having carefully considered the work of the Judge-Advocate-General, report that the opinions, some of which are elaborate and

long, requiring very considerable labor and research, evidence unusual care and scholarly ability in their preparation, and form a valuable addition to our Grand Army opinions. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolve 1, That the Encampment hereby extends to Judge-Advocate-General Clarke its thanks for his able, earnest, and concientious performance of the duties imposed upon him.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C., and L.,

LEO RASSIEUR,
ALFRED DARTE,
M. L. HAYWARD,
ALFRED B. BEERS,
HALBERT B. CASE,
Committee.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania : The report of the Judge-Advocate will be printed as it was prepared by him. It has been materially altered by the report of the committee and the action of the Encampment thereon, and I desire to move that the decisions modified by the report just adopted be marked by an asterisk, and a reference made to the particular page of the journal where the modification can be found ; otherwise there will be confusion.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Stahl, of New Jersey, presented the report of the Committee on Pensions, which is as follows :

T. S. CLARKSON, Esq., Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief: Your Committee on Pensions begs leave to submit the following report :

First—Your committee desire to congratulate the Encampment and, through you, the entire membership of our Order, as well as all the sorrowing comrades, upon the dawn of a new era in the history of the Pension Department of the National Government. Thanks to the thoughtfulness and wisdom of the Chief Executive of the Nation, whose soldier heart felt the great need of justice towards the men who had saved the Government, he selected for the administration of the Pension Bureau a comrade of the G. A. R. whose feelings are in full accord with the rights and wants of his late comrades, whose experience and business training have fitted him pre-eminently for a business-like and practical conduction of the great office in his charge, and whose keen sense of justice and full appreciation of the responsibilities he therewith assumed prompt him to a desire to discharge these important duties with an equally-poised scale of justice to the Government and

the millions of taxpayers it represents, and also to the men who have or may yet become the wards and beneficiaries of this great Nation, in whose services they have acquired a legal right and a just claim for recognition for themselves whilst living and for those dependent upon them after their death.

In the Hon. H. Clay Evans, a comrade of the Department of Tennessee, President Comrade McKinley has selected the right man for the right place, and the comrades may safely look forward, under his administration of the Pension Office, to a just and, at the same time, liberal interpretation of the pension laws, so far as such interpretation lies in his power.

With a view of arriving at results in harmony with his views, the commissioner has already made many important changes, not the least of which was the placing of an old soldier at the head of every adjudicating department of the bureau, thus securing for the service a harmony of feeling that, emanating from the chief, pervades the administration of every branch. Regular weekly conferences of these heads of departments with the commissioner have been inaugurated, and at these meetings every item of important interest, every newly developed phase in the conduct of the bureau, is discussed and the best results obtained from that exchange of views.

The abolishing of that most obnoxious of all rules ever made in the Pension Office (rule 229) was one of the first fruits of Commissioner Evans' administration, followed as it was by the strict order that boards of examiners must report at once upon all cases referred to them, and both these rulings will greatly facilitate the claims pending and hereafter to be filed.

Knowing the new spirit of justice and equity that has taken possession of the Pension Bureau, your committee resolved to turn its attention to the accomplishment of practical reforms rather than the submission of vague possibilities and schemes in probable legislation, choosing rather to work for a liberal application of existing laws than to attempt the introduction of new ones. To this end your committee met in Washington, May 20 and 21 last, and took into consideration the rulings made and practices in vogue in the Pension Bureau, as inaugurated by former administrations. After a careful examination of the subject, we submitted to the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions on May 21, the following memorandum, and received his personal assurances that every point submitted should have his most careful consideration:

To the Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions: The undersigned members of the Pension Committee of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, most respectfully present for your consideration the following suggestions, the result of the official action of the committee at their meeting on May 20 and May 21, 1897.

We are fully persuaded that many unnecessary difficulties and hardships have been caused to the ex-soldiers, survivors of the great internal war which resulted in saving the Union and giving new life and vigor to the great Republic, by the adoption of unnecessary rules, and clothing the machinery incident to results in the Pension Bureau with superfluous garments; and we call your attention to certain rules which embarrass the pensioner in the pursuit of his rights in your Bureau, and which, in our judgment, accomplish no other purpose than that of hindering, delaying and embarrassing the claimant for pension, without producing any good results to the Pension Bureau,

and which, we think, should be entirely and at once repealed, or, at least, modified.

1. We submit that the rule relating to the discontinued pensions should be—

“That all pensions reduced or discontinued since January seventh, 1893, shall, upon application, be reconsidered and adjudicated in accordance with the provisions of existing laws, and the pension, if restored or allowed, shall commence from the date of such reduction or discontinuance, or from the date subsequent thereto at which the disability is shown by the evidence to have existed; *Provided*, That in the event of death of pensioner after such reduction or discontinuance, any accrued pensions that may be found due under this section, shall be paid as provided by existing law, in cases of death.” (See vol. 28, Stat. at Large, p. 18.)

2. The rule permitting special examiners to take proof of witnesses and record it in their own language and coloring is, in our opinion, extremely injurious and pernicious, and should be substituted by a rule in effect as follows:

“That hereafter, in the administration of the pension laws, all investigations into the merits of any pending case or pension previously allowed, shall be in deposition form; *i. e.*, by question propounded and answer given, under oath, in open session, after due notice to the person or persons who may be affected thereby, who may be present personally, or by attorney; and such person or persons shall have the right to cross-examine, and a fair and full opportunity to rebut or substantiate any facts alleged or disputed; and when fraud is alleged, the allegations shall be reduced to writing, and under oath, and the person or persons affected thereby shall be furnished with a certified copy of the charges made, together with the names of the persons making the same, at least thirty days prior to such investigation, and shall be furnished with the names of the witnesses by whom the said charges are to be proved at least five days prior to such examination; such investigation to be conducted at the county seat of the county in which the person affected resides, and the depositions of witnesses residing outside of said county shall be taken as near as may be in accordance with the practice of the state or territory in which said witness resides.” (See vol. 28, Stat. at Large, p. 18.)

3. The rule relating to the evidence of commissioned officer and of private soldiers should be so modified as to read in substance as follows:

“In the administration of the Pension Laws, the oath of a person who has served as a non-commissioned officer or private shall not have any less weight than if such person had served as a commissioned officer; *Provided*, That no claims shall be rejected because of claimants' inability to furnish, as to any material fact in the case, the testimony of more than one creditable witness having knowledge of such fact.”

4. The rule relating to the demands for further evidence in any case pending should read in substance as follows:

“That all notifications from the Bureau of Pensions as to the status of any case shall set forth each and every fact upon which further evidence is required to complete the same.”

5. The rule permitting an insight into the papers on file in the Pension Bureau in any case by the claimant, his representative in Congress, or his attorney, should be so framed as to contain in substance the following:

“That all papers, memoranda, writings, letters, reports of examining surgeons or special examiner, records or exhibits received by the Bureau of Pensions relating to any pension or claim, shall be preserved and filed with the papers in said case, and every pensioner or pension claimant shall have the right, in person or by attorney or representative in Congress, to examine and inspect each and every such paper, memorandum, writing, report, letter, or exhibit, which has any reference to or bearing upon his or her pension or claim.”

6. The rule referring to disability incurred or contracted in line of duty should be restricted to something like the following :

"That in all claims for pension or increase of pension, the records of the war or navy departments showing disability to have been incurred or contracted in line of duty, shall be conclusive of that fact."

7. The rule applying to the presumption of death ought to be modified so as to read in substance like this :

"That the common law presumption of death, after the lapse of seven years without news or tidings of the missing person, shall obtain and be of force in the administration of the Pension Laws ; *Provided*, That if such person shall afterwards be proved to be alive, any pension that may have been granted on account of his death, shall thereupon cease."

8. That the rule requiring proof of the marriage of widow claimants should be framed so as to read as follows :

"That hereafter in the administration of the Pension Laws, the fact of marriage may be *prima facie* proved by satisfactory evidence that the parties were joined in marriage by the ceremony deemed by them obligatory, or habitually recognized each other as husband and wife, and were so recognized by their neighbors and lived together as such up to the date of death of either of them, or, if the soldier, sailor, or marine died in the service, up to the date of enlistment ; and the children born of such marriage, so proved, shall be held and deemed, for pensionable purposes, to be legitimate."

9. The rule as to the official close of the war should hold as follows :

"That in the administration of the Pension Laws, the War of the Rebellion shall be deemed and held to have ended and closed on August 20, 1866."

10. That Commissioner Raum's rulings on the grading of pensions as expressed in the following, be reinstated :

"That an application under the act of June 27, 1890, shall be sufficient as to allegation of disability, if the applicant alleges therein the existence of disability, not the result of his own vicious habits, which renders him unable to earn support; and every disability found to exist at the time of filing, which is recognized as pensionable under the general pension laws, or under the act of June 27, 1890, shall be taken into consideration, in determining the degree of disability of such applicant, and to all disabilities pensionable under the general laws, the same rate of pension shall be allowed as under the general laws, not to exceed in the aggregate, twelve dollars per month; *Provided, however*, That vicious habits shall not be presumed against the claimant, unless it shall appear by the certificate of the Board of Examining Surgeons, or an Examining Surgeon of the Bureau of Pensions, that the disability for which claimant seeks pension appears upon such examination to be the result of vicious habits, whereupon claimant may be called upon to offer evidence to rebut the same."

The foregoing suggestions are the result of a careful consideration of the construction of the Pension Laws by your immediate predecessors, as well as my former commissioners when juster liberality was exercised in the executions of the laws. The effect of the construction of the laws by your immediate predecessors, and the adoption of a series of rules gradually narrowing the application of the laws, has been to practically annul the act of June 27, 1890, and defeat the intention of Congress in the passage of the act. It is believed that every principle asked for above was in active operation in the Pension Bureau prior to the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as President. And we sincerely believe that the re-adoption of these rules will result in giving effect to the pension laws as contemplated by Congress when they were passed and yet will not increase the pension disbursements to any disastrous extent. Moreover, the rules suggested have been within the last year, for the most part, formulated into a bill known as the Pickler Bill, and

has received the endorsement of the people by its passage in the Representative branch of Congress by a very large majority.

11. We would also most respectfully suggest a ruling to the effect that "the death of a soldier or sailor while in the line of duty or from disease or injury so contracted in the service of the United States, and not for or in violation of any law or regulation thereof, shall be considered and held as equivalent to an honorable discharge in determining title to pension under the act of June 27, 1890."

12. Also, that the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, relative to the "means of support other than her daily labor" of a widow claimant under the act, should be interpreted so as to read: "That before she shall be entitled to a pension under the provisions of said law, she shall prove that her net income does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum."

13. We most respectfully ask you to rule that widows or dependent parents applying for pension under the Act of June 27, 1890, shall not be compelled to prove any prior service of the soldier than the one upon which the claim for pension is based.

14. And lastly, we would respectfully ask for a ruling that "widow claimants under the Act of June 27, 1890, should not be compelled to prove by other than fair presumptive evidence, that the soldier had not been married previously to her marriage to him."

To the end that the pension laws may be given the effect that Congress intended should be given to them, and that justice may be done to the men who risked and dared all for the preservation of a common country, we respectfully submit the foregoing for your serious and earnest consideration. The above suggestions are not merely the personal views of the members of this committee who have signed their names hereto, but to some extent embody the clearly expressed wishes of the body of the Grand Army as expressed at their Posts and Department Encampments. They feel the injustice that has been done the disabled soldiers of the nation by the practical nullification of the pension laws, brought about by previous administrations of your Department, their condemnation of which was forcibly expressed at the polls at the last election; and they now look with hopeful expectancy to you, recognizing gratefully the reforms you have already accomplished, for such friendly and just administration of the Pension Bureau as is the clear intent of the law and the wish of the American people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

These memoranda were by the Commissioner referred to his first deputy, Mr. J. L. Davenport, and Mr. W. H. Bayley, who submitted their report upon the same to Commissioner Evans as early as May 26, as follows:

MAY 26, 1897.

HON. H. CLAY EVANS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

DEAR SIR: We have carefully read and considered the accompanying suggestions of Hon. W. W. Dudley, Hon. Halbert B. Case, and Hon. E. C. Stahl, members of the G. A. R. Committee on Pensions, and we beg leave to submit the following:

1. Relative to the commencement of pensions heretofore discontinued or reduced: We pass this by as impracticable at present.

2. Relative to taking testimony by special examiners in the field: This, too, seems impracticable and we must leave it for your consideration.

3. Relative to giving the same weight to the testimony of a private soldier as to that of an officer, and that no claim shall be rejected because of claimants' inability to furnish the testimony of more than one creditable witness: We believe this suggestion might be favorably considered by you, with some modifications. The private soldier was more frequently in a position to

know of the sickness of his comrade than the officer. The average of intelligence being higher among officers than comrades, would seem to afford the only legitimate argument for the practice prevailing at present.

4. Calls for evidence shall set forth each and every fact of which further evidence is required to complete the case. This being the rule at present, no comment is necessary.

5. Relative to the rule permitting a claimant, his attorney, or member of Congress to examine all the papers in the case: We do not believe this would be good general practice, because under the present practice the claimant and his attorney have access to all necessary papers, and an extension of the privilege would probably lead to abuse, notably in the case of attorneys, who could use the War Department records for the purpose of filing claims not otherwise suggested by the claimant.

6. That the office shall accept the records of the War and Navy Departments showing a disability to have been incurred or contracted in line of duty as conclusive evidence of that fact: If this practice should obtain, it should also include all adverse records from said department; they, too, should be accepted as conclusive and not subject to rebuttal, as they now are. We leave this for your personal consideration, with the suggestion that the present practice is based on conditions which have fully warranted the same.

7. Relative to presumption of death after seven years' apparent non-existence. This needs no comment. (See act of March 13, 1896.)

8. Relative to proof of marriage: This would seem to require your personal consideration. The practice is based on statutory enactments, *lex loci* governing in all cases.

9. Relative to the last day of the War of the Rebellion: It is suggested that August 20, 1866, is the correct date. In this connection, we desire to call your attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. (See Decision of Secretary in Farrell Case, pp. 532-541, Book 7.)

10. That the office adopt Commissioner Raum's rulings on the grading of pensions, and sufficiency of allegation: As this question is now controlled by the Secretary's decisions, it must remain as it now stands until he shall modify or revoke the same.

Under this same head, it is suggested that vicious habits shall not be presumed against the claimant, unless it shall appear, by the certificate of examination of the Board of Surgeons or Examining Surgeon of the Bureau, that the disability for which the claimant seeks pension appears to be the result of vicious habits, whereupon the claimant shall be called upon for evidence to rebut the same: We are of opinion that this practice might be safely adopted.

11. That the death of a soldier or a sailor while in line of duty or from disease or injury so contracted in the service of the United States and not for or in violation of any law or regulation thereof, shall be considered and held as equivalent to an honorable discharge under the act of June 27, 1890: In this connection, permit us to say that very few cases of this kind would come under this act: as, in the event of a soldier dying in the service and line of duty, the widow is entitled to pension under the general law.

12. Relative to the amount of income a widow may have and be entitled to pension under the act of June 27, 1890: The suggestion here is \$500 per annum; we do not agree to so large a sum, but think possibly an income of from \$200 to \$300 might be allowed and yet give the widow title to a pension.

13. Relative to compelling widows and dependent parents, applying for pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, to prove prior service of the soldier to the one upon which the claim for pension is based: This rests wholly upon the question of desertion, and if a decision of the secretary refusing title, where a soldier deserted from a prior service is revoked, proof of prior service will be unnecessary.

14. Relative to widows claiming pension under the act of June 27, 1890, being required to prove by other than fair presumptive evidence that the soldier had not been married previous to her marriage to him: We would say that it is our opinion that this practice now obtains in the jurisdiction of widows' claims; that presumptive evidence is accepted where all other conditions are favorable in the claim.

In order to give the suggestions thrown out by your committee, after further consideration they were submitted to the Board of Review in the Pension Department, who, through Representatives F. D. Stephens and S. A. Cuddy, submitted to the Commissioner their conclusions upon every section, in the following reports:

Memorandum Relative to the Points Raised in the Paper Presented for the Consideration of the Hon. Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic; submitted under date of May 21, 1897.

Relative to section 1.—The rule recommended cannot be adopted as, in cases in which the reduction was predicated upon the results of a medical examination showing a decreased degree of disability, such a rule would conflict with the provisions of section 4698½, R. S. U. S. If, however, upon the examination of any given claim, it appears conclusively that a manifest error was committed by the Bureau in dropping the pensioner's name from the rolls, or in reducing his rating, the action should be set aside and the pensioner granted such a rating as is warranted by the law and the evidence in the claim at the time of reduction or dropping. The act of March 2, 1895, fully covers the suggestion contained in the proviso to this section.

Section 2.—The first part of the section relates to special examination of claims upon their merits. The practice of the Bureau at the present time is just what is set out in said section with the exception of the form of the deposition to be taken by a special examiner, as it is not believed that there is any objection to having depositions taken in the form of questions and answers. In fact, it would be an improvement upon the present system to have special examiners take down as nearly as possible the exact language of the deponent, the courts having held that where perjury has been charged upon a deposition taken by a special examiner, unless the exact language of the deponent was quoted, it was dangerous to hold it perjury, for the reason that the great mass of people did not fully understand the English language, and unless their exact answers were taken, they would not know the meaning of the words used by the special examiner, and, therefore, it would be wrong to charge them with the full meaning of the language. At present, all claimants have full notice and a fair and full opportunity to rebut or substantiate any facts alleged or disputed.

In regard to the investigations of fraud, it would be unwise to furnish any person or persons affected thereby with a certified copy of the charges, or with the name of the person making the same, at any time prior to or during the investigation. Such is not the practice of criminal investigations in any department, or by any state, county, or municipality. In fact, it would destroy all efforts of the office to unearth frauds or illegal practices to furnish the party charged with all data beforehand, giving an opportunity to intimidate Government witnesses; and it is a well-known fact that such practices have been resorted to. Further, there is certain evidence given this Bureau under the cloak of confidence, and such confidence should not be violated. If a party is charged with fraud, he has a fair and impartial trial before a jury, and has every opportunity for a defense in a United States court. Where the fraud is such that a criminal prosecution is not to be entered into, the claimant or pensioner should be given a full and complete statement of

the charges against him, but not the names of the witnesses, and he should be allowed ample time in which to rebut such charges; and if the charges are false, he has every opportunity to clear himself in the time given.

As to the suggestion that all testimony be taken by a special examiner at the county seat, it is believed that such a rule would work great hardship to the claimants and be wholly impracticable. To illustrate: On an average, the testimony of about ten persons is required to establish an old law widow's claim. These witnesses may, and usually do, reside at different places, and even in different counties and in states widely apart. To get the required witnesses to the county seat on any given date, would be difficult and expensive, and, as there is no provision of law under which this Bureau could pay for their transportation or allow them witness fees, this expense would necessarily fall upon the claimants.

Outside of this phase of the question, there exists the further objection that it would probably be necessary to station at least one special examiner in each county in most states of the Union, and the work of the examiners would be so hampered that the adjudication of the claims for pension would be greatly delayed.

Section 3.—The adoption of the rule in section 3 is unnecessary, as the present practice of the office works no hardships on claimants. The proviso to the third section should not be adopted, as one creditable witness is not enough to substantiate a case. It is enough to make out a *prima facie* case, but the witness' testimony should be corroborated by at least one person or circumstances.

Section 4.—All notifications from the Bureau of Pensions as to the status of any case, should set forth each and every fact upon which further evidence is required to complete the claim. This is the present practice of the office.

Section 5.—Certain papers, memoranda, writings, letters, reports of examining surgeons and special examiners and all records or exhibits received by the Bureau of Pensions, relating to any pension or claim, are at present preserved and filed with the papers in the case. The pensioner or claimant has the right, either in person, by attorney or by representative in Congress, to review certain papers in the case; but there are frequently communications that the Bureau receives, and when given as confidential, the confidence should be respected. It is also a well-known fact that some pension attorneys who examine private records of the War Department—Surgeon-General's reports, and such papers—take from them information, and thereupon build up a claim from such records, when in fact the claimant should be required to file his claim, and such records should be a help as evidence in the claim to substantiate it.

Order 268, predicated upon the proviso contained in the Pension Appropriation Act of July 18, 1894, covers the examination of reports of examining surgeons fully, and should not be disturbed.

Section 6.—A rule that a record of the War and Navy Departments, showing the disease or disability to have been incurred in service and in line of duty, shall be conclusive of that fact should not be adopted. Experience has demonstrated that the records of the War and Navy Departments as to disabilities are in some cases incorrect, especially where soldiers were discharged while in hospitals away from their commands, and the records were made by parties having no immediate knowledge of the incurrence of the disability.

Section 7.—Relative to the common-law presumption of death. The act of March 13, 1896, provides for the common-law presumption of death, and this bureau is at the present time following said act, which governs in all cases.

Section 8.—Relative to marriage. Section 4705, R. S., and the act of

August 7, 1882, section 2, govern this Bureau in regard to the question of marriage, and must be followed. No ruling of this Bureau can overturn either. The present practice is to prove all marriages, outside of those within the provisions of section 4705, R. S., by the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of the marriage or at the time the right to pension accrued which is in exact accordance with the words of the act of August 7, 1892. It would be unwise to establish marriages for pensionable purposes in total disregard of the laws of the state where the parties lived or resided.

Section 9.—It would be well to follow the Supreme Court decision, which held that the War of the Rebellion ended on August 20, 1866. It would give a definite and exact time, and would be free from complication or question. Before such a rule could be adopted to apply to claims under the act of June 27, 1890, it would be necessary to have decision in case of *Barleyoung* 7 P. D. 453) rescinded.

Section 10.—Relative to applications under the act of June 27, 1890. It would be sufficient under said Act that a soldier claiming pension thereunder should allege the disease, disability, or wound or injury which causes total or partial incapacity to earn a support by manual labor, and that upon medical examination if made within three months of date of filing the declaration, all disabilities, diseases, and injuries, or wounds found to exist should be taken into consideration in rating the claimant under the act, provided they were not the result of vicious habits, no matter whether they were all alleged in the declaration or not.

The act of June 27, 1890, is peculiar in its language and makes the basis of pension the *service* of the soldier—ninety days or more—contingent upon an honorable discharge. The *rate* of pension is contingent upon the question of incapacity to earn a support by manual labor, this depending upon diseases, disability, wound or injury, not the result of vicious habits. The question of vicious habits should never be raised as a presumption against a claimant in *cases of disease*. If there is anything shown upon the medical examination that raises the presumption of vicious habits, it is well then to require the claimant to prove that the disease is not the result of such habits. Where the medical examination shows no indication of vicious habits, the allegation of the claimant should be taken as conclusive. In cases where wounds or injuries are alleged, the claimant should be required to furnish evidence to show the circumstances under which they were received, the office to determine from such evidence whether or not they were the result of vicious habits.

There have been thrown around declarations filed under the act of June 27, 1890, a considerable number of technicalities which should be wiped away. A declaration showing the name and service of the claimant, and his intention to apply under said act, should be sufficient, provided it has been properly sworn to before a duly qualified officer. The questions of ninety days' service, honorable discharge, permanency of disabilities, and that they are not due to vicious habits, are all questions of proof, and should be allowed to be made by affidavit subsequent to the filing of the application.

The question of rate under this act should be determined by the degree of disease, disability, injuries, or wounds shown to exist at the date of medical examination.

Section 11.—It seems useless to make such a ruling as that suggested, for the reason that if the soldier died of a disease or injury contracted in the service of the United States while in line of duty and died in service, the widow would be entitled to pension under the old or general laws, and there would be no necessity for attempting to prove title under the act of June 27, 1890. It is now the practice of this Bureau to advise claimants in this class of claims that they are entitled to greater benefits under the general laws.

Section 12.—The amount recommended by the Committee—five hundred dollars. It would be a humane and just provision to make the amount of income not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, as a means of support *other than her daily labor*, in the claims of widows under the act of June 27, 1890. Before such a rule could be adopted, it would be necessary to vacate the decision in the case of Katharine Klein (7 I^d. D. 278) and others bearing upon same subject.

Section 13.—No distinction should be made as between widows' claims and those of dependent parents and invalid claims under the act of June 27, 1890, as to prior or subsequent service of the soldier. The source of all claims for pension is from the soldier, and no distinction should be made between them. It is very necessary for the Bureau to know whether or not the soldier had a prior or subsequent service, for if he is a deserter, and stands as a deserter from his service last performed during the war of the Rebellion, he has no title for pension, and should have none, and no pension should be based or predicated upon his service; but if he holds an honorable discharge from his last service, his desertion from a prior one should not affect title, as this service is held by the War Department to be voidable and not void. Unless avoided by the government, claimant should have benefit of same. Under decision of the department, desertion from any service during the War of the Rebellion, bars title to pension. (See Current Series Pens. Dec., No. 29.)

The War Department has laid down the proposition that the "honorable discharge of a deserter was a formal final judgment passed by the government upon the entire military record of the soldier and an authoritative declaration by it that he had left the service in a status of honor; that as such it dispensed altogether with the necessity that the soldier must obtain bounty by removal, by order, of the charge of desertion from the rolls, and amounted of itself to the removal of any charge or impediment in the way of his receiving bounty." This was quoted with approval by the Supreme Court in *U. S. v. Kelly*, 15 Wall., 34.

Section 14 should not be adopted. The question of prior marriage of soldiers in widows' claims under the Act of June 27, 1890, is a very necessary matter for this Bureau to be informed upon; for, if the soldier was previously married, and had deserted his wife and children, the second marriage would be in violation of law, and the woman claiming under such marriage would have no title. This should be guarded against, for the reason that it is a protection and safeguard which should be thrown around the first wife and children, who would be wronged by allowing the second marriage to prevail. It is no new or exceptional case for two women to appear as contesting claimants as widows of the same soldier; and in such cases the law must prevail, and the rightful wife be recognized. (Signed) F. D. STEPHENSON.

S. A. CUDDY.

Your committee is under deep obligations to the commissioner personally, through whose kindness we have been furnished with copies of the above papers, thus enabling the committee to report in detail, and in considering the same, we cannot refrain from differing on some of the points raised by the Board of Review and submit the endorsement of your committee's interpretation for the action of this Encampment.

We submit that in passing upon section 5 of the committee's memorandum, both the deputy commissioner as well as the members of the Board of Review in their reports seem to fail to understand that in the pernicious habit of "stripping" the cases of papers that are classified as "confidential," but which in most cases are merely the result of spite or enmity, the pensioner

or his attorney are prevented from learning the causes for which a claim is being held up or rejected and therefore are powerless to secure their rights or furnish the needed refutation. The clause referring to the abuse of the records of the War or Navy Department by unscrupulous attorneys for the purposes of filing claims appears as utterly foreign to the question since your committee in its demand referred to the files in the Pension Office only, and there only of cases in process of adjudication or that have been passed upon.

In regard to the report on section 12, we respectfully submit that the demand of your committee for \$500, as the maximum income of a widow, allowing her to secure a pension under the Act of 1890, is not too high and should be granted. The recommendation of the Board of Review fixing that maximum at \$250 is, while it is an improvement on the ruling of the last administration on this point, which allowed only \$96, yet entirely too low and an injustice to the widows of comrades whose income of \$250 or \$300 is utterly inadequate to keep them and their children without the aid of the pension to which they are justly entitled.

Again, we submit that the suggestions of your committee, as stated in section 13, should be made the rule of the department, since the information needed by the Pension Office of any prior service than the one for which application for pension is made, is entirely in possession or within reach of the department, and the proof of such prior service, whether honorable or otherwise, should not be required of the claimant, since she in many cases is utterly ignorant of it and not in a position to obtain any knowledge of it.

Equally harsh is the opinion given by the Board of Review upon section 14 of the committee's suggestions. To demand of a widow proof positive and absolute that her dead husband had never been married or divorced prior to his marriage with her is, in hundreds of cases, a needless hardship placed upon the claimant and should be removed. Their presumptive evidence should be all that can be required in such a case, and where doubts arise it should be the duty of the department to hunt up and furnish the proofs of such former marriage without expense or trouble to the claimant.

With these exceptions as quoted, your committee feel that they have every reason to congratulate the Encampment upon the results obtained, showing as they do that a more liberal and a juster spirit has taken possession of the pension bureau than has prevailed therein for some time past.

Enlistments and Survivors.—We present the following calculation of enlistments, dishonorable discharges, deaths, and survivors resulting from the War of the Rebellion, formulated with great care and research by Comrade W. W. Dudley, formerly commissioner of pensions and a member of this committee, which we feel assured will be of sufficient interest to warrant an insertion in this report.

Enlistments of all kinds in the Federal Army.....	2,780,178
More than once enlisted and thus counted more than once.....	716,787
Total number of individuals enlisted.....	2,063,391
Dishonorably discharged or deserted.....	109,000
Active and useful enlistments.....	1,954,391
Killed and died of disease in service, and since the war to 1883....	604,364
Total survivorship honorably discharged, 1883.....	1,350,027
Died from 1883 to 1890.....	150,027
Total number of survivors July 1, 1890.....	1,200,000
Deaths in five years to July 1, 1895.....	90,000
Survivors July 1, 1895.....	1,110,000
Estimated deaths from July 1, 1895, to 1900.....	165,000
Estimated survivors July 1, 1895, to 1900.....	945,000
Estimated deaths from July 1, 1900, to 1905.....	186,500
	758,500

Col. E. C. Ainsworth, chief of the Bureau of the Record and Pension Office, has made number of survivors of the War of the Rebellion (excluding desertions) on June 30, 1890, and of each year from 1890 to 1909, inclusive, and at the close of each semi-quennial period thereafter until now shall remain as follows.

Year.	Survivors.	Year.	Survivors.
1890.....	1,285,471	1904.....	858,002
1891.....	1,261,232	1905.....	820,687
1892.....	1,236,076	1906.....	782,722
1893.....	1,209,968	1907.....	744,196
1894.....	1,182,889	1908.....	705,197
1895.....	1,154,810	1909.....	665,832
1896.....	1,125,725	1910.....	626,231
1897.....	1,095,628	1915.....	429,727
1898.....	1,064,524	1920.....	251,727
1899.....	1,032,418	1925.....	116,073
1900.....	999,339	1930.....	37,033
1901.....	965,313	1935.....	6,246
1902.....	930,380	1940.....	340
1903.....	894,585	1945.....	0

The foregoing tables are more eloquent than words of ours can make them. They are submitted for the thoughtful consideration of our comrades and the citizens of the nation over which floats one flag, thanks to the bravery and valor of the citizen soldiery of a united Republic.

Second. Your committee are of the opinion that the passage of an act of Congress establishing by law in a clear and concise way the manner of

pleading to prescribe the practice and the manner of furnishing proof in the prosecution of pension claims in such a way as to relieve the now existing danger of ever occurring changes in the rulings governing the administration of the existing pension laws, would be but a matter of justice to the people and to the pensioners and claimants, and we therefore call the attention of the Encampment to House Bill 1880, introduced in the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress by the Hon. Mr. Gibson, of Tennessee. We recommend the endorsement of the provisions of that or a similar bill, and advise the committee on pensions for the incoming year to press the adoption of such an act in the national legislature.

Third. Your committee believes that the time has come when the enactment of a service pension based upon an age limit will be considered as an act of justice towards the thousands of men growing gradually too feeble to continue in active pursuit of their several occupations. With the infirmities of advancing age and consequent inability to earn a sufficient livelihood, these men ought to be permitted to assert their just claim to assistance from the nation to whose services they have devoted not only time but from the effects of which service they have become prematurely enfeebled, without being compelled to prove more than the fact that such service had been rendered and that they have arrived at the pensionable age. Such a course would not add materially to the sum annually paid for pensions now, because of the gradual increase in the number of survivors of the war still remaining unpensioned at this time, and by far the most part of whom would be placed upon the rolls at any rate under existing dependent titles, and because of the saving that would accrue in the lessened expenditures arising from the simplified manner of adjudicating all claims under such an act as the one proposed by your committee.

Your committee have considered the provisions of an act introduced by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee previously mentioned in this report and known as House Bill 1876 of the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and earnestly recommend its endorsement by this Encampment. This bill, entitled "A bill to grant a pension to all Union soldiers and sailors in certain cases," reads as follows :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension roll the names of all the surviving officers and enlisted men who served in the army or navy of the United States six or more months during the late War of the Rebellion and were honorably discharged, and who are, or may become, sixty-two years of age, at the rate of twelve dollars a month from the date of their application ; Provided, That persons who are now receiving pensions, or whose claims are now pending or may hereafter be filed under any other law, may, on application and showing themselves entitled, receive the benefits of this act without being thereby debarred from filing or prosecuting a claim for or receiving a pension under any other law; Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period. And provided further, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act."

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to acknowledge the courteous readiness of our Commander-in-Chief, Comrade T. S. Clarkson, to give to the committee at all times his attention and the benefit of his valuable advice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. S. GOBIN,
HALBERT B. CASE,
GEO. H. HOPKINS,
E. C. STAHL,
W. W. DUDLEY,
Committee.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania, moved that the report be adopted.

COMRADE COLE, of New Jersey: I desire to vote for the approval of this report, with the single exception that the Encampment shall ask that the bill now pending before Congress shall strike out the words "six months," and say that every man who served in the armies of the Union during the War of the Rebellion and received an honorable discharge shall be eligible for the pension, and I ask for a division of the question, so that we may vote separately upon that proposition.

COMRADE STAHL: I do not think any member of the Committee will have any objections to having that amendment made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will you accept the amendment?

COMRADE STAHL: We accept the amendment.

COMRADE PICKLER, of South Dakota: I desire to commend this, in my opinion, most excellent report. It takes up questions that were considered in the Committee on Resolutions, and deals with them. Nearly all of the points suggested are in a bill which passed the House of Representatives at the last Congress, went to the Senate, was referred to the Senate committee on pensions, and is there resting. Now, my comrades, what we want to do, if possible, is to have our senators and our representatives come up to the point that we here indicate. How can that be done? There is not a single provision there in my opinion but what is absolutely just and right. But I would like

to inquire of the committee if they would have any objection to another amendment, making the pension of all widows not less than twelve dollars a month?

COMRADE STAHL: The National Encampment has already passed a resolution covering that point.

COMRADE PICKLER: I was not aware of that. This is so excellent a report in my opinion that it ought to be distributed over the country.

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, I desire to ask the pension committee a question through you, why the bill known as the Pickler Bill is held up in the United States Senate?

COMRADE STAHL: That is a question we cannot answer. We have not been inside of the senate. We only know that it was held there on account of some objectionable features. The first section of the bill provided that Confederate service shall be no bar to an application for a pension.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is foreign matter and out of order on this motion to adopt the report.

COMRADE SAMPLE: This is a question in which we are interested.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion before the house is the adoption of the report, and that is a matter not connected with the report. It may possibly have something to do with the duty of the committee.

COMRADE SAMPLE: I do not so understand it. I understood the report to practically say to us that we were expected to bring influence to bear upon the members of the United States Senate in order to pass what is known as the Pickler Bill.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are you satisfied with your answer from the committee?

COMRADE SAMPLE: I wanted to ask the chairman of the committee one other question. Is it not a fact that the late pension commissioner is pursuing vindictively certain comrades, by circulars and otherwise, to members of the senatorial com-

mittee, and that has been the means of preventing what is known as the Pickler bill from coming before the United States Senate?

COMRADE STAHL: I can only answer by rising to a point of order, that that has nothing to do with the question. We could not do any better than make the report we did.

The report was adopted.

The following report was presented, and adopted :

Your Committee on the report of the Quartermaster-General respectfully submit the following report :

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Quartermaster-General and find them correct.

We deem it proper, as a partial recognition of the services of Comrade Burbank, to commend him for the very efficient manner in which he has performed the duties pertaining to his office.

ALLEN T. BRINSMADE,
JOHN C. S. BURGER,
W. F. R. SCHINDLER,

Committee.

The committee on the report of the Inspector-General presented the following, which was adopted :

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the Inspector-General respectfully report that they have examined the same and find it carefully prepared and complete in every particular, and they recommend the approval of said report. They are of the opinion that the suggestion of the Inspector-General to change the time of conducting the annual inspection to begin not later than September 15 is timely, and recommend its adoption by the Encampment.

CHARLES A. ORR,
M. S. CRAWFORD,
LEWIS M. ZIMMERMAN,
JOHN B. DAVIS,

Committee.

The report of the committee on the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief was adopted. It is as follows :

Your committee to whom was referred the report of Chaplain-in-Chief would report as follows :

The report is very complete and full of valuable information. Comrade Taylor deserves the earnest commendation of this Encampment and of the entire Grand Army for the faithful and efficient services so cheerfully rendered.

Your committee approves of the following recommendations of the Chaplain-in-Chief :

First—The appointment by the National Encampment of a committee to prepare blanks suitable for Post and Department Chaplain's Memorial Day Reports, which, on approval of the Commander-in-Chief, shall become and remain the official blanks until otherwise ordered by the National Encampment.

Second—That the Assistant-Adjutant-General of each Department request, each year, of the President of each Department W. R. C. an official report to the Department Chaplain, G. A. R., covering the following items:

Number of W. R. C.'s participating with Posts in Memorial Sabbath services.

Number of members of the W. R. C.'s attending such services.

Third—That the Assistant-Adjutant-General of each Department be authorized to make similar requests of the commanding officer of the Sons of Veterans.

T. C. ILIFF,
B. KELLEY,
J. R. LEWIS,
J. A. ARKLE,

Committee.

The committee on the report of the Custodian of Records presented the following, which was adopted:

Charles E. Burmester, Adjutant-General G. A. R., Comrade: Your committee on the report of the Custodian of Records respectfully report their approval of the same, and would recommend that the work be continued under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief.

In regard to his recommendation that the early Journals of the National Encampments be reprinted, your committee are informed that a special committee has been appointed on that subject, and will make a report to this Encampment; we therefore take no action upon that subject.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL ROSS,
T. S. WILMARTH,
JAMES MINOT,

Committee.

COMRADE MARSH, of Indiana: Commander-in-Chief, I move you that the incoming Council of Administration and the Officers of the National Encampment be instructed to cause to be printed the report of the Committee on Pensions in numbers sufficient so that at least every Post in the National Encampment or under its authority may have one or more copies, and that copies be mailed to each Senator and member of Congress.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You probably understand that the proceedings of this Encampment are published and

furnished in book form to every Post in this Encampment. Do you desire a greater distribution than that?

COMRADE GRAHAM: It should be sent to the members of Congress in pamphlet form, and then it will be of some practical benefit.

COMRADE STAHL: It will cost very little to make extra copies. It has to be put in type for the proceedings, and extra copies can be struck off from that.

The motion of Comrade Marsh prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any other business? Before laying down the insignia of my office, as the chairman of this great gathering, I want to thank you from the very bottom of my heart for the courtesies that you have extended to me. You all readily realize that in so large a body, where there are so many people, and in a hall where the acoustic properties are so poor as in this, that it is a trying position to occupy the chair, and that the position of Commander-in-Chief during the four or five days prior to the Encampment here in the city is a trying one, and nature becomes strained. I have made errors here unquestionably. No man is infallible. Let me ask you to consider them errors of the head and not of the heart. I thank you heartily for your indulgence, for your kindness to me during my year of service, for your kindness to me during all the years of my service in the ranks with you, and I renew to you the assurances of my continued help and co-operation in everything for the good of this grand organization of ours.

Comrade Louis Wagner, Past Commander-in-Chief, will now install the officers elect.

COMRADE WAGNER said: Comrades, upon the death of Comrade John C. Robinson, I became the oldest Past Commander-in-Chief. Comrade George S. Merrill and Comrade Paul Vandervoort being absent, I will call upon Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, the next in seniority, to present the officers-elect of this Encampment.

Comrade Beath presented the officers-elect, and they were duly installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner.

Comrade Wagner addressed the newly elected Commander-in-Chief as follows:

My Comrade: I now place over your heart the official badge of Commander-in-Chief. It has been worn by many comrades of repute and good standing in our organization, and we know that in your hands the affairs of this Encampment will be cared for, and that at the end of your term of office, when this badge is placed upon the breast of your successor, it will come to him as pure and untarnished as it now comes to you. I now place in your hands the gavel, an instrument not often needed for the transaction of business in the National Encampment, but I know that when needed, during your term, it will be used as it has been during the past term, impartially and in accordance with the laws governing the matter under consideration.

As your personal friend, I congratulate you upon your election to this office. I congratulate our organization upon the fact, not that Comrade Mack, of Ohio, failed of election, not because we loved him less, but that John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, was elected because we loved him more.

Comrade Gobin responded as follows:

Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner: It is thirty years ago that you, with words of encouragement and cheer, before Departments were instituted, made me a Division Commander in the Grand Army of the Republic. To have been complimented by you, and to have had this obligation conferred upon me by you is a rare honor, which I appreciate as thoroughly as it is possible for one to appreciate anything.

To you, my comrades of the Encampment, I have but a few words to say upon this occasion. With an endurance and patience most commendable you have sacrificed your own personal comfort and remained here that the business of this National Encampment might be concluded. I can only assure you that in the management of the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic I shall endeavor to so conduct myself as to meet your approbation, and if not I shall at least have the conscientious conviction that I have done what is right.

I shall make no staff announcements to-day, for the reason particularly that I believe it is costing us too much to run this Order, and we must increase the revenues or decrease the expenses. You cannot, on the revenues you are receiving now, pay the expenses which you paid when you had a hundred thousand more members, and consequently more revenue, and therefore it is with the plain idea of a business administration, knowing that it is no time to ask the old soldier to pay any additional per capita tax to meet the expenses of this Encampment, that I think it is time some of us should do more for honor and less for money.

No man could have been treated more fairly in the race for Commander-in-Chief than I was, and I thank my competitors for the comrade-like treatment which they gave me. To you, Comrade Clarkson, I render my thanks for many courtesies. To one and all of you, comrades, I wish to say that I believe as we go to our homes, widely separated as they are, we bear away from this spot and from this meeting nothing but friendly recollections, and upon any and every occasion when I shall meet you in the future, I want you to have the feeling that wherever you are and under whatever circumstances, each comrade is a personal friend of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

COMRADE WAGNER: As the Commander-in-Chief has informed us that he is not prepared at this time to announce any staff appointments, the present incumbents will of course continue on duty, and Commander-in-Chief Gobin will take charge of the further proceedings of this Encampment. This has certainly been a pleasant day to me. I am the Senior Past Commander-in-Chief of the Order. I trust I shall continue so for very many years. I should be perfectly satisfied to be the Senior Past Commander-in-Chief to the end of the organization, if such a thing as that were possible. The one next in rank to me, Comrade Beath, whom you all know even better than you do me, and of both of us you know it can be said none knew them but to

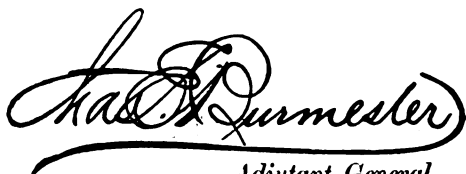
love them, also a Pennsylvania man, and your present Commander-in-Chief a Pennsylvania man, truly this has been a Pennsylvania day. I thank you for the honors you have conferred upon the Department to which we three belong, and I am sure that I am justified in promising to you from Pennsylvania such active work in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, as will satisfy you that these honors are not misplaced, and that not merely in receiving honors, but in doing work shall Pennsylvania be distinguished.

Comrade Gobin assumed the chair, and asked if there was any other business to come before the Encampment.

No business appearing, the Commander-in-Chief requested the newly elected Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade Bruner, to close the Encampment with prayer, which was done, in the following terms :

Our Father and our God, we thank Thee for Thy presence and for the life of our nation, and for these heroes that have been gathered in this splendid city during these days. We thank Thee that Thou hast revealed Thyself to us in so many things, that Thou hast given to us this country, with its towering mountains, with its fertile valleys, with its magnificent rivers, and with the oceans washing its shores, and we pray especially that Thy blessing may rest upon this organization, the outgoing officers and the incoming officers, and may this be one among the best years in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make His face to shine upon thee, the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

The Commander-in-Chief thereupon declared the Thirty-first Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed.



H. A. Durmester

Adjutant General.

Acknowledgments are due Comrade Brad P. Cook, of Lincoln, Neb., for valuable assistance rendered.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

WHERE HELD, DATE OF MEETING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECTED, ETC.

SESSION.	LOCATION.	DATE.	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
First	Indianapolis. Indiana	Nov. 20 and 21, 1866	Stephen A. Hurlbut. Illinois
Second	Philadelphia. Pennsylvania	Jan. 15, 16 and 17, 1868	John A. Logan. Illinois
Third	Cincinnati. Ohio	May 12 and 13, 1869	John A. Logan. Illinois
Fourth	Washington. District of Columbia	May 11 and 12, 1870	John A. Logan. Rhode Island
Fifth	Boston. Massachusetts	May 10 and 11, 1871	A. E. Burnside. Rhode Island
Sixth	Cleveland. Ohio	May 8 and 9, 1872	A. E. Burnside. Massachusetts
Seventh	New Haven. Connecticut	May 14 and 15, 1873	Chas. Devens, Jr. Massachusetts
Eighth	Harrisburg. Pennsylvania	May 13, 1874	Chas. Devens, Jr. Pennsylvania
Ninth	Chicago. Illinois	May 12 and 13, 1875	John F. Hartranft. Pennsylvania
Tenth	Philadelphia. Pennsylvania	June 30, 1876	John F. Hartranft. Pennsylvania
Eleventh	Providence. Rhode Island	June 26 and 27, 1877	J. C. Robinson. New York
Twelfth	Springfield. Massachusetts	June 4, 1878	J. C. Robinson. New York
Thirteenth	Albany. New York	June 17 and 18, 1879	William Earnshaw. Ohio
Fourteenth	Dayton. Ohio	June 8 and 9, 1880	Louis Wagner. Pennsylvania
Fifteenth	Indianapolis. Indiana	June 15 and 16, 1881	George S. Merrill. Massachusetts
Sixteenth	Baltimore. Maryland	June 21, 22 and 23, 1882	Paul Van Der Voort. Nebraska
Seventeenth	Denver. Colorado	June 25 and 26, 1883	Robert B. Beath. Pennsylvania
Eighteenth	Minneapolis. Minnesota	July 23, 24 and 25, 1884	John S. Kountz. Ohio
Nineteenth	Portland. Maine	June 24 and 25, 1885	S. S. Burdett. Washington, D. C.
Twentieth	San Francisco. California	Aug. 4, 5 and 6, 1886	Lucius Fairchild. Wisconsin
Twenty-first	St. Louis. Missouri	Sept. 28, 29 and 30, 1887	John P. Rea. Minnesota
Twenty-second	Columbus. Ohio	Sept. 12, 13 and 14, 1888	William Warner. Missouri
Twenty-third	Milwaukee. Wisconsin	Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1889	Russell A. Alger. Michigan
Twenty-fourth	Boston. Massachusetts	Aug. 13 and 14, 1890	Wheelock G. Veazey. Vermont
Twenty-fifth	Detroit. Michigan	Aug. 5, 6 and 7, 1891	John Palmer. New York
Twenty-sixth	Washington. District of Columbia	Sept. 21 and 22, 1892	A. G. Weissert. Wisconsin
Twenty-seventh	Indianapolis. Indiana	Sept. 6 and 7, 1893	John G. B. Adams. Massachusetts
Twenty-eighth	Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania	Sept. 12 and 13, 1894	Thomas G. Lawler. Illinois
Twenty-ninth	Louisville. Kentucky	Sept. 11, 12 and 13, 1895	Ivan N. Walker. Indiana
Thirtieth	St. Paul. Minnesota	Sept. 3 and 4, 1896	Thaddeus S. Clarkson. Nebraska
Thirty-first	Buffalo. New York	Aug. 25, 26 and 27, 1897	John P. S. Gobin. Pennsylvania

GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
ST. PAUL, MINN., September 5, 1896. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

I. Having been elected Commander-in-Chief by the Thirtieth National Encampment, held at St. Paul, Minnesota, I hereby assume the duties of the office.

Fully realizing the great responsibilities devolving upon me, I ask the cordial co-operation and assistance of my comrades in every Department.

II. Headquarters will be established at Omaha, Nebraska.

III. All official communications will be addressed to Chas. E. Burmester, Adjutant-General, Omaha, Neb.

T. S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
OMAHA, NEB., September 29, 1896. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

I. At the Thirtieth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at St. Paul, Minn., September 3 and 4, 1896, the following Comrades were elected to the offices designated below:

As Commander-in-Chief.....THADDEUS S. CLARKSON, of Omaha, Neb.

As Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief..JOHN H. MULLEN, of Wabasha, Minn.

As Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,

CHARLES W. BUCKLEY, of Montgomery, Ala.

As Surgeon-General.....DR. A. E. JOHNSON, of Washington, D. C.

As Chaplain-in-Chief.....REV. MARK B. TAYLOR, of Canton, Mass.

National Council of Administration.

Alabama.....M. D. Wickersham.... Mobile.

Arizona.....J. W. Dorrington.... Yuma.

Arkansas.....J. H. Hutchinson.... DeWitt.

California and Nevada.....T. K. Stateler..... San Francisco.

Colorado and Wyoming.....B. L. Carr..... Longmont.

Connecticut.....John N. Wilsey..... Hartford.

Delaware.....J. W. Worrall..... Pleasant Hill.

Florida.....T. S. Wilmarth..... Jacksonville.

Georgia.....	Alex Mattison.....	Atlanta.
Idaho.....	W. H. Barton.....	Moscow.
Illinois.....	Thos. W. Scott.....	Fairfield.
Indiana.....	Wm. H. Armstrong.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Robt. W. Hill.....	Muskogee.
Iowa.....	Luman L. Cadwell.....	Decorah.
Kansas.....	W. H. Smith.....	Marysville.
Kentucky.....	Charles W. Erdman.....	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	F. C. Antoine.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Herbert R. Sargent.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Marion A. Brian.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Wm. S. Loomis.....	Holyoke.
Michigan.....	Roscoe D. Dix.....	Berrien Springs.
Minnesota.....	Albert Scheffer.....	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	F. M. Sterrett.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Charles Sprague.....	Bozeman.
Nebraska.....	A. Traynor.....	Omaha.
New Hampshire.....	David E. Proctor.....	Wilton.
New Jersey.....	John J. Kents.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Hiram Crampton.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Charles A. Shaw.....	Brooklyn.
North Dakota.....	S. G. Magill.....	Fargo.
Ohio.....	E. R. Monfort.....	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma.....	W. H. Baker.....	Cross.
Oregon.....	H. S. Allen.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	W. H. Graham.....	Allegheny.
Potomac.....	Wm. W. Chambers.....	Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island.....	Nelson Viall.....	Howard.
South Dakota.....	Wm. A. Gray.....	Deadwood.
Tennessee.....	George W. Patten.....	Chatanooga.
Texas.....	J. W. Ayers.....	Dallas.
Utah.....	E. W. Tatlock.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	E. McIntyre.....	Danby.
Virginia and North Carolina.....	A. Jeffers.....	Norfolk.
Washington and Alaska.....	Thos. M. Young.....	Seattle.
West Virginia.....	G. K. Mallory.....	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin.....	O. W. Carlson.....	Milwaukee.

II. The following Staff Appointments are hereby announced:

Adjutant-General . . . COMRADE CHARLES E. BURMESTER, of Omaha, Neb.
Quartermaster-General . . . COMRADE AUGUSTUS J. BURBANK, of Chicago, Ill.
Inspector-General . . . COMRADE CHARLES A. SUYDAM, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge-Advocate-General . . . COMRADE ALBERT CLARKE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief-of-Staff,

COMRADE J. CORY WINANS, Troy, Ohio.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. The following named comrades will constitute the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration :

Wm. H. Armstrong.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
F. M. Sterrett.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Albert Scheffer.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Thos. W. Scott.....	Fairfield, Ill.
Charles A. Shaw.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roscoe D. Dix.....	Berrien Springs, Mich.
J. J. Kents.....	Trenton, N. J.

IV. Comrade Captain E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., New York, N. Y., is hereby appointed Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools, with authority to select from each Department, to be named to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment as Aides-de-Camp, one Comrade to take charge of this work in his Department, and report his action to Captain Zalinski.

Comrade Andrew Traynor, of Omaha, Neb., is hereby appointed Special Aide in charge of transportation, to whom all matters pertaining thereto will be referred.

V. Department Commanders will at once forward to these Headquarters the names of such comrades as they may wish to recommend for appointment as Aides on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Each Department is entitled to two comrades at large, and one for each thousand members of the Order in the Department.

They should also recommend to the Inspector-General a suitable comrade for appointment as Assistant Inspector-General in their Department. Care should be exercised that all names so forwarded be spelled correctly and with correct addresses.

The Commander-in-Chief especially requests that Department Commanders will designate for these positions only such comrades as are known and recognized as enthusiastic and earnest workers in the Order, who will take especial interest in the work, in the interest of their comrades, and in the advancement and good of our Order.

VI. Information is requested as noted below :

By Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Wilson, Kansas, widow of Joseph M. Lewis, the names and address of the surgeons of Mound City Hospital in 1862, and Gayoso Hospital in 1864.

By Mrs. Mary Cooper, Pine City, Minn., the address of comrades who knew James Murphy, Co. "D," 39th Wisconsin Infy., who died in 1872.

By N. Conrad, 4204 8th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn., the address of Lafayette Leroy, Co. "K," 40th Wisc. Infy.

By Dr. H. W. Hutt, 1165 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., the present address of Capt. Pierce, Lieuts. Woodrup, Demme, Miller, or any surviving members of Co. "C," 1st Conn. H. A., who served with the Co. in 1865.

By Mrs. Anne Kennedy, widow of Thomas Kennedy, 1523 Jackson St.,

Omaha, Neb., the address of any surviving members of Co. "K," 181st Ohio Infy.

By Mrs. M. E. Rains, 308 Wood Ave., Muskegon, Mich., the address of Dr. John W. Burdick, late surgeon 88th Mich. Infy.

By Victor A. Bador, Lynn, Mass., the address of any member of Co. "A," 14th U. S. Infy., between Aug. 1, 1861, and Aug. 4, 1864.

At these Headquarters the address of any member of Co. "H," 101st Ill. Infy.

The name and P. O. address of every member of the 30th Wisconsin Infy. Vols., living outside of the state of Wisconsin, is wanted at once by Geo. B. Merrick, Secy., Stevens Point, Wis., for publication in Regimental Roster.

In getting through the crowd at the Union Depot, at St. Paul, on Saturday, Sept. 5th, Comrade L. L. Cadwell, of Decorah, Ia., lost the medal awarded him by Congress for distinguished service in the late war. He feels the loss very keenly, and requests the finder to return the medal to him at the address given above. The medal is engraved as follows:

"The Congress to 1st Lieut. Luman L. Cadwell, Co. "B," 2d Veteran Cav. N. Y. Vol., for gallantry at Bayou Alabama, La., Sept. 24th, 1864."

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
OMAHA, NEB., November 14, 1896. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

I. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CONGRATULATES HIS COMRADES UPON THE SELECTION OF ONE OF THEIR NUMBER TO THE HIGHEST OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE GIFT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

LET US STAND BY HIM WITH THE SAME SPIRIT OF LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM THAT INSPIRED US FROM 1861 TO 1865.

II. The following changes in the Rules and Regulations, adopted by the 30th National Encampment, are hereby promulgated for the information of comrades:

1. Amend article 2, chapter 2, by adding, after section 10:

SECTION 11. Departments may authorize Pos's to divide their membership into two classes, "Resident" and "Non-Resident" members, and fix the territorial limits within which each class shall reside. Non-resident

members shall pay dues, not less than the per capita tax, to Department Headquarters (including the tax to National Headquarters) as the Post may direct.

Where a sufficient number of non-resident members are in any locality, they may be organized as an "Outpost," to be designated as Outpost No. — of Post No. —, Department of —.

Each Outpost may annually elect from its own members a Sergeant to preside at meetings. Such meetings may be held at the home of any comrade, at the convenience of the members. The application of any person for non-resident membership in an Outpost shall be passed upon by the parent Post, and the Post Commander may in person or by suitable detail muster in such applicant, and for such purpose may at his option administer only the obligation of membership.

II. Amend section 2, article 2, chapter 4, by adding, at the close of the section: "*Provided, That where a Department has provided by by-laws or rules for the election of delegates by districts, then in case of the absence of a delegate from such district the alternate from that district shall serve.*"

III. Section 5, article 4, chapter 5, was stricken out—so that hereafter the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of said article and chapter apply to comrades in the service of the United States the same as to all other comrades.

III. The following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Many Posts and Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic are using cuts of badges on their official stationery which do not represent the official badge of the Grand Army of the Republic—therefore be it

Resolved, That all Posts and Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, and all committees of National Encampments, should use only the official cuts represented on the fourth page of the cover of the Rules and Regulations."

Department and Post officers will govern themselves accordingly. Electrotypes of the badge will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department upon regular requisition—and no others should be used.

IV. The per capita tax was left the same as it was last year—to-wit: 2½ cents per annum.

V. In compliance with Rules and Regulations, the annual inspection of Posts will be made between now and December 31.

Reports of Assistant Inspectors should be forwarded to their Department Inspector *immediately upon completion of their duty.*

These inspections are ordered, not as a mere matter of form, but to encourage Posts that are doing well, and to strengthen those that are in a weak condition.

The duties of Assistant Inspectors are outlined by the questions on Form "H"—and whilst it is expected that these will be answered fully, it is also expected that they will make themselves thoroughly acquainted in detail with the affairs of the Post that they are inspecting, and make such additional suggestions upon its condition as will enable the Department officers to have a full understanding of its efficiency and activity, as well as to extend

aid and support whenever it may be required. They should assure themselves that the Quartermaster's bond is properly filled out and filed, and that all reports and per capita tax have been forwarded as prescribed; if not, they should take charge of this matter themselves, and see that they are forwarded to Department Headquarters.

Inspecting officers should be thoroughly informed in all the exercises laid down in the Ritual and the unwritten work, so as to enable them to judge as to whether the work is properly performed in the Post, and to suggest improvements and correct errors (which should be done in a comrade-like manner); they should also be strict in the examination of books and papers.

To sum up: Strict and careful inspections of Posts will tend to improve the discipline and encourage the attendance of members.

VI. The following comrades are hereby appointed as members of the several committees named below:

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

John P. S. Gobin, Chairman, Lebanon, Pa.	Geo. H. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.
W. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C.	H. B. Case, Chattanooga, Tenn.
	E. C. Stahl, Trenton, N. J.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HISTORIES.

A. O. Marsh, Chairman, Winchester, Ind.	Thos. J. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.
M. N. Dickinson, Warrensburg, N. Y.	Wm. M. Olin, Boston, Mass.
	Rev. D. C. Milner, Manhattan, Kan.

COMMITTEE ON FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL PARK.

Edgar Allan, Chairman, Richmond, Va.	Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.
Chas. P. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.	Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.
Albert E. Sholes, Augusta, Ga.	Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, R. I.
	Jesse B. Strode, Lincoln, Neb.

COMMITTEE ON REPRINTING PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

Robert B. Beath, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.	J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia, Pa.
	J. H. Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.

VII. The name of the member of the National Council of Administration for the Department of Idaho is R. H. Barton, instead of W. H. Barton, as announced in G. O. No. 2.

VIII. Comrade D. H. Turner, Secretary of the Citizens' Encampment Committee, at Buffalo, N. Y., requests the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department to furnish him with two copies of their Department Rosters. His address is 212 Ellicott Square.

IX. The following Staff appointments are hereby announced. The comrades so appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

TO BE AIDES ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Arkansas.....	Wm. G. Gray.....	Fayetteville.
Connecticut.....	John L. Saxe.....	Waterbury.

Delaware.....	P. B. Ayars.....	Wilmington.
Florida.....	S. H. Lancey.....	Maitland.
Illinois.....	James M. Rice.....	Peoria.
Iowa.....	Clinton Douglas.....	Des Moines.
Kentucky.....	John T. Gunn.....	Lexington.
La. and Miss.....	Ernst Longpré.....	New Orleans, La.
Massachusetts.....	Jos. T. Paget.....	Dorchester.
New Hampshire.....	Jared P. Hubbard.....	Somerworth.
Ohio.....	F. G. Steele.....	Newark.
Ohio.....	Jas. K. Stebbins, Acting Aide,	Ashtabula.
Pennsylvania.....	O. C. Bosbyshell.....	Philadelphia.
Potomac.....	W. W. Eldridge.....	Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island.....	C. R. Dennis.....	Providence.
Tennessee.....	D. C. Wester.....	Arthur.
Virginia and N. C.....	John W. Stebbins.....	Norfolk, Va.
Wash. and Alaska.....	C. S. McNeil.....	Ellensburg, Wash.
Wisconsin.....	J. A. Watrous.....	Milwaukee.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP:

Arizona.

Winfield Scott, Phoenix.

Arkansas.

Chas. M. Green, Harrison.

California and Nevada.

W. H. A. Thompson, Ventura. S. B. Anderson, San Jose.

Colorado and Wyoming.

C. A. Coolidge, U. S. A., Ft. Logan. A. S. Holbrook, Colorado Springs.

S. K. Hooper, Denver. Henry Logan, Buena Vista.

Edward F. Bishop, Denver. T. C. Graden, Durango.

Jno C. Kennedy, Denver. F. A. Stitzer, Cheyenne.

W. H. Todd, Denver.

Delaware.

W. S. Byron, Wilmington. Wm. B. Norton, Wilmington.

Geo. W. Stradley, Bridgeville.

Florida.

Edwin Kirby, Pomona. O. O. Poppleton, New Smyrna.

Georgia.

Wm. Gray, Savannah. Thomas Frazier, Hilton Head, S. C.

Geo. E. Whitman, Fitzgerald.

Idaho.

H. F. Reel, Boise.

Illinois.

George S. Roper, Rockford. Chauncey A. Castle, Quincy.

John A. Pierce, Chicago. John W. Everett, Quincy.

Cuthbert W. Laing, Chicago.
 A. F. Walcott, Chicago.
 Fred Ebersold, Chicago.
 John L. Manning, Chicago.
 John B. Iuman, Springfield.
 Fred. W. Spink, Quincy.
 R. I. Law, Galesburg.
 Joseph W. Wham, Salem.
 A. S. Wright, Woodstock.
 F. J. Stahl, Dixon.
 C. W. Pavey, Mt. Vernon.
 John F. Rector, Cairo.
 Charles F. Fairbanks, Chicago.
 Freeman Connor, Chicago.
 Wm. W. Bell, Chicago.
 Len W. Campbell, Chicago.
 W. R. Bradley, Chicago.
 Chas. B. Kimbell, Chicago.
 Austin D. Barlow, Hamilton.

Philip Dickinson, Ft. Wayne.
 Chas. S. Boynton, Indianapolis.
 C. B. Williams, Noblesville.
 J. C. Gordon, Argos.
 James C. Knox, Lagoda.
 George E. Springer, Anderson.
 Wm. H. Rifenberg, Hobart.
 Henry C. Gemmill, Markle.
 William E. Fox, Walcott.
 A. P. Miller, Wabash.
 Jacob P. Murphy, Seymour.
 J. H. Hoffman, Ligonier.
 Henry A. Root, Michigan City.
 W. H. Perkins, South Bend.
 Charles Wheat, Indianapolis.
 O. T. Kuhn, Lawrence.
 M. A. Daugherty, Indianapolis.
 A. J. Goodman, English.

A. N. Livingston, Missouri Valley.
 A. P. Lowrey, Des Moines.
 Geo. M. Bailey, Council Bluffs.
 Chas. D. Field, Goldfield.
 J. K. Mason, Keokuk.
 D. J. Palmer, Washington.

S. S. Dodge, Dixon.
 W. A. Whitcomb, Jacksonville.
 Fred S. Capron, Chicago.
 Augustus J. Cheney, Oak Park.
 John J. Ryan, Chicago.
 A. J. Brachtendorf, Chicago.
 Chas. J. Sauter, Chicago.
 J. M. Vernon, Chicago.
 Chas. Fleetwood, Chicago.
 C. E. Affeld, Chicago.
 Chas. B. Wilson, Chicago.
 John McLaren, Chicago.
 W. P. Rend, Chicago.
 Kirk Hawes, Chicago.
 James J. Healey, Chicago.
 H. S. Dietrich, Chicago.
 Joseph Stockton, Chicago.
 M. R. M. Wallace, Chicago.
 H. E. Gerry, Chicago.

Indiana.

C. C. Schreeder, Evansville.
 Henry H. Woods, Martinsville.
 Joseph McDaniel, Crawfordsville.
 Wm. R. McMahan, Huntingburg.
 John F. Henschen, West Indn'pls.
 L. B. Nelson, Indianapolis.
 John B. Wirt, Indianapolis.
 Milton Robinson, Indianapolis.
 Philip Lester, Little York.
 Andrew H. Graham, Knightstown.
 Harry H. Hoover, Richmond.
 J. E. Stiller, Remington.
 G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie.
 Carl Krietenstein, Terre Haute.
 C. H. Western, Hudson.
 Charles P. Broderick, Elkhart.
 Geo. L. Gegner, Ridgerville.
 H. A. Harrison, Union City.

Iowa.

Isaac Patterson, Osage.
 H. A. Morgan, Marshalltown.
 W. H. Cummings, Brooklyn.
 Wm. Brown, Des Moines.
 I. L. Smith, Nevada.
 George R. Taylor, Shenandoah.

W. H. Goodrell, Iowa City.
B. O. Hanger, Des Moines.
J. F. Merry, Manchester.
John Rath, Ackley.
Thomas Graham, Decorah.

H. C. Ford, Woodbine.
Frank E. Landers, Webster City.
E. P. Messer, Sheldon.
Phil. Schaller, Sac City.
G. H. Welsh, Boone.

Kansas.

T. J. Anderson, Topeka.

A. A. Raub, Topeka.

Louisiana and Mississippi.

D. E. Sweet, Jennings, La.
Wesley Harding, New Orleans.

W. J. Dunn Leavy, New Orleans.
H. C. Warmoth, New Orleans.

Wm. Rogester, Natchez, Miss.

Maryland.

Jno. G. Taylor, Baltimore.
Charles R. Marburg, Baltimore.
Charles Kunkel, Baltimore.

John Bowers, Baltimore.
James T. Wesley, Baltimore.
Edward Schilling, Cumberland.

John L. Scott, Hagerstown.

Massachusetts.

Thos. W. Cook, New Bedford.

Michigan.

George H. Keating, Bay City.
Geo. A. Winslow, Detroit.

Joseph A. Dockeray, Coral.
Charles W. Lake, Quincy.

Minnesota.

Henry A. Castle, St. Paul.
W. M. Bates, Duluth.
Daniel Fish, Minneapolis.
W. D. W. Pringle, Hastings.
J. H. Baker, Mankato.
C. W. McKay, Fergus Falls.
J. F. French, Windom.
R. M. Tyler, Fairmont.
A. T. Koerner, Litchfield.

J. M. Glunt, Staples.
T. A. Harris, Crookston.
G. A. Whitney, Wadena.
D. B. Searle, St. Cloud.
P. D. Winship, Park Rapids.
John McCallum, Ortonville.
W. F. Bacon, Hastings.
J. M. Tucker, Hastings.
Isaac E. West, Duluth.

Maj. M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. A., Ft. Snelling.

Missouri.

Henry Frederick, St. Louis.

Wm. H. Mason, Sedalia.

Nebraska.

Capt. Fred. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., Plattsburg, N. Y.
Rollin M. Strong, Barraboo, Wis.
H. E. Palmer, Omaha.
Jas. S. France, Moreno, Cal.
Brad. P. Cook, Lincoln.
J. E. Evans, Lincoln.

Jas. W. Shearer, West Point.
Porter Hedge, Lincoln.
Wm. C. Elder, North Platte.
Phelps Paine, Lincoln.
J. W. Bowen, Lincoln.

New Hampshire.

George M. Kettelle, Peterboro.
Leander H. Irving, Tilton.
Andrew Hanou, Coaticook, P. Q.

Frank P. Fiske, Epping.
Wm. S. Learned, Rumney Depot.
George W. Lewis, Hinsdale.

New Jersey.

Joseph Locke, Jersey City. H. F. Rockenstyre, Hoboken.
John F. Casner, Camden.

New Mexico.

Jack Crawford, San Marcial.

New York.

John W. Hand, Nunda.	Joshua Capron, Utica.
Augustus Kipp, Yonkers.	George E. Morgan, New York.
Michael Gleason, New York.	H. L. Swords, New York.
Francis J. Werneck, New York.	John Byrne, Buffalo.
James J. Lawley, Brooklyn.	Jas. D. Bell, Brooklyn.
John C. Osmun, Brooklyn.	John Monroe, New York.
W. D. Jaynes, Rochester.	David A. Pitcher, Brooklyn.
John J. McGuire, Bath.	Geo. W. Wingate, New York.
Isaac Vanderpoel, Bath on the	Theo. G. Accough, New York.
[Hudson.	Wm. B. Osgood, Brooklyn.

North Dakota.

J. C. Gipson, Valley City. H. S. Currey, Hope.

Ohio.

Ben Morgan, Franklin. Daniel Wilder, Columbus.
Allan T. Brinsmade, Cleveland.

Oregon.

R. H. Rosa, Bandon. G. W. Dillon, Union.
L. S. Gurdane, Pendleton. H. S. Maloney, Sheridan.

Pennsylvania.

John W. Moore, Philadelphia. John R. Oursler, Latrobe.

Potomac.

Harrison Dingman, Washington, D. C.

Rhode Island.

Robert Little, Providence.	James S. Hudson, Providence.
Charles O. Ballou, Providence.	Geo. Edw'd Allen, Providence.
Thomas H. Ray, East Providence.	Edmund F. Prentiss, Providence.

South Dakota.

Bailey Madison, Sturgis.	George W. Snow, Springfield.
J. M. Spears, Wessington Springs.	Eugene Huntington, Webster.

Utah.

Gen. R. T. Minty, Ogden. Rudolph Alff, Salt Lake City.

Vermont.

E. H. Putnam, Brattleboro.	Richard Smith, Enosburg.
Fred E. Smith, Montpelier.	M. J. Sargent, South Royalton.
M. J. Leach, Wolcott.	W. L. Cady, Middlebury.

Washington and Alaska.

J. M. Comstock, Spokane.	Thad. Huston, Tacoma.
H. H. Warner, Tacoma.	

West Virginia.

C. R. Lavally, Huntington.
S. F. Shaw, Parkersburg.

C. B. McIntosh, Charleston.
T. H. Marks, Wellsburg.

Wisconsin.

S. H. Tallmadge, Milwaukee.
I. D. Hinkley, Waupun.
Hiram F. Lyke, Oconomowoc.
Louis Holtzhauser, Milwaukee.
Thomas Hyde, Steven's Point.
A. A. Maxim, Superior.
Luther Spaulding, River Falls.

Henry S. Huwald, Marinette.
J. P. Harvey, Colby.
Geo. G. Sedgwick, Manitowoc.
H. W. Rood, Washburn.
Wm. H. Laing, Racine.
Edward I. Kidd, Prairie du Chien.
W. W. Chadwick, Monroe.

E. J. Farr, Eau Claire.

X. The Commander-in-Chief, with deep regret, announces the death of Comrade JOHN ACKLEY, Commander of the Department of South Dakota, at Aberdeen, S. Dak., on October 13th, 1896, and of Comrade EUGENE F. WEIGEL, Past Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Louis, Mo., October 23d, 1896. Both faithful and brave soldiers and exemplary citizens—they have gone to that camp on the other shore, where, sooner or later, we shall all assemble.

XI. The Commander of the Department of the Potomac warns the comrades against one Thomas M. Holden, a member of La Fayette Post No. 20, of that Department, who is making unworthy use of a Leave of Absence card procured from his Post, by representing himself in need and requesting relief.

The Commander of the Department of Oregon warns the comrades against one Jake Inbody, Jr., late of Co. "A," 12th Iowa Infy., formerly a member of Lincoln-Garfield Post No. 3, Portland, and dishonorably discharged by sentence of court-martial in July, 1895. He lived in St. Louis, Mo., from April, 1895, to April, 1896, where he went by the name of John J. Jacques, and had previously lived at Beatrice, Neb., under the name of John Jones. He is by trade a painter and paper-hanger, and said to be a good workman. Description: About 50 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in. high, weight about 180 lbs., stout build, broad shoulders, full face, small dark moustache, dark complexion, hazel eyes, scant brown hair, plausible manners.

XII. Information is wanted as follows:

By Joel E. Cox, No. 729 S. 8th Str., St. Joseph, Mo., the address of Ross Livinggood, Co. "K," 7th Minn. Infy.

At these Headquarters, the address of Louis P. Bourquin, who was First Lieutenant in an Illinois regiment in 1863, and who resided in Chicago in 1881-82.

By Chas. Miller, Co. "F," 2d U. S. Infy., the address of two comrades who knew him in 1865. Send replies to Commander of Robt. G. Shaw Post No. 112, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

By Mrs. Louisa Bogue, 63 Tilton Str., St. Paul, Minn., the address of any member of the 12th Mass. Inftry., who knew Almos P. Bogue.

By J. W. Mosher, Box 38, Kalkaska, Mich., the address of Irving Gaines, landsman U. S. Navy from 1865 to 1868, and who served on ships Huntsville, Ticonderoga and Guard during that time.

By Chas. F. Kennedy, Adjt. Post No. 2, Philadelphia, the address of Wm. G. McDonald, Co. "B," 5th N. H. Vols., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps.

The address of any person who knows the whereabouts, if living, of Anthony Slack, who enlisted in New York City, by his brother, John Slack, P. O. Dept., Lowell, Mass.

The Anderson Zouave Assn. (62d N. Y.) wants the address of every surviving member of the old Anderson Zouaves. Address Capt. Chas. E. Morse, Pres., No. 82 E. 10th St., New York.

By Geo. Van Arsdale, 736 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y., the address of John Marsh, on U. S. S. Mystic from 1862 to 1865.

By John B. Greenalgh, 195 Point St., Providence, R. I., the address of Geo. H. Reynolds, Sergt. Co. "A," 102d N. Y. Vol. Last heard from at the time of Gen. Bank's retreat from the Shenandoah Valley.

By James Cook, late of Co. "B," 29th U. S. C. T., the address of Richard Thornton, Jas. Quann, John Lewis, Chas. Anderson, or any other living member of said Co. Address care A. M. Russell, Valley Falls, Kan.

Capt. F. Y. Headley, Secretary Shiloh Battlefield Association, Bunker Hill, Ill., requests that all survivors of that battle send him their name, rank, and command at that time, together with their P. O. address.

XIII. The Adjutant-General is in possession of the discharge of David C. Adams, Hospital Steward, U. S. A., dated Camp McDowell, A. T., December 4, 1872. This is reported to have been found near Peoria, Ill.

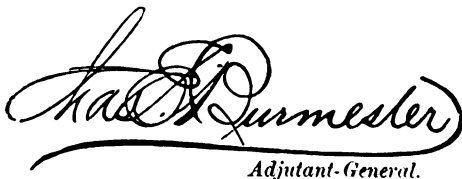
Also Pension Certificate No. 61,656, of Warren Slocum, Priv. Co. "G," 111th N. Y. Vols., dated July 20, 1867. This certificate was left with a gentleman in Portland, Ore., a number of years ago, and nothing has been heard from the beneficiary since October, 1876, at which time he was in California.

Owners of the above papers or their heirs can obtain possession by making application to the Adjutant-General.

The discharge of Chas. Schmeid, late Private Co. "A," 57th Pa. Vet. Vols., has been placed in the possession of P. J. O'Connor, Asst. Adj.-Gen., Dept. New York. The owner or his heirs can procure the same by making application to him at his office in Albany, N. Y.

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief.


Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,)
OMAHA, NEB., January 7, 1897.)

GENERAL ORDERS)
No. 4.)

I. The National Countersign for 1897 has been issued, and will be transmitted from Department Headquarters to all Posts who have forwarded their semi-annual reports and per capita tax.

II. These Headquarters are overwhelmed with applications for the endorsement and recommendation of parties for political positions, which obliges the Commander-in-Chief to call the attention of the Order to Article XI, Rules and Regulations, which reads as follows:

"No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political office be made."

It is a plain violation of this rule for Posts, or Post or Department officers, in their official capacity, to make recommendations or ask for endorsements of a political nature.

These Headquarters will in no case violate the rule, and the Commander-in-Chief urges that the same be *strictly observed* by officers and Posts.

III. The Commander-in-Chief desires to commend to the kindly offices and co-operation of the comrades the loyal, patriotic, and self-sacrificing work of our great Auxiliary Society, the Woman's Relief Corps.

This body of devoted women has expended in relief work for our organization \$1,371,832.63, and they have, by their aid in Post work, and in watching over the sick and needy, endeared themselves to us.

Every Post should have a Relief Corps attached to it.

IV. Recognizing that our sons must take up the work we soon shall lay aside—and recognizing also the great importance of organization in their ranks as well as our own, the Commander-in-Chief most heartily commends to all Commanders and comrades the address issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, directs that it be read in every Post, and asks their hearty co-operation in sustaining Camps already organized, and in the organization of new ones.

V. The following Staff appointments are hereby announced. The comrades so appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, IN CHARGE OF PARADE:

Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO BE AIDES ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

Alabama.....	Geo. H. Patrick.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	Wm. H. Ferguson.....	Prescott.
California and Nevada.....	Ernst A. Denicke.....	San Francisco.
Colorado and Wyoming.....	J. H. Manderville.....	Ft. Collins.

Georgia.....	H. F. Atherton	Fitzgerald.
Indiana.....	Wm. M. Cochran.....	Indianapolis.
Michigan.....	Geo. M. Buck.....	Kalamazoo.
Nebraska.....	H. A. La Selle.....	Beatrice.
New Jersey.....	Warren Lee Goss.....	Rutherford.
Oregon.....	Jas. Jackson.....	Portland.
Vermont.....	W. L. Greenleaf.....	Burlington.
Virginia and North Carolina.....	W. H. Deaver.....	Asheville, N. C.

TO BE ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL:

Alabama.....	A. P. Stone.....	Birmingham.
Arizona.....	Charles D. Belden.....	Prescott.
Arkansas.....	S. H. Sherlock.....	Fort Smith.
California and Nevada.....	Wesley A. Jacobs.....	Oakland.
Colorado and Wyoming.....	Delos L. Holden.....	Pueblo.
Connecticut.....	J. Walcott Wheeler.....	Litchfield.
Delaware.....	Edwin F. Wood.....	Dover.
Florida.....	Thomas R. Chapman.....	St. Petersburg.
Georgia.....	J. H. Rinard.....	Tallapoosa.
Idaho.....	E. S. Whittier.....	Pocatello.
Illinois.....	R. H. Peters.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	John W. Senior.....	Madison.
Indian Territory.....	H. P. Estes.....	Muskogee.
Iowa.....	Charles Mackenzie.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	E. A. Waterhouse.....	Leavenworth.
Kentucky.....	P. H. Keen.....	Newport.
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	Thomas McCormack.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Albert J. Crockett.....	Rockland.
Maryland.....	Robert H. Cameron.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	William L. Ross.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Austin W. Alvord.....	Battle Creek.
Minnesota.....	N. A. Gearhart.....	Duluth.
Missouri.....	Jere T. Dew.....	Kansas City.
Montana.....	A. E. Gloyd.....	Virginia City.
Nebraska.....	O. G. Bailey.....	Bloomington.
New Hampshire.....	Albert L. Hall.....	Newport.
New Jersey.....	James M. Atwood.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	William M. Berger.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Lewis E. Griffith.....	Troy.
North Dakota.....	E. Southard.....	Cashel.
Ohio.....	J. N. Rose.....	Marietta.
Oklahoma.....	J. P. Cummins.....	Kingfisher.
Oregon.....	D. H. Turner.....	Dundee.
Pennsylvania.....	John Lee.....	Pittsburg.
Potomac.....	Abraham Hart.....	Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island.....	George M. Turner.....	Providence.

South Dakota.....	Marcellus B. Kent.....	Elk Point.
Tennessee.....	A. J. Steele.....	Memphis.
Texas.....	John Roch.....	Dublin.
Utah.....	C. O. Farnsworth.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	M. J. Horton.....	Poultney.
Virginia and North Carolina.....	Edward R. Brink.....	Richmond.
Washington and Alaska.....	George W. Tibbetts.....	South Bend.
West Virginia.....	Jordan McKee.....	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Ganes.....	Lowell.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP :

Alabama.

Geo. Hoenig, Cullman.	R. H. Allison, Decatur.
Geo. C. Brown, Citronell.	

Arizona.

Isaac Jackson, Phoenix.

California and Nevada.

C. W. Hyatt, University, Los Angeles.	Sol. Cahen, San Francisco.
D. S. Blackburn, Ventura.	S. W. Carpenter, San Francisco.
Geo. W. Hopkins, Arcata.	J. G. C. Lee, San Francisco.
Geo. T. Downing, Pasadena.	W. G. Hawley, San Jose.
J. A. Munk, Los Angeles.	C. V. Kellogg, Sacramento.
T. Curran, San Francisco.	C. H. Galusha, Carson City, Nev.

Colorado and Wyoming.

E. T. Wells, Denver.	P. R. Thombs, Pueblo.
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Connecticut.

Caleb Wood, South Norwalk.	Samuel G. Cook, Bradford.
Geo. J. Schubert, Bristol.	Walter Price, Pawcatuck.
V. F. McNeil, New Haven.	Jerome S. Anderson, Stonington.

L. Bartholmew, Bridgeport.

Georgia.

S. F. B. Gillespie, Savannah.

Illinois.

Joseph H. Wood, Chicago.	W. H. Rose, Chicago.
Geo. W. Grover, Chicago.	Wm. Deacon, Sandwich.
Jesse G. King, Chicago.	H. D. Fulton, Chicago.
J. M. Van Osdel, Chicago.	Martin Conrad, Chicago.
W. H. Bean, Chicago.	R. B. Chappell, Chicago.
Jas. G. Everest, Chicago.	M. W. Phalin, Chicago.
A. H. McCracken, Chicago.	J. S. McClelland, Chicago.
L. B. Coupland, Chicago.	Andrew P. Camp, Chicago.
C. E. Vaughan, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.	

Indiana.

Henry Tucker, Logansport.	Joseph Balsley, Seymour.
Z. A. Smith, Indianapolis.	A. G. Hunter, Versailles.
John H. Killie, Indianapolis.	

Iowa.

W. T. Rigby, Mt. Vernon.

Kansas.

J. Y. Niles, Topeka.

Robert Hopkins, Garden City.

J. R. Baird, Spearville.

E. E. Chapman, Concordia.

C. S. Bowman, Newton.

Allen Buckner, Baldwin.

L. S. Tucker, Cawker.

C. D. Clark, Minneapolis.

William Drumhiller, Logan.

G. W. Weed, Topeka.

J. Allen Porter, Sterling.

Kentucky.

Henry C. Pierce, Louisville.

I. N. Chenowith, Eighty-Eight.

S. G. Parker, Louisville.

Aaron S. Hicks, Owensboro.

John Barr, Lebanon.

C. B. Seidle, Louisville.

W. R. Milward, Lexington.

Maine.

A. S. Bangs, Augusta.

Jason Spear, Warren.

M. A. Safford, Kittery.

T. E. Goodwin, Togus.

F. D. Aldus, Camden.

E. H. Bryant, Machias.

Knowles Bangs, Freedom.

Geo. H. Smith, Houlton.

W. Z. Clayton, Bangor.

Massachusetts.

C. H. Boardman, Lynn.

Elias W. Bourne, Malden.

C. H. Coburn, Lowell.

Herbert J. Brown, Clinton.

Geo. H. Bonney, Jr., Kingston.

Wm. H. Warren, Medford.

Edward P. Preble, Boston.

Geo. H. Cutter, Lexington.

Edward H. Damon, Haverhill.

Francis Locke, Gloucester.

Chas. S. Anthony, Taunton.

Wm. W. Foster, Springfield.

Geo. W. Marsh, Chelsea.

Jno. Macfarlane, Lynn.

Joseph Shaw, Fall River.

Jas. N. Parker, New Bedford.

John White, Pittsfield.

Forest B. Chamberlain, Springfield.

Geo. E. Fuller, Monson.

E. S. Witherell, Springfield.

Frank L. Spear, Orange.

Geo. S. Bliss, Warren.

Harvey T. Buck, Worcester.

Geo. L. Goodale, Boston.

Geo. W. Mirick, Worcester.

Walter O. Parker, Ashburnham.

Frank H. Bell, Roxbury.

Robert W. Spinney, Medford.

Saml. S. Whitney, Newton.

Chas. Thompson, Stoneham.

Chas. C. Adams, Boston.

Michigan.

Eugene Gardner, Grand Haven.

Eugene Muffat, Detroit.

Joseph Hilton, Dundee.

Hiram Sackett, Edmore.

Ogden Tomlinson, Plainwell.

Peter B. Cade, Armada.

James Donaldson, Ithaca.

E. S. Post, Port Huron.

A. B. Chase, Bangor.

O. C. LaDu, Howard City.

Adolph Robinson, Detroit.

John Kidder, Detroit.

Minnesota.

Chas. J. Stauff, Wabasha.

N. U. Beden, Minneapolis.

Missouri.

P. H. Duncan, Mineral Springs.

Alex. McCandless, Moberly.

J. J. Bruton, Ozark.

Geo. W. Cunningham, Brunswick.

Adolph Mueller, St. James.

J. D. Bush, Marceline.

Christ Fricke, St. Louis.

Jos. Vandolan, Kahoka.

Geo. D. Reynolds, St. Louis.

C. N. Burnham, Cameron.

Anthony Roeslein, St. Louis.

W. J. Elliott, Kansas City.

Jos. A. Wherry, St. Louis.

John Michel, St. Joseph.

Adam Ofenstein, St. Louis.

J. G. Zimmerer, St. Louis.

Nebraska.

H. E. Pond, Red Cloud.

H. C. Russell, Lincoln.

A. N. Thomas, Aurora.

Maj. D. D. Wheeler, U.S.A., Omaha.

New Jersey.

Chas. F. Hopkins, Boonton.

New York.

Geo. Allan Price, Brooklyn.

C. S. Lynde, Dalton.

Robert Wilson, Newburgh.

Alvin W. Day, Buffalo.

John C. Hatter, Brooklyn.

Henry J. Baker, Buffalo.

John Mattock, Brooklyn.

Earnest Bamberg, Buffalo.

Edwin A. Kennedy, Brooklyn.

Adam J. Wagner, Buffalo.

J. Trumper, Brooklyn.

Chas. McBean, Buffalo.

Geo. H. Jackson, Brooklyn.

Harry H. Wells, Buffalo.

C. Hull Grant, Brooklyn.

John Perew, Buffalo.

T. P. Ford, Brooklyn.

Henry Waterbury, Buffalo.

Wm. Ford, New York.

John Dambach, Buffalo.

Wm. McHenry, New York.

Robert W. Voas, Buffalo.

Bernard McGuire, New York.

John Dover, Buffalo.

A. D. McConihe, West Troy.

Ben. H. Wilson, Buffalo.

W. H. Hall, Saratoga.

Alfred H. Neal, Buffalo.

John Parsons, Kingsbridge.

Joseph E. Ewell, Buffalo.

C. H. Schermerhorn, Olean.

James Shanahan, Buffalo.

Orra Bennett, Plattsburgh.

Frank Myers, Buffalo.

S. S. Green, Buffalo.

John Leib, Buffalo.

Edgar B. Jewett, Buffalo.

Robert F. Atkins, Buffalo.

Marcus M. Drake, Buffalo.

Adam Schell, Buffalo.

D. Morganstein, Buffalo.

Horace A. Noble, Buffalo.

Chas. A. Orr, Buffalo.

Walter T. Smith, Buffalo.

Jos. S. Osborn, Ogdensburg.

Geo. W. Flynn, Buffalo.

Isaac G. Manning, Poughkeepsie.

La Rue Peck, Buffalo.

Henry T. Bartlett, New York.

Geo. W. Stowits, Buffalo.

Archie Baxter, Elmira.

Chas. H. Dobbins, Buffalo.

Geo. S. Burke, Rochester.

D. S. Alexander, Buffalo.

John M. Marriott, Vernon.

James E. Curtis, Buffalo.

Ohio.

Abraham Clarkson, Zanesville.

E. L. Patterson, Cleveland.

Pennsylvania.

C. H. Miller, Pittsburg

H. R. Breneman, Lancaster.

Wm. Emsley, Philadelphia.

Frances Deuffer, Allentown.

Henry F. Glass, Philadelphia.

John C. Fisher, Allegheny.

Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny.

Max Klein, Allegheny.

Chas. C. Wartman, Philadelphia.

Enos T. Hall, Scranton.

Matthew Patterson, Philadelphia.

R. A. Dempsey, Bradford.

Edgar Welsh, Philadelphia.

J. V. Stoer, Pittsburg.

Herman W. Lentz, Philadelphia.

W. T. Bradbury, Allegheny.

Ben. L. Myers, Philadelphia.

W. H. Bricker, Beaver Falls.

Frank Ehrman, Philadelphia.

William Hasson, Oil City.

Isaiah Michiner, Philadelphia.

M. C. Zahniser, Mercer.

Jonas Undercofler, Philadelphia.

Geo. D. Runk, Clearfield.

W. J. Hamilton, Pittsburg.

Abram S. Schropp, Bethlehem.

E. C. Eben, Reading.

Thomas Fording, Pittsburg.

Thomas Potts, Johnstown.

Wm. R. Parks, Easton.

A. W. Moore, York.

J. B. Jordan, Punxsutawney.

John Hancock, Pittsburg.

Amos F. Johnston, Sharon.

David W. Miller, Lebanon.

S. S. Marvin, Pittsburg.

H. C. Demming, Harrisburg.

Geo. W. Robinson, Tionesta.

John McNevin, Altoona.

W. J. Harshaw, Grove City.

David Bly, Williamsport.

J. J. Henderson, Meadville.

W. F. Lutje, Erie.

W. G. Madge, Greenville.

R. H. Jones, Reading.

William H. Jones, Pottstown.

Jas. F. Morrison, Philadelphia.

Potomac.

R. W. Montgomery, Washington.

Howard M. Gillman, Washington.

J. Harry Jenks, Washington.

M. M. Parker, Washington.

Richard Bennett, Washington.

John Joy Edson, Washington.

Rhode Island.

Lewis T. Clawson, Westerly.

Seth S. Getchell, Woonsocket.

Joseph H. Kendrick, Providence.

Chas. A. Barbour, Bristol.

Vermont.

G. O. Smith, Chelsea.

Virginia.

Dan'l Rahley, Petersburg.

J. T. Carr, Portsmouth.

John A. Wagner, Asheville, N. C.

Washington and Alaska.

Thad. S. Smith, Port Townsend.

Wisconsin.

Geo. W. Morton, Berlin, vice E. I. Kidd, declined.

TO BE CHIEF BUGLER:

Everett H. Rexford, Blue Island, Ill.

VI.

CORRECTIONS.

Thomas J. Sample, member of Committee on School Histories, should be Thomas G. Sample.

Austin D. Barlow, A. D. C., Dept. of Illinois, should be Austin D. Barber.

Chas. R. Marburg, A. D. C., Dept. of Maryland, should be Chas. L. Marburg.

John L. Scott, A. D. C., Dept. of Maryland, should be John L. Cost.

VII. G. A. Routledge, who was dishonorably discharged by sentence of a court-martial of Sumner Post No. 12, Department of Oregon, having made application for reinstatement in said Post—and said Post unanimously asking that the sentence be remitted, which petition is approved by the Department Commander—the disability resting upon said G. A. Routledge, by reason of the sentence of said court-martial, is hereby removed, and Sumner Post No. 12, Department of Oregon, is authorized to again receive him into membership.

VIII. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial of Comrade Lucius W. Bissell, of John Sedgwick Post No. 4, Department of New Hampshire, from which the said Lucius W. Bissell appealed to the Commander-in-Chief, are hereby approved and confirmed, and the said Lucius W. Bissell is dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic.

IX. Veteran Post No. 5, Department of Ohio, located at the National Military Home, and composed of comrades from almost every Department, desires to obtain for its library a copy of the proceedings of each Department Encampment, for reading and reference. Department Commanders will confer a favor on the boys by complying with their request to the extent of their ability.

X. With a deep sense of sorrow at the loss, and of sympathy for the survivors of her family, the announcement is made of the death of Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, Past National President Woman's Relief Corps, at Watertown, N. Y., on December 3d, 1896. She was a faithful and untiring worker in the good cause.

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief.



H. S. Durmester

Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Post Adjutants are at liberty to detach this sheet from General Orders, for the purpose of posting it up in the Post Room.

At these Headquarters, the address of any surviving member of Battery "D," 2d Ill., Light Arty., who knew F. E. P. Felden, a member of said Battery.

By Chas. A. Hancock, No. 239 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I., the address of one or more members of Co. "K," 4th N. Y. Vols., who knew Oliver L. Swift, a member of that Co.

By Victor Sanford, Soldiers' Home, Mich., the address of Col. Sidell, formerly commanding 3d Ohio Vol. Cav'y.

By Geo. Adkin, 54 Catherine St., Muskegon, Mich., the address of his brother, Chas. Adkin, Co. "D," 22d Mich. Vol. Inf'y.

By Philip Roach, late Serg't Co. "D," 2d U. S. Cav'y, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Cal., the address of Wm. B. Brown, Serg't Co. "I," 5th N. J. Inf'y., and 1st Serg't Co. "D," 2d U. S. Cav'y.

By John Wright, Corp. Co. "F," 2d Wisc. Vol. Inf'y., the address of Capt. Parsons, of said Co.

By Geo. H. Robinson, Asst. Adj't.-Gen., Dept. of California and Nevada, the address of A. L. Weeks, Co. "E," 26th Mass. Inf'y.

Information is wanted of Azro Buzzell, who is said to have died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., in 1865, also of John F. Sawyer, 45th N. Y. Inf'y., who is said to have been with Buzzell when he died—by Hannah Snow, Sharon, Vt., mother of Azro Buzzell.

By John Ferguson, 29 Beech St., Fitchburg, Mass., the address of any member of Co. "K," 47th Ohio Inf'y., who knew Thos. Danton, of said Co., from Atlanta, Ga., to the close of the war.

By Philip Wolf, 400 Madison St., Buffalo, N. Y., the address of his father, Joseph Wolf, Co. "H," 111th Pa. Vol. Inf'y., if living, or information about him if dead. Was last heard of some twenty years ago.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
OMAHA, NEB., March 4, 1897. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 5. }

I. A most cordial invitation has been extended, through these Headquarters, to the Grand Army of the Republic, both as Posts and individuals, by the Military Committee of the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Parade, to attend the dedication of the Memorial Monument erected to the memory of our Great Comrade and Commander, General U. S. Grant, by the city and people of New York, in that city, on April 27th next.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff will be present and assume command of the G. A. R. Division, and he hopes to see as many comrades as can possibly arrange to do so, present to participate in this great tribute.

The parade will occur at such an hour as will permit of Posts within reasonable distance coming into the city, participating in the parade, and returning the same day.

While there are no funds to provide entertainment for visiting Posts and comrades, yet quarters for such at reasonable rates may be had by addressing the committee, at No. 1, Broadway, N. Y., where information as to points of rendezvous, route, and other particulars may be obtained.

II. The Thirtieth National Encampment directed the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter of histories in use in the public schools of the country so far as they relate to the subject of the late war.

Such committee was named in General Orders No. 2, and is giving the subject careful and thorough consideration.

An extract from a letter of the chairman of the committee to the Commander-in-Chief, dated January 15, will be of interest to the Order.

“WINCHESTER, IND., January 15, 1897.

“GEN. T. S. CLARKSON, *Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.*

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: I have just returned from the meeting of our Committee on School Histories, held in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 13th and 14th I had, before the meeting, been in correspondence with the Commanders of the several Departments in the Northern States, in which I include West Virginia and Missouri, in relation to the subjects to be considered at this meeting, and the general interest manifested in the work of the committee was very gratifying. Through this correspondence I was able to lay before the committee, information as to the leading histories used in the public schools in the several states, the manner in which they were selected, and suggestions as to the methods of securing proper action in regard to the adoption of a better history of the war period. I had, also, secured copies of most of the leading school histories in use in our public schools, and had examined many of them before the meeting, making notes of the points to be laid before the committee; with this material at hand we were able to go directly to the consideration of the character of the text-books used for teaching the history of the war of the Rebellion, its causes and results.

“The other members of the committee had given these subjects some investigation, and as soon as our session commenced we proceeded to the examination, together, of the several histories, which had been procured for that purpose. After a careful examination, and the exchange of views by the members of the committee, it was the unanimous opinion that no history in use as a text-book gives such an account of the war period as entitles it to the commendation of the committee; that no one of them makes any use of this important period in our history and of its great events, to teach lessons of patriotism; that the child without other sources of information would be entirely unable to determine whether there was any difference in the patriotism of those who fought for the preservation of the ‘National Unity,’ and those who fought for the destruction of our Government; that there is in all of them a general tendency to enlarge upon and exaggerate the soldierly qualities of the confederates and to belittle the valor and achievements of those who fought upon the other side; that some of those most extensively used are so unpatriotic in sentiment as to justify the most severe condemnation.”

This is a subject of vital interest to the country we helped to save.

A full report will be made by the committee to the Thirty-first National

Encampment, and it is hoped that the Encampment will give this important subject the most careful consideration.

III. The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of reminding the comrades throughout the land, that the "day of all days" for us—Memorial Day—is not far off, and that contributions are desirable for the purpose of furnishing flags and pecuniary assistance to our comrades in the Southern Departments, living in the vicinity of National Cemeteries, to enable them to properly decorate the graves of our comrades who are there sleeping their last sleep. Let comrades contribute for this purpose to the extent of their ability.

Department Commanders are requested to mention this in General Orders.

Remittances should be sent to the Adjutant-General, by whom they will be turned over to the Quartermaster-General for proper distribution among the several Departments upon proper requisition.

IV. The comrades named below are hereby appointed a committee upon the erection of a monument commemorative of the devotion and heroic deeds of the women of the war for the preservation of the Union, under the instructions of the Thirtieth National Encampment:

Ell Torrance, Chairman.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
S. S. Burdette.....	Washington, D. C.
Ira M. Hedges.....	Haverstraw, N. Y.
Charles Townsend.....	Athens, Ohio.
James A. Sexton.....	Chicago, Ill.
Geo. A. Newman.....	Cedar Falls, Ia.
Washington Gardner.....	Lansing, Mich.

V. Under instructions of the National Encampment held in Detroit, for the erection of a Memorial in the Capital in Washington to our late Comrade Ulysses S. Grant, the following comrades were appointed as a "Grant Memorial Committee," under General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, dated Albany, N. Y., August 17, 1891:

S. S. Burdette, Chairman.....	Washington, D. C.
Russell A. Alger.....	Detroit, Mich.
Wheelock G. Venzey.....	Washington, D. C.
Robert B. Beath.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Selden Connor.....	Portland, Me.
E. S. Gray.....	Middleport, Ohio.
Horace S. Clark.....	Mattoon, Ill.

This committee, since its existence, has made reports of its action to every National Encampment, except the Thirtieth, and has been continued from year to year. It is still "on duty" under authority of the Twentieth National Encampment.

The total receipts for the Grant Memorial Fund have been \$11,926 67
And the total disbursements 6,198 25

Leaving a balance on hand, as per the last report of the Quarter-
master-General \$5,733 42

VI. The following Staff appointments are hereby announced. The
comrades so appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

TO BE AIDE ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

North Dakota.

A. P. Rounsevell, Larimore.

TO BE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL:

S. W. Hoffman, Elk Point, S. Dak., for the Department of South Dakota,
vice Marcellus B. Kent, resigned.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP:

Connecticut.

H. L. Beach, Hartford.

Florida.

J. F. Chase, St. Petersburg.

Illinois.

Bradley Dean, Chicago.

Jos. E. Evans, Monticello.

M. D. Birge, Chicago.

Wm. B. Keeler, Chicago.

John Ampey, Chicago.

D. W. Mills, Chicago.

E. Kirk, Jr., Chicago.

John C. Rickey, Mt. Sterling.

J. L. Locke, Chicago.

Iowa.

L. J. Leech, West Branch.

Edward R. Mason, Des Moines.

Kansas.

C. C. McCarthy, Nortonville.

Daniel McTaggart, Independence.

R. D. Talbot, Parsons.

Maryland.

John E. Hough, Baltimore.

Massachusetts.

G. B. Wilbur, Central Village.

H. H. Baker, Hyannis.

Thomas Swasey, Marblehead.

Geo. T. Sleeper, Winthrop.

Wm. B. Arnold, North Abington.

Geo. W. Nason, Boston.

Henry Parsons, Marlboro.

Dwight O. Judd, Holyoke.

Michigan.

Joseph H. Powell, Sears.

Missouri.

Thos. H. Macklind, St. Louis.

Joseph E. Abel, St. Louis.

Franklin Sweet, Clarks.
Wm. F. Cody, North Platte.

E. G. Tuckerman, New York.
Jas. H. Ronalds, Brooklyn.
J. P. Foster, Geneva.
- Frank J. Regan, East Aurora.
H. A. Wiley, Springwater.
E. B. French, Bellmore.
Wm. M. Kenyon, Rochester.
Robert Bushby, Cortland.
T. J. Bell, Auburn.
Wm. Benson, Haverstraw.

Alf. L. Conklin, Columbus.
Chas. B. Palmer, Columbus.
Henry Sneders, Cincinnati.
H. E. Barlow, Columbus.
R. G. Warner, Columbus.
John W. Chapin, Columbus.
J. E. Shellenberger, Piqua.
J. W. Orr, Piqua.
W. W. Levering, Piqua.
L. L. Speagh, Troy.
Geo. Green, Troy.
Henry L. Morey, Hamilton.
Geo. W. Schachleiter, Ironton.
Josh. B. Davis, Sandusky.
James M. Hall, Toledo.
Thos. Crofts, Toledo.
Jos. A. Stipp, Toledo.
D. H. Austin, Toledo.
T. B. Marshall, Sidney.
E. E. Nutt, Sidney.
W. W. Crane, Tippecanoe.
John Ashworth, Tippecanoe City.
N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor.
J. W. R. Cline, Springfield.
B. H. Millikan, Washington C. H.
W. V. Lawrence, Chillicothe.
D. M. Burchfield, Athens.
Fenton Bagley, Zanesville.
J. R. Johnston, Youngstown.
J. C. Ullery, Covington.

Nebraska.

S. K. Spalding, Omaha.
Geo. W. Martin, North Bend.

New York.

James Dean, Brooklyn.
Stephen N. Norris, Brooklyn.
Wm. H. Cahill, Watervliet.
Jos. V. McMullin, New York.
Daniel F. Crowley, New York.
Jacob Robertson, New York.
H. M. Mould, Keeseville.
R. M. Whitney, Olean.
Roman Ovenburg, Rochester.
Jeremiah L. Hickey, New York.

Ohio.

Asa Jenkins, Wilmington.
L. H. Inscho, Newark.
Josiah Allen, Athens.
R. S. Enos, Ada.
Geo. B. Whitcomb, Cincinnati.
A. C. Dillman, Bryant.
Frank Gillmore, Chillicothe.
Chas. H. Newton, Marietta.
Bennett Carter, Cincinnati.
H. S. Prophet, Lima.
A. A. Taylor, Cambridge.
Luther Stewart, New Lexington.
Samuel Welch, Uhrichsville.
J. T. Hobbs, Cleveland.
G. A. Hubbard, Berea.
W. S. Springsteen, Cleveland.
Henry Wagner, Cincinnati.
Matthew Kuhn, Cincinnati.
Chas. H. Wentzel, Cincinnati.
Chas. Enslin, Cincinnati.
J. L. Gaul, Cincinnati.
D. R. Herrick, Cincinnati.
T. C. Snyder, Canton.
Henry S. Moses, Canton.
B. F. Reynolds, Canton.
Joshua Hunt, Canton.
Jos. Vignos, Louisville.
B. M. Moulton, Lima.
M. E. Boysell, Lima.
F. D. Louthan, Lima.

B. Cantwell, Covington.
 J. C. Roland, Cleveland.
 E. L. Pardee, Cleveland.
 J. C. Shields, Cleveland.
 F. R. Bell, Cleveland.
 John Stephenson, Mt. Vernon.
 John Hudson, Millersburg.
 J. H. Ridgley, Tiffin.
 J. Warren Keifer, Springfield.

J. H. Taylor, Unopolis.
 E. O. Thomas, Dayton.
 Henry Kissenger, Dayton.
 H. S. Rockey, Dayton.
 M. W. Lasure, Enon.
 H. C. Hoff, Miamisburg.
 L. R. Howell, Christiansburg.
 W. G. Alexander, Toledo.
 Henry G. Crum, Lima.

Pennsylvania.

G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia.
 Thomas W. Baker, Pittsburgh.

Thos. J. Stewart, Norristown.
 J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia.

Potomac.

Francis A. Beuter, Washington.

Sidney L. Willson, Washington.

Tennessee.

A. W. Wills, Nashville.

Texas.

E. G. Rust, Houston.

VII. The address of Comrade Chas. D. Belden, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Arizona, is Phoenix, Arizona.

The address of Comrade D. C. Milner, member of the Committee on School Histories, is changed from Manhattan, Kan., to Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

VIII. The Department of Connecticut warns the Order against one Allen Jones, a member of Burpee Post No. 71, Department of Connecticut, Rockville, who has been soliciting and receiving aid in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, on the strength of a leave of absence card procured by him before leaving Rockville. He is stated to be a fraud.

IX. Comrades, the Great Reaper has been very busy in our ranks lately.

With sorrow the death is announced of Comrade Major General John C. Robinson, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Binghamton, N. Y., on February 18th.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot more fittingly express his sentiments than by quoting from the General Order of the Commander of the Department of New York, "In Memoriam":

"Over in the beautiful land to which we trust our comrade has gone, we may not doubt he is free from the pains that he so long endured here—and when we gather at the river, is it not a sweet consolation to think, that among the loved and lost he, our comrade, may meet us on the other side."

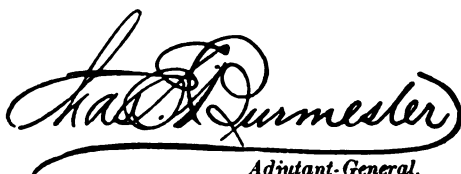
The prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by officers, when on duty, for a period of thirty days from the receipt of this order, as a token of respect to the memory of Comrade Robinson.

The deaths are further announced of Comrade Joseph C. Hill, Past Commander of the Department of Maryland at Baltimore, Md., December 30th, 1896. Comrade J. R. Elliott, Past Commander of the Department of Utah, at Ogden, Utah, October 30th, 1896. Comrade George S. Roper, Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, at Rockford, Ills., February 3d, 1897. Comrade Edmund F. Prentiss, Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, at Providence, R. I., February 5th, 1897.

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Post Adjutants are at liberty to detach this sheet from General Orders, for the purpose of posting it up in the Post Room.

By Leonard Raschbacher, No. 33, Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind., the addresses of Hez Hutchinson, Abraham Oats, B. F. Owen, James Owen, Aug. Saterfield, William Hutton, all of Co. "F," 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery.

By R. Q. Tenny, Adj't Post No. 7, Ft. Collins, Colo., the address of any member of Co. "E," 149th N. Y. Infantry, in May, 1864, or any member of Co. "H," 102d N. Y. Infantry, in June, 1865, who knew John Crane, who enlisted at Berlin, N. Y., May 3d, 1864.

By Mrs. Mary Cook, Ft. Collins, Colo., the address of any Comrade who knew Reuben B. Cook, Co. "D," 57th Indiana Infantry.

By Joseph Le Grand, P. O. Box 217, Wallace, Idaho, the address of Edward Fitzgeraldine, 1st Sergeant Co. "D," 5th U. S. Infantry, in 1863, and of Thomas Gray, Sergeant in same Co., in 1865.

By Charles Cohn, 527 East 84th Str., New York, the address of any surviving members of Co. "K," 1st Louisiana Vol.

By A. D. McConihe, 1725 Broadway, Watervliet, N. Y., the address of John Acheson, John Flynn, Charles Campbell, John Williams, Matthew or Con. Boyle, John J. Furrie, David Stratton, Robert Adams, all members of Co. "A," 6th U. S. Cavalry, in 1864.

By J. W. Rigby, Wood River, Ore., the addresses of Wm. Brothers, Albert Masterman and Wm. McKee. 28th Iowa Infantry, also of Wm. P. Daniels, 1st Mo. Light Artillery.

By H. C. Chancellor, Minden Mines, Mo., the address of the surgeons in charge of Hospital No. 10, New Albany, Ind., during 1862 and 1863; also of Hospital Steward Perry, of the same hospital.

By J. S. Gilmore, Box 211, Columbia, Tenn., the address of any member of Col. Wiley's regiment, which camped near Conesville, Giles Co., Tenn., in 1862, and of Col. Wheat's regiment, which camped at Shelbyville, Bedford Co., Tenn., in 1862.

By James Fly, Rockland, Me., the address of any member of Co. "K," 2d Maine Infantry, Co. "A," 17th Maine Infantry, or First Maine Heavy Artillery, who remember him in either of those regiments.

By Orra Bennett, Box 399, Plattsburg, N. Y., the address of Russell P. Forkey, of 2d N. Y. (Lincoln) Cavalry, or, if dead, any circumstances connected with his death. He was last heard from in 1867.

By Thomas L. Richardson, Eighty-eighth Ky., the address of Craig Foglesonger, 63d N. Y., Thos. B. Grant, 9th Ohio Infantry, and Isaac Favor, 40th Ohio Infantry, who were on detached service at Woodyard, Louisville, Ky., in spring 1865.

By Geo. H. Alfred, Attleboro, Mass., the address of James M. Alfred, who served in Capt. Best's Battery "F" of the regular army. Last heard from in Atlanta, Ga., twenty years ago.

By Jas. E. Byrne, No. 418 Chalkstone Ave., Providence, R. I., the address of any member of Co. "K," 3d N. Y. Cavalry, between Sept., 1864, and June, 1865.

By Wm. Nelson, No. 5 Shattuck street, Nashau, N. H., the address of Col. Jas. B. Montgomery, 2d South Carolina Infantry (colored) (35th U. S. C. T.). or Capt. Montgomery, of same regiment, or Capt. F. M. Faircloth or any of the officers and men who were on the "Boston" on the expedition up the Ashpoo river, May 24th and 25th, 1864.

By W. V. G. Riblet, 156 Ninth Ave., New York City, of Wm. Stephanie, late of Co. "D," 13th Ind. Vols., who was detached to 1st U. S. Vols. by Special Order No. 198, Headquarters Department Virginia and North Carolina, dated July 21st, 1864.

By A. D. Moore, Ypsilanti, Mich., the address of Amos F. Blair and James Carroll, both of Co. "E," 136th N. Y. Vols.

By Henry M. Brown, Wellsboro, Pa., the address of Capt. Marshall A. Ferris, Lieut. Christopher Reed, and Chas. Sperry, of the 30th Mass. Infantry.

By Mrs. Isabel Clark-Jenks, Mogollon, N. Mex., information of the whereabouts of Hugh G. W. Scott, who enlisted from southern Iowa, and crossed the plains with her father's family in 1866.

By W. E. Leighton, Pembroke, Me., information regarding the capture and imprisonment of Freeman Reynolds, Co. "M," 3d Mass. Cavalry.

The address of relatives of John Bingle, formerly of 25th Mich. Vol. Infantry, who died about two years ago near Cassopolis, Mich. He appeared to have no home, was buried by comrades of the local Post No. 157, G. A. R. of Cassopolis. His effects, consisting of clothing, pictures, pension papers, etc., are now in possession of Norris Richardson, the Post Commander at Cassopolis, Mich., to whom communication should be addressed.

Hamilton D. Beam, Co. "I," 48th New York Vols., lost his discharge in 1865. Any one having said discharge, or any information concerning it, will please address Wm. J. Barry, Adjt., 32 Goerck Str., New York, N. Y.

Comrade Geo. W. Roberts, box 856, New York, N. Y., has in his possession a badge inscribed as follows: "Presented to Capt. James E. Thordike, Adtl. Aide-de-Camp, U. S. A., for meritorious services, etc." The owner or his heirs can obtain the same by applying to Comrade Roberts.

By Mrs Hessie Phillips, No. 800 So. 14½ Str., Terre Haute, Ind., the address, if living, or evidence of death, if dead, of Leander W. Davis, late Co. "F," 30th Wisconsin Infantry.

By Ransom La Duke, Iona, Mich., the address of James Parker, Harvey T. Hatcher, and John Teal, all of Co. "B," 19th U. S. Infantry, during the war.

By Peter McGowan, Luzerne, N. Y., the address of James McGowan, Co. "E," 118th New York Infantry. Last heard of at Kansas City, Mo.

By Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, 29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., information concerning the death, or address if living, of Wm. J. Foley, who enlisted in the 29th Mass., Infy., and was transferred to the 25th Mass. Infy. Last heard from was in a hospital at Washington, D. C.

In Memoriam.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, April 14, 1897.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 6.

The Nation's Sabbath Day—that day upon which patriotic people gather together everywhere to do honor to their sacred dead—is again upon us. Let us, as is most fitting, unite in making the solemn services of Memorial Day as impressive as possible by appropriate exercises, and by strewing beautiful flowers upon the graves of our comrades, and so show to the world that as citizens we appreciate their great sacrifices for their country, and as comrades we revere their memories; and to the rising generation that he who dies for his country, dies nobly.

In the words of the lamented Logan: "If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts cold, in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us."

Let us invite to our assistance in this patriotic work that noble band of workers, the Woman's Relief Corps, who have done so much toward the success of our great organization, and also the Sons of Veterans, who must soon take up the work which the ravages of time shall compel us to lay down.

In the interest of patriotic instruction to the children it is earnestly hoped that the laudable work of talking to the children of the public schools on the subjects and lessons of Memorial Day by a veteran, now so general throughout the Order, will be observed this year, and hereafter, in every public school.

Let every Post, in accordance with usual custom, attend divine services in some church, in a body, on the Sunday before Memorial Day.

The 30th of May falling this year on Sunday, Memorial Day will be observed, according to Rules and Regulations, on the preceding day, except in such states as by law or custom observe the succeeding day.

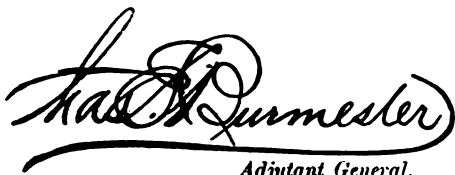
Comrades, as we grow older, let us be more particular in the observance of this Sacred Day, and let us discourage the holding of games and frivolous amusements thereon by thoughtless people in every possible way.

By resolution, the Thirtieth National Encampment recommended that the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address be made a special feature of Memorial Day exercises held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The address is appended hereto—and those in charge of the exercises on Memorial Day will cause the same to be read at such time during the exercises as may be most fitting.

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief.


H. S. Summester

Adjutant General.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG, NOV. 19, 1863.

Four score and seven years ago, our Fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal. Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of the war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that the Nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will very little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of Freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, May 1, 1897. }

GENERAL ORDERS)
No. 7.)

I. The conditions imposed by the Thirtieth National Encampment in relation to the holding of the next meeting of the National Encampment having been complied with as nearly as it is possible to do so, the Commander-in-Chief announces that the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in the city of Buffalo, New York, during the week commencing Monday, August 23, 1897, and from present indications promises to be one of the largest gatherings of the Order ever held.

The parade will take place on Wednesday, August 25th. The route will be less than two miles in length, over streets paved with asphalt, and mostly shaded by large trees.

The Encampment will convene in business session on Thursday, August 26th.

The President of the United States, Comrade William McKinley, has accepted the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief and will be with us at this Encampment.

Rates of one cent per mile within all territory east of Chicago, and one are for the round trip within all territory west of Chicago have been agreed

upon by the railroads, with a limit of thirty days on most of the roads. Further information on this subject will be promulgated should occasion arise.

The demand for quarters and accommodations is already very large. Department Commanders will at once proceed to ascertain as nearly as possible the number who intend to go from their Department, the number desiring free quarters or other accommodations, and communicate such information promptly to Comrade D. H. Turner, General Secretary, Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

All Veteran Associations desiring to hold reunions at Buffalo should correspond with Mr. Chas. D. Zacher, Chairman of Committee on Reunions.

Department officers desiring horses for use in the parade should correspond with Secretary Turner concerning the same.

Attention is called to the "Information Circular," issued by the Citizens Committee of Buffalo, copies of which can be had by addressing Secretary D. H. Turner. This circular contains full information upon all subjects that will interest those intending to go there.

II. The Chaplain-in-Chief is very desirous that prompt and complete reports shall be made by all Post-Chaplains to their Department-Chaplains immediately after Memorial Day upon the manner in which the day was observed by their Post and the community. Post-Commanders will give this matter their personal attention, if necessary, and see that reports are forwarded promptly by the Chaplains. These reports are to be consolidated by the Department-Chaplains, and forwarded to the Chaplain-in-Chief, without delay.

Blanks for Department and Post-Chaplains' reports will be sent from these Headquarters to the several Departments, and Assistant Adjutants-General will see that they are promptly distributed.

III. All newly elected Department-Commanders will forward their signature to these Headquarters for certification to the Secretary of War, in order that they may be recognized when asking for information.

IV. The following Staff appointments are hereby announced. The comrades so appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

TO BE AIDES ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

Maine.

Edward C. Swett, Portland.

Missouri.

F. C. Woodruff, St. Louis.

South Dakota.

C. S. Deering, Plankinton.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP:

California and Nevada.

T. F. Laycock, Los Angeles.

A. W. Barrett, Sacramento.

L. Manning King, Salinas City.

H. W. Mortimer, San Francisco.

C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco.

Connecticut.

Francis B. Allen, Hartford.

Georgia.

E. L. Randall, Ft. McPherson F. R. Barford, Atlanta.

R. E. Mansfield, Charleston, S. C.

Illinois.

B. L. Flagg, Waukegan. C. F. Matteson, Chicago.

James H. Hubbard, Chicago. G. G. Pierce, Chicago.

Chas. H. Tebbetts, Chicago. H. H. Gage, Chicago.

Henry C. Hoffman, So. Chicago. H. C. Cooke, Chicago.

Iowa.

W. L. McClelland, Ottumwa.

Louisiana and Mississippi.

A. S. Badger, New Orleans. Chas. H. Shute, New Orleans.

Maine.

Sam'l H. Pilsbury, Kittery, vice Moses Safford, resigned.

G. E. Andrew, Portland.

Massachusetts.

Geo. M. Fiske, Newton.

Wm. D. Ewing, Boston.

Horace N. Brackett, Rockland.

Louis J. Shepard, Boston.

E. G. Winchester, Gloucester.

Augustus Wright, Abington.

W. H. Abbott, Boston.

Eldridge T. Small, Swampscott.

E. A. Ramsey, Boston.

Geo. O. Noyes, Boston.

Michigan.

James A. Green, Bay City.

John Steel, Benton Harbor.

Minnesota.

Hugh Longstaff, Minneapolis.

N. I. Johnson, Austin.

A. W. Guild, Minneapolis.

W. B. Summers, St. Paul.

C. H. Bennett, Pipestone.

Missouri.

A. O. Engelman, St. Louis.

Benjamin A. Suppan, St. Louis.

John H. Terry, St. Louis.

New Jersey.

Samuel W. Dishbrow, Newark.

Wm. S. Lambert, Newark.

New York.

Wm. J. Morgan, Albany.

Louis L. Robbins, Niack.

Louis P. Reichert, Buffalo.

D. M. Perine, Fulton.

James A. Roberts, Albany.

E. R. Comstock, Rochester.

Louis P. Beyer, Buffalo.

Crumby Bolton, Lansingburgh.

E. W. Pipe, Brooklyn.

Ohio.

J. B. Sprague, Clyde.

Oklahoma.

S. G. A. Fields, Crescent.

Oregon.

O. Summers, Portland.

James P. Shaw, Portland.

Pennsylvania.

Cyrus King, Union City.

Robert C. Clark, Scranton.

E. G. Campbell, Greensburg.

Frank M. Coleman, Reading.

John M. Ray, Pittsburg.

Potomac.

J. J. Purman, Washington.

Thomas M. Vincent, Washington.

Aaron Baldwin, Washington.

James B. Carter, Washington.

D. M. Goodacre, Washington.

Rhode Island.

Geo. F. Woodley, Providence.

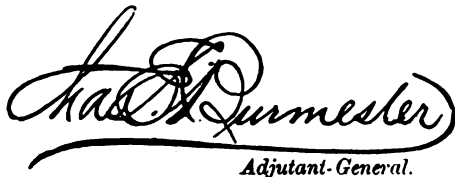
C. Henry Alexander, Providence.

Gideon Spencer, Providence.

V. The Commander-in-Chief regretfully announces the death of Comrade Elijah Sells, Past-Commander of the Department of Utah, at Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 18th; and of Comrade John C. Rickey, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, at Mount Sterling, Ill., on February 25th. Good soldiers and good citizens, both.

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Post Adjutants are at liberty to detach this sheet from General Orders, for the purpose of posting it up in the Post Room.

By Wm. H. Taylor, late Lieut. Co. "K," 192d N. Y. Vol., the address of any member of that company or regiment who knew him.

By Fitzgerald & Delp, Indianapolis, Ind., the name and address of the widow of Geo. W. Hull, Co. "B," 82d Ills. Vols.

By M. J. Arrington, Co. "H," 5th Iowa Infy., the address of John Henderson, who was a veterinary surgeon of an Illinois or Missouri cavalry regiment.

By Friend Hanold, No. 65 Chestnut St., Muskegon, Mich., information of his brother, Laban Hanold, late of 100th Ohio Infy. Last heard from at Leadville, Colo.

By R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Adjt. Post No. 1, Rockford, Ills., the addresses of H. R. Graham and C. P. Wagner, 114th N. Y. Infy., B. A. Forde, Surgeon 160th N. Y., W. W. Root, Asst. Surgeon 75th N. Y., — U're, and — Ward, Asst. Surgeons U. S. Vols., and C. H. Allen.

By H. A. Blake, Adj. Post No. 53, Sedalia, Mo., the address of Capt. E. W. Kingsbury, 2d Colorado. Last heard of in Kansas City, Mo.

By Jas. M. Page, late 1st Sergt. Co. "A," 6th Mich. Cavy., Helena, Mont., the address of Wm. V. Bowles, Co. "L," 7th Mich. Cavy., who was with him at Andersonville in 1864.

By D. Broadrick, Wilton Center, Ills., the address of John Whalen, Co. "D," 90th Ills. Last heard from at the National Encampment at Milwaukee, Wis.

By E. C. Silliman, Adjt. Post No. 185, Chenoa, Ills., the company and regiment of Frederick N. Mertin, discharged in 1864 from some New York regiment.

By Catherine Barrell, Coomer P. O., N. Y., information of her son. Joseph Barrell, alias Joseph Tytus, late Co. "G," 1st P. H. B. Cavy., Maryland Vols.

By John E. Kirwin, 2396 Third Ave., New York City, the address of Lieut. W. E. Baldwin, or other members of Co. "D," 5th Veteran Vermont Vols., who remember Edward Beyette of said command.

By Capt. J. S. Graham, Rochester, N. Y., the address of William Downs, late Co. "H," 21st N. Y. Cavy.

By William Brewer, McLood, Okla., the address of any member of the 39th Ohio Vet. Vol., who knew his father, James R. Brewer, of Co. "A," of that regiment—often called "Commodore Bigfoot" by his comrades.

By Henry McCullogh, Natl. Soldiers' Home, Ohio, the address of Paul Jones, late Co. "I," 63d Ohio Infy.

By J. H. Bolton, No. 507 Nolan St., San Antonio, Tex., the address of any member of Co. "I," First U. S. Infy., who served in that Co. in 1862.

By E. J. Wentz, Little Falls, N. Y., the address of any officer serving on court-martial in Nashville, Tenn., during spring and summer of 1865, who knew Lt. L. S. Hart, 13th U. S. Col'd Infy.

By R. E. Durkee, Orange, Mass, information of Sam'l O. Hinkley, who was discharged from Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., Nov. 25, 1896.

By Mrs. Ann Campbell, Stoneham, Mass., information of the whereabouts of H. C. Campbell, late Co. "G," 13th Mass. Vols.

By C. H. Robbins, Hesperia, Mich., address of any comrade who knew Fred C. Gardner, who enlisted as Francis W. Pierce in the 58th Pa. Infy.

By Mrs. A. H. Kent, 350 Patton St., Los Angeles, Cal., the address of any member of the First Kansas Battery, especially Moonlights Section, who who knew her husband. Lieut. A. H. Kent.

By Israel Spencer, Vernonia, Ore., the address of any one who knew John H. Dummeyer or Dumeyer, Co. "E," 21st Ky., or Co. "E," 25th Ky. Infy.

By Geo. W. Black, Murphy, N. C., the address of Sergeant Fleming, Co. "L," 4th Iowa V. V. Cav. Last heard of in Texas.

By Frank Herzog, 41 Austin St., New Bedford, Mass., the address of any member of Co. "F," 186th Pennsylvania Vol., who knew him in the Co.

By Wm. B. McAllister, No. 168 W. 73d St., Station "O," Chicago, Ills., the address of Richard Bassett, late Captain Co. "B," 126th N. Y. Vol. Infy.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 1, 1897. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 8. }

I. The fact that Post officers, as a general thing, are more or less dilatory in forwarding their semi-annual returns, has been the cause of a great deal of annoyance to Department officers, in delaying reports, which they are required to make to National Headquarters. This must not be. Officers have taken a solemn obligation to promptly perform the duties incumbent upon the office which they have assumed, and their *honor* is concerned in carrying out that pledge.

Department Commanders are requested to direct in General Orders that Post officers have their reports ready at the last meeting of the Post in June—when they are to be signed and forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, accompanied by the per capita tax, the day after the meeting.

II. James C. Johnson, who was dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by sentence of a court-martial of John A. Andrew Post No. 234, Department of New York, having made application for remission of sentence and reinstatement in said Post, and the said Post unanimously asking that the sentence be remitted, which petition is approved by the Department Commander—the disability resting upon said James C. Johnson, by reason of the sentence of said court-martial, is hereby removed, and John A. Andrew Post No. 234, Department of New York, is authorized to again receive him into membership.

III. William H. Baker, who was dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by a sentence of a court-martial of John A. Andrew Post No. 234, Department of New York, having made application for remission of sentence and reinstatement in said Post, and the said Post unanimously asking that the sentence be remitted, which petition is approved by the Department Commander—the disability resting upon said William H. Baker, by reason of the sentence of said court-martial, is hereby removed,

and John A. Andrew Post No. 234, Department of New York, is authorized to again receive him into membership.

IV. Charles E. Herrick, who was tried by a court-martial of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan Post No. 552, Department of New York, and sentenced to be suspended from all rights and privileges for a period of two years, which sentence was approved by the Department Commander in General Orders No. 6, dated December 2, 1895, having petitioned for remission of sentence and reinstatement to membership, which petition is unanimously supported by said Post, and approved by the Department Commander—the unexpired portion of the sentence of said court-martial is hereby remitted, and Comrade Charles E. Herrick restored to membership in said Post.

V. John J. Goodmanson, who was dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by sentence of a court-martial of Dodge Post No. 44, Department of Maryland, having petitioned for remission of sentence and reinstatement in said Post, which petition is unanimously supported by said Post and approved by the Department Commander—the disability resting upon said John J. Goodmanson, by reason of the sentence of said court-martial is hereby removed, and Dodge Post No. 44, Department of Maryland, is authorized to again receive him into membership.

VI. The following Staff appointments are hereby announced. The comrades so appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP :

Illinois.

J. B. Work, Chicago.

Indiana.

Benj. A. Richardson, Indianapolis.	B. B. Campbell, Anderson.
Orville P. Chamberlain, Elkhart.	C. J. Lympus, Shelbyville.
W. C. Wier, La Porte.	A. R. McCurdy, Ft. Wayne.
C. M. Sailors, Wabash.	Wm. H. Younts, Eaton.

Iowa.

A. R. Fuller, Creston.

Kansas.

Jas. A. Death, Blue Rapids.

Kentucky.

S. W. Price, Louisville.

Maine.

Chas. S. Crowell, Lewiston.

Maryland.

John R. King, Jessup's P. O.

Massachusetts.

Wm. B. Sears, Boston.

Missouri.

Henry Ziegenhein, St. Louis.	A. E. Cook, St. Louis.
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New Hampshire.

D. Arthur Brown, Penacook.

New Jersey.

Jacob White, Paterson.

L. C. Albertson, Atlantic City.

New York.

David N. Evans, Buffalo.

Geo. W. Vaughan, Buffalo.

Cornelius McLean, Larchmont.

Frank. A. Schoeffel, Rochester.

Maurice Leyden, Rochester.

N. P. Pond, Rochester.

Ohio.

George Hall, Lima.

B. F. Darst, Zimmerman.

W. C. Bennett, Piqua.

J. W. Stilwell, Troy.

W. T. Graves, Lima.

David Lanning, Xenia.

Pard B. Smith, Cleveland.

Potomac.

Elnathan Meade, Washington.

Geo. H. Lillebridge, Washington.

Lorenzo Vanderhoef, Washington.

Rhode Island.

Chas. P. Moies, Central Falls.

Wisconsin.

Felix C. Marx, Milwaukee.

VII. It is again suggested that Department Commanders wishing accommodations for comrades at the coming Encampment at Buffalo, communicate at once with D. H. Turner, General Secretary, as the demand is increasing rapidly. Those failing to make proper arrangements for quarters or mounts in advance must not feel offended if they fail to find such readily on arrival. There will be a great gathering at Buffalo.

VIII. Proposed alterations or amendments to the Rules and Regulations, having been duly approved and presented by Department Encampments, should be forwarded, properly attested, to these Headquarters at once, that due notice of same may be given to the members of the Thirty-first National Encampment.

IX. Department officers requiring blank forms of any kind should order them direct from the Quartermaster-General, thereby avoiding delay. All requisitions for supplies, other than blanks, should be sent to the Adjutant-General, by whom they are to be approved and forwarded to the Quartermaster-General for filing.

X. The Chaplain-in-Chief has been called from Canton, Mass., to another sphere of usefulness, and his address is now No. 300 Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

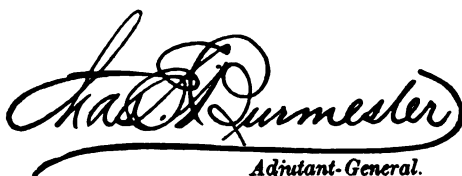
XI. At the Thirty-first Annual Encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Worcester, Mass., February 10th and 11th, it was voted: "That the endorsement by this Depart-

ment of the 'Grand Army Record' be withdrawn, and the Commander-in-Chief be requested to give notice of this action in General Orders."

XII. With deep regret the death is announced of Comrade Joseph T. Paget, Aide on Military Instruction on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, at Dorchester, Mass., on May 10, 1897. "The Grand Army of the Republic has lost a strong and able supporter."

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief.



H. J. Durmester
Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Post Adjutants are at liberty to detach this sheet from General Orders, for the purpose of posting up in the Post room.

By Mrs. Mary C. Jones, 314 N. May St., Chicago, Ills., the address of any one who knew Edwin Jones, Co. "K," 91st N. Y. Infy., from July, 1863, to July, 1865.

By C. O. Farnworth, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Department of Utah, P. O. box 70, Salt Lake City, the address of Walter S. Eldridge, late of Co. "G," 92d N. Y. Infy. Last heard of at Cincinnati, Ohio. Also the address of the heirs and relatives of Geo. W. Crowley, late Co. "G," 8d California Infy. Lived, when a boy, in Carlisle, Pa., and his brother and sister were last heard of in that vicinity. Valuable property awaits a legal claimant.

The commission of William L. Ellsworth, Asst. Quartermaster of Vols., is in the possession of Comrade E. C. Stahl, Department Commander, Trenton, N. J., and will be delivered to the owner or his heirs upon proof of identity.

By Wm. Mason, No. 82 Belleville Ave., Newark, N. J., the names and addresses of any comrades who knew Michael Strange, Co. "D," 99th N. Y. Vols.

By Denis Falardo, 30 Canal St., Albany, N. Y., the address of any member of Co. "G," 7th Vermont, who knew him in the army—also name and address of the last regimental surgeon when the regiment was discharged at Brownsville, Tex.

Comrade Orra Bennett, Box 899, Plattsburgh, N. Y., has in his possession a pen drawing of the attack on Newberne, N. C., by Burnside's Division,

March 14, 1862, and full reference to the same, executed in the field by Henry A. Blake, of the band of the 24th Mass. The owner or his family can have the same by making application and proving identity.

There is in the possession of N. J. Shupe, Cleveland, Ohio, a sword which has the following history :

When the land forces attacked Spanish Fort, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, while Admiral Farragut had his fleet in the bay, a small detachment of infantry, with one mounted officer, were attacked at "Daniels Mills," on "Cowpen Branch," and the officer was killed while in the middle of the creek. The body was recovered later by some negroes, and eventually buried in the cemetery at Mobile. Still later his sword was found in the creek, and is now in the possession of the gentleman named above, who is anxious to find out who the officer was, and if he has any relatives to whom it would prove a souvenir, and to whom he would be glad to turn over the sword, upon proper proof of identity.

Mr. L. T. Hoskins, of Brookhaven, Miss., has in his possession a portfolio taken from the body, and containing the name of Jorald Townsend, who was killed at Hillsboro, Miss., when Sherman went to Meridian, Miss., and who said before death that he lived in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Hoskins would be glad to return the portfolio to the family or heirs of Mr. Townsend, upon proving identity.

By A. D. Nicholdson, Marseilles, Ills., the address of any one who knew Mrs. Elizabeth Waller, who was a nurse at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ills., in 1864.

By C. F. S. Aimes, Russell, Kan., the address of the two comrades who assisted Wm. Mohl, Co. "A," 7th N. J., from the battlefield of Chancellorville about sundown—also name and address of the surgeon who said that Mohl could not live.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 22, 1897. }

GENERAL ORDERS {
No. 9. }

I. As stated in previous Orders, the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Buffalo, New York, during the week beginning August 23d prox.

The Commander-in-Chief, escorted by the Department Commander, the delegates and comrades of the Department of Nebraska will leave Omaha on Saturday, August 21st, at 6 P. M., by special train via Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and thence via the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railway to Buffalo—arriving at that city on Monday, August 23d, at 8 A. M.

Invitation is hereby extended comrades of the Department of Nebraska and other Western Departments, as well as those traveling by this route, to join him.

National Headquarters at Omaha will close on Saturday, August 21st, and will reopen at the Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, N. Y., Monday, August 23d, at 10 A. M.

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, at 12 M., August 23d.

The National Council of Administration will meet at Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, on Tuesday, August 24th, at 2 P. M.

Department Commanders will meet the Commander-in-Chief at Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, Tuesday, August 24th, at 4 P. M., for consultation and final orders as to parade and review.

Prompt attendance at these meetings is urgently requested.

Assistant Adjutants-General of Departments will report to the Adjutant-General at the Hotel Iroquois, immediately after their arrival in the city, the number of those present of their delegations, and the location of their Department Headquarters.

Aides-de-Camp on the National Staff will report upon their arrival to Comrade J. Cory Winans, Chief of Staff, at Hotel Iroquois for instructions.

Comrade Winans, Chief of Staff, will have charge of the formation of the staff in the parade.

The delegate badges of the Encampment will be delivered by the Adjutant-General at the Hotel Iroquois on Tuesday, 24th, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department or other properly authorized officer, who will receipt to him for the same.

The Committee on Credentials will consist of the Adjutant-General and Comrades J. M. Vernon, Illinois, Henry A. Heath, Wisconsin, A. O. Engelman, Missouri, John E. Evans, Nebraska, who will be in session at National Headquarters to receive credentials and report of those present. Prompt report to this committee is necessary.

The Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble in Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, August 26, 1897, at 9 A. M. As there is much business to come before the Encampment its sessions will be called to order promptly at the hours named, and it is hoped that the members will be equally prompt in their attendance.

The Annual Parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place on Wednesday, August 25th, and will move at 10 A. M. sharp from Main street and the Terrace in columns of platoons eight files front—half distance. Post Commanders will keep their commands well closed up, and Department Commanders will see that breaks in the line are promptly closed. The route of march will be up Main street to Chippewa, west to Delaware Ave., on Delaware to North, on North past the reviewing stand at the Circle.

The reviewing stand will be at the Circle and will be designated by the National colors.

Comrade William McKinley, President of the United States, and other distinguished comrades, will review the column with the Commander-in-Chief.

When passing in review all Color-Bearers will salute by dipping the colors.

Department and Post Commanders will salute.

Comrades in ranks will not salute.

The marching time of the column will be one hundred steps to the minute—and no faster.

Each band or drum corps will take up the time of the music immediately preceding it—by the snare-drummer tapping the time on his drum—as soon as the preceding band has started to play.

Bands in close proximity to each other should not play simultaneously, but alternately—the drummer of the silent bands tapping the time on their drums.

Bands are to play while passing the reviewing stand, but will cease playing as soon as they have passed it, when the band next approaching will begin to play.

Departments or Posts bringing their own music to Buffalo will inform their bands that the above regulations must be strictly complied with.

Having passed the reviewing stand Department Commanders will review their commands at Jersey street and Porter Ave., disbanding them on streets parallel to Niagara street. Street cars in immediate vicinity will carry comrades down town.

Circulars containing full details and order of formation and parade, with blue prints of route, will be issued by Gen. P. C. Doyle, Buffalo, Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of parade, and sent to Department Commanders, or may be had at National Headquarters.

All officers and aides desiring to be mounted should at once engage their mounts through the Assistant Adjutant-General of their respective Departments. It will be impossible to procure them if delayed until arrival in Buffalo.

Every effort is being made by the citizens of Buffalo to make this a most interesting and successful Encampment and every indication points to an unusual attendance; therefore it is all the more necessary that Department Commanders should communicate with Comrade D. H. Turner, Secretary, Buffalo, at once, setting forth probable number from their Departments that will attend, free quarters required, if any, location of Headquarters, and all necessary and important items, remembering that with the vast numbers arriving it will be very difficult to arrange details then unless previously advised.

Associations desiring to hold reunions, if not already arranged for, should communicate at once with D. H. Turner, Secretary, Buffalo, and arrange for time and place.

In order that interesting points in and around the city may be leisurely visited, and the reunion features fully taken advantage of, comrades are urged to come early, before the great crowd of sightseers arrive.

Camp-fires will be held in several large halls each evening, at which prominent speakers will deliver addresses.

Comrade William McKinley has accepted the invitation to speak at one or more places on Tuesday evening, the 24th.

II. The following proposed amendments to Rules and Regulations have been adopted by the several Department Encampments, and properly certified to the Adjutant-General :

By the Department of Massachusetts :

Amend section 4, article 2, chapter 2, by striking out the words, "If on a count of the balls deposited, it appear that not more than twenty are cast, and two or more of them are black, the candidate shall be declared rejected ; but if more than twenty are cast, then an additional black ball for every additional twenty shall be necessary to reject," and instead thereof insert the following : "One black ball for every ten balls deposited shall be necessary to reject." The section will then read as follows : "After the reading of the report the Commander shall give opportunity to any comrade having objections to the election of the applicant to state the same, after which a ballot with ball ballots shall be had. One black ball for every ten balls deposited shall be necessary to reject. If a less number of black balls than above provided be cast, the candidate shall be declared elected," etc., etc.

By the Department of Connecticut :

Amend article 4, chapter 1, by adding thereto :—"but service previous to May 1, 1861, in the militia of any seceding state, and without having taken oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States, shall not be regarded as having borne arms against the United States."

By the same :

Amend section 2, article 4, chapter 3, by substituting the words "an Adjutant-General" and "a Quartermaster-General" for "an Assistant Adjutant-General and "an Assistant Quartermaster-General "

By the Department of Pennsylvania :

Amend section 1, article 5, chapter 5, as follows : Strike out the words "Copies of such," and insert in lieu thereof "a summary on Form E 2"—also include "Form E 2" in list of blanks used for inspection purposes in foot note to section 4, article 5, chapter 5.

"Official Badges" page 36, Rules and Regulations, strike out "Silver Leaf" for Assistant Inspectors-General, and insert "Silver Eagle."

Amend section 1, article 3, chapter 5, by adding thereto the following proviso : "Provided that Posts shall be exempt from the payment of a per capita tax on all comrades who are exonerated on account of actual inability, from the payment of annual dues by their respective Posts, and the number of members so exonerated shall be stated in the returns of the Post Commanders to Department Headquarters, required by chapter 5, article 2, section 1, of the Rules and Regulations."

Amend section 1, article 2, chapter 5, by changing "November 1st" to "September 15th," and "December 31st" to "December 1st," that the section may read, "An annual inspection of each Post shall be made between September 15th and December 1st," etc.

III. A new edition of the Service Book containing the revised Installation Service, adopted by the 30th National Encampment, has been printed, and can be procured from the Quartermaster-General upon proper requisition.

IV. Department officers requiring supplies of any kind before the Encampment at Buffalo should order the same by August 1st prox., as the

Quartermaster-General will close his books on that date for the purpose of preparing his annual report.

V. William M. Ellis, who was dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic by sentence of a court-martial of Liberty Post No. 150, Department of Missouri, having made application for remission of sentence and reinstatement in said Post, and the said Post asking unanimously that the sentence be remitted, which petition is approved by the Department Commander—the disability resting upon the said William M. Ellis by reason of the sentence of said court-martial is hereby removed, and Liberty Post No. 150, Department of Missouri, is authorized to again receive him into membership.

VI. The following Staff appointments are hereby announced. The comrades so appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

J. L. Bennett, Chicago, Ills.

TO BE AIDES ON MILITARY INSTRUCTION :

For the Department of Utah.

E. W. Tatlock, Salt Lake City.

For the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Charles McDonald, Portsmouth, Va., vice J. W. Stebbins, elected Department Commander.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP :

California and Nevada.

Chas. T. Rice, Riverside.

Illinois.

James H. Crowder, Bethany.

E. H. Thurston, Chicago.

Charles T. Barnes, Chicago.

James Bohart, Chicago.

James E. Marshall, Chicago.

Samuel Ayers, Chicago.

Riley Darnell, Chicago.

H. Waldo Howe, Chicago.

Indiana.

Henry Schamel, South Bend.

Iowa.

J. E. Jaynes, Iowa City.

Nebraska.

Robert M. Stone, Omaha.

New Jersey.

E. T. Galloway, Rutherford.

New York.

S. J. Chambers, Sing Sing.

Thomas Pursell, Gloversdale.

J. H. Grogan, Plattsburgh.

Joseph Stevens, Buffalo.

Geo. J. Campbell, Nunda.

Edward A. Morehouse, Brooklyn.

Ohio.

W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati.

P. O. Phillips, Cleveland.

Pennsylvania.

H. H. Fetterolf, Collegeville.

Potomac.

Chas. D. A. Loeffler, Washington.

Tennessee.

M. A. Strong, Cleveland.

Herman W. Veazey, Harriman.

Thomas H. Hill, Sequachee.

H. C. Whitaker, New Market.

W. J. DeGress, City of Mexico, Mex.

West Virginia.

M. B. Bartlett, Parkersburg.

Wisconsin.

Edward Gillen, Racine.

E. B. Armstrong, River Falls.

Geo. B. Carter, Lancaster.

Fred. O. Janzen, Milwaukee.

D. E. Jacobs, Mineral Point.

E. D. Odell, New Richmond.

Wm. H. Chilson, Appleton.

P. C. Maxon, Amery.

Chas. A. Bentley, Milwaukee.

C. E. Rogers, Hayward.

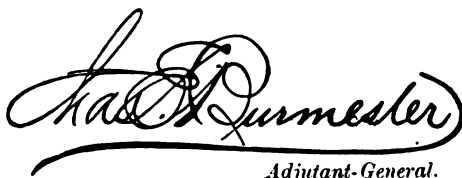
J. H. Agen, West Superior.

Thomas Steele, De Pere.

VII. With regret the Commander-in-Chief announces the demise of Comrade H. de B. Clay, Past Commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, on June 5, 1897, at Newport News, Va., and of Comrade J. M. Davis, Past Commander of the Department of California and Nevada, on June 28, 1897, at Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-Chief.



H. D. Durmester
Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Post Adjutants are at liberty to detach this sheet from General Orders, for the purpose of posting it up in the Post Room.

By John I. Carroll, 56 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S., information regarding the estate of Thomas Burke, late Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A., who died in Washington, D. C., several years ago, whose real name was Joseph Carroll.

By C. F. S. Aimes, Russell, Kan., the address of members of the 45th Ohio Vol., who built fortifications near Covington, Ky., in September, 1862.

Comrade Hugh Longstaff, 236 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., has in his possession the discharge of Sergeant William G. Hardy, Co. "G," 4th Iowa Vet. Vol. Cavy. He wants to turn it over to the owner or his family or heirs, upon proof of identity being furnished.

By Euos Jerome, P. O. Box 540, Waterford, N. Y., the address of any member of Co. "G," 192d N. Y. Infy., who knew him in the regiment and of his sickness at Summit Point, Va.

By John W. Armstrong, Tuscola, Ill., information of the whereabouts of William Alexander, late of 183d Pa. Infy. Last heard from in western Ohio.

By Edward Myers, Kansas City, Kansas (South Side), information of the whereabouts of his father, Jacob J. Myers, late of Co. "H," 33d Ind. Infantry.

By Henry Frazier, Veterans' Home, Yountsville, Cal., the address of Lee and Richard Thompson, or any member of Co. "H," 6th Ohio Infantry.

By Post No. 191, S. W. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., information of Albert B. Heath, late of Co. "D," 2d Wis. Infy., and Veteran Reserve Corps. Last heard from at Omaha, Neb., about twenty years ago.

By Joseph Koable, Valley Falls, Kansas, the address of Lieut. Wallace E. Dickson, or any member of Co. "H," 7th Kansas Cavy., who was with the company during the Price raid.

By James Mains, Mass. General Hospital, Boston, Mass., the address of Capt. John Rourke, Battery "L," 1st Ill. Light Arty., or any information concerning his family.

By Mrs. Honora A. Fames, 217 Napier St., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, the address of any member of Troop "M," 6th U. S. Cavy., who knew Wm. Fames, late bugler of said troop.

By E. A. Keeler, 720 Ogden Bldg., Chicago, Ills., the address or information of Martin Conlin, last known residence in New York City, and Jack Stone, last known residence in Jersey City, N. J., both from gunboat "Vixen," U. S. N.

By John H. Conrad, Springville, Ventura Co., Cal., information of Christian David Conrad, familiarly known as "Chris." Conrad, 36th Iowa Infantry.

By A. J. Garner, Reiley, Ohio, the address of Geo. Jones, Co. "C," 69th Ohio Vol. Infy.

By James T. Foster, late Co. "E" 14th Ill. Cavy., Sequachee, Tenn., the address of any comrade who remembers him as being a prisoner at Andersonville, after the Stoneman raid.

By Wm. McMorro, 261 West Houston St., New York City, information of Geo. W. Noble, late Sergeant Co. "B," 18th U. S. Infy., said to have located a land claim on the Republican river in Nebraska in 1869.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,)
BUFFALO, N. Y., August 27, 1897.)

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 10. }


I. At the Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 26 and 27, 1897, Comrade J. P. S. Gobin, of Post No. 42, Department of Pennsylvania, was chosen my successor as Commander-in-Chief, and I bespeak for him the same loyal support of the comrades of the Order that has been so cheerfully accorded me.

II. To my associate officers and to the members of my personal staff my thanks are due and are hereby tendered.

By command of

T. S. CLARKSON,

Commander-in-Chief.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, reading "H. A. Durmester". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the bottom.

Adjutant-General.

UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was called to assemble at Buffalo, New York, during the week commencing Monday, August 23, 1897. The arrivals of many hundreds of the veterans and their friends, even before this date, indicated the great interest that was being taken in the great gathering.

Commander-in-Chief T. S. Clarkson, with his official staff and his escort, consisting of the Department Commander of Nebraska, his staff and delegates and about four hundred comrades and friends, and delegates of the Woman's Relief Corps, arrived by special train over the Nickel Plate railroad at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The Citizens Committee and Bidwell-Wilkeson Post of Buffalo were present and received the Commander-in-Chief as he stepped from the train and escorted the party to the Iroquois Hotel.

At 4 o'clock the committee and escort again met at the hotel and escorted the Commander-in-Chief and staff to Camp Jewett, a magnificent city of tents located near Fort Porter, overlooking the Niagara river, where, during the week, ten thousand three hundred veterans registered and camped. A more beautiful and perfect camp never was laid out, and it was the resort of hundreds of thousands of visitors during the week.

The Camp was formally turned over to the Commander-in-Chief by Mayor Jewett of the city of Buffalo with a very patriotic address, and received by the Commander-in-Chief and dedicated to the veterans.

The Commander-in-Chief had, early in his administration, by personal visits, secured the promise of Comrade William Mc-

Kinley, President of the United States, that he would visit the Encampment, and his arrival on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th, with several members of his official family, aroused the greatest interest among both veterans and citizens, and his trip from depot to hotel under escort of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and staff was a perfect ovation from masses of people lining the entire route.

On Tuesday evening one of the features of the week was a banquet tendered by Columbia Post of Chicago to President McKinley and Commander-in-Chief Clarkson at the Ellicott Club. It was a most superb entertainment.

By Wednesday morning the veterans had assembled in greater numbers than ever before in the history of the Order, except, perhaps, at Washington. The weather on this day, as through the entire week, was absolutely ideal and served to make the whole Encampment a most memorable one. Comrade President William McKinley rode with the Commander-in-Chief at the head of the great column, and at 11 o'clock they reached the reviewing stand and took their places to review the line, and remained in place until the last veteran passed at 5:05 o'clock P. M. At its close the President said, "Even to a veteran the sight was a most surprising as well as inspiring one. It is too bad that every child in the country could not see it, for it would surely inspire patriotism and inculcate all the good qualities that go to make up the American citizen. I had never supposed until to-day that so many brave survivors of the war were capable of following martial music for such a distance on city streets. Such a display of patriotic courage cannot fail be of benefit to the entire country."

It was estimated that fifty thousand veterans marched in the great parade, and that not less than three-quarters of a million most orderly, well behaved and intensely patriotic and interested people witnessed it from street, window, and housetop along the entire line. A more magnificent pageant has never been seen in this country since 1865.

The President in the evening accompanied the Commander-in-Chief and spoke at several camp fires to immense audiences.

In the evening the official and personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief assembled in the parlors of the Iroquois and, sending for the Commander-in-Chief and his daughter, Comrade J. Cory Winans, Chief-of-Staff, presented to Commander-in-Chief Clarkson a most beautiful official badge, studded with diamonds, and to his daughter, for Mrs. Clarkson, a gold watch and chain and diamond ring, both recipients responding most feelingly.

In point of weather, enthusiasm, the display of true comradeship on all sides, attendance, liberality, and thorough management on the part of the Citizens' Committees, in fact everything that goes to make up a successful Encampment and reunion, the almost universal verdict was that the Thirty-first National Encampment held at Buffalo, N. Y., bears away the palm.

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